New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, SEPTEMBER 17, 1873.

A man of figures calculates there are 60,000 idiots in the world.

M. Thiers has completed for the press a volume on the arts in Italy.

The big trees of California show bigger trunks than Saratoga visitors.

A young man said he did not inherit laziness, because his father still possessed all he ever had.

J. W. Overall, in the Galveston *Commercial* of the fourteenth, announces his withdrawal from that paper.

The first annual fair of the Rapides Agricultural Fair Association commences at Alexandria to-day. It will continue until the eighteenth.

Hon. John P. Hale, who was thought to be at the point of death a fortnight ago, is now so much improved that his friends anticipate his recovery.

Parties in want of carbolic acid as a disinfectant can be supplied by Page & Co., No. 98 St. Charles street, with any quantity, from an ounce vial full to a hundred barrels.

Gustave Dore's most striking and characteristic Spanish drawings have been added to a new illustrated edition of "Don Quixote," which G. W. Carleton has ready this week.

"Is that clean butter?" asked a grocer of a boy who had brought a quantity to market. "It ought to be," was the reply; "Marm was more than two hours picking hair from it last night."

Some miscreants, with no fear of future punishment, robbed the camp-meeting grounds at Biloxi, Mississippi, recently of all the household and kitchen furniture left there by New Orleans tenters.

A Colorado justice of the peace sentenced a man to be hanged for horse stealing, and the gallows was ready before the official was informed by a meddlesome lawyer that he had no jurisdiction.

Jean Ingelow has made a pleasant, unique and really enviable impression on American readers by her thoughtful, womanly writings in prose and verse, and her publishers announce two new editions of her poetical works this fall.

General Thompson, of the levee board, reports the water as coming in in considerable quantities on the Arkansas line and at the Asmon crevasse, in this State. Lands on Joe's bayou, Tensas, and Bayou Mason will have to suffer for a season.

During a consultation of physicians, on the character of a bacchanalian patient, how to cure his fever and abate his thirst, the sick man observed, "Gentlemen, if you will cure the fever, I will take half the trouble off your hands and abate the thirst myself."

A young lady in Indiana recently sought to demolish an unfaithful lover by publishing some verses addressed to him, in which, after prophesying her immediate dissolution, she said: "Come gaze upon my dust, false one." But the compositor spelled dust with a b.

Few American authors have achieved such rapid popularity as Mrs. May Agnes Fleming, whose recent novel, "Guy Earlscourt's Wife," has already reached its ninth edition. Her new book, "A Wonderful Woman," will be published in a few days by G. W. Carleton & Co.

The exhibition of statuary by Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptress, is attracting much attention at the Art Association Gallery in San Francisco, California. The "Marriage of Hiawatha," "Asleep and Awake" and a bust of President Lincoln are particularly commended by the local press.

German journals state that orders have been given at Cologne for the immediate construction of three new forts, to be situated at Dechstein, Bockelmuend and Muengersdorf. The cubic measure of masonry and brickwork will be 55,000 cubic feet at Bockelmuend, about the same at Muengersdorf, but only 44,000 cubic feet at Dechstein.

The Galveston *Commercial* announces the arrival in that city, from Mexico, of Father Artola, superior of the order of Jesuits in that country. By a recent decree of the government his residence has been rendered impossible there, and he now comes to Texas with the object of bringing the other members of his order there as soon as he finds suitable locations for the establishment of three colleges, which he proposes opening in Texas.

At Batignolles, in France, a man named Joseph Voiry recently died who believed that he had been a dog in a prior state of existence. This idea was so strong with him that he never met a dog in the street without stopping and talking to the animal. A year or two since he assumed the name of Medor I., and called himself the king of the dogs. He left his money, 2000 francs per annum, to a well known veterinary surgeon.

The town of Minden, in this State, has quarantined against the yellow fever; notwithstanding, a committee of Minden, people, with Mr. Goodwill for chairman—there is a great deal in such a name—have, in view of the fact that the people of Shreveport are cut off from all communication from without, are needing hospital supplies and can not get them, sent their teams to collect for their use chickens, eggs, dried fruit, potatoes, dried herbs and anything else that can be of service to them in their affliction.

Opium seems to be the continuing and increasing curse of China. Dr. Legge, who has been traveling from Pekin to Shanghai, with a view to ascertaining the condition of the people of Northern China, makes the melancholy report that the growth of opium in that country is increasing at a prodigious rate, to the exclusion of the cultivation of food. In one district large tracts of land were entirely covered with poppies, and the doctor was informed that the cultivation only began last year. Some land will yield a profit by opium greater than that of wheat by two, three, four and even six times. The Chinese peasant's love of the debasing drug is attributed to his being "tied down to the soil of his own district and shut out from intercourse with his fellows by unjust regulations of every sort."

PARTY DISCIPLINE.

We do not now speak of compelling the members of a party to obey its decrees or abide by its doctrines; these are obvious obligations which the competitors for the honors of a party will enforce. Bolting from the platform of a party is usually as fatal politically as bolting from the platform of a car is physically. The discipline of which we speak is that which demands of every representative of a party that he takes care the representation of the party does not suffer in his hands. It is to see that an incumbent does not subordinate the interest of the party to his own. Parties are organized, not to rob the people, but to conduct the government on a certain line of principles and public policy. In the United States people do not readily see how good can come out of evil. If a band of men calling themselves Democrats robs the people of New York of millions, or another band under Oakes Ames embarrasses the Republican party with a vindication, what gain is there to the one or the other of the great parties implicated? The chief culprits in each case have obviously taken the name and political fellowship to secure access to the public treasury. The princely gains accrue to themselves. The obloquy and damage result to the great parties which such men have disgraced. We may readily imagine a debate between two eminent orators of the two parties. In the midst of a splendid apostrophe to the shades of Jefferson and Jackson, the Democratic speaker is interrupted with "How about Boss Tweed?" It is followed by shouts of derisive laughter from the Republican side. The orator grows angry or attempts to vindicate the Democratic party from a charge of dishonesty against one of its members. When his Republican antagonist comes to reply, he paints a glowing picture of the Union preserved and millions emancipated. In the midst of this impassioned declamation, while the audience is warming with thoughts of national glory, some Democrat retorts: "How about Oakes Ames and the salary grab." The effect upon the orator and audience is the same as in the other case. Both parties are impure in the estimation of the honest and disinterested men present. The devotion of these honest men to their respective parties is weakened by a fear that neither is entitled to confidence. The discipline of a party should be like that of an army; the bummers and marauders should be punished in the most summary manner. In all modern armies the plunder of an enemy's country is forbidden. It demoralizes the men, and it exasperates the people invaded. Modern armies entering the cities of Mexico, or Paris or New Orleans, have maintained the strictest discipline over their own soldiers. The military police of cities so occupied has been even better than their own. The compensation of a conquering army consists in the comprehensive success of one nationality over another. It consists in the substitution of laws and institutions, not in petty plunder of bummers and marauders. The analogy of a party conquest is plain. The moral of this doctrine may be compressed in very few words. If a man wearing the badge, and bearing the commission of a party, employs his position to enrich himself, his uniform must be stripped off, his commission recalled, and he must be drummed from the political camp limits with this placard on his person: "He disgraced his party to enrich himself." For there is no party which will consent for men to steal money for themselves, and leave the offense to be defended by the party to which the miscreant belongs. No army would consent that the officers should monopolize the spoils of victory while the unpaid soldiers would be called on to defend them from an exasperated enemy. It is much better there should be no spoils acquired by robbery by either officer or private.

The resolutions of the Boston Republicans are based on this sensible doctrine, and we think it indicates a new departure in moral politics. If a partisan steals for himself, let him defend himself; let his "money perish with him." This is the Massachusetts doctrine. Mr. Butler was an applicant for nomination on two grounds—one admitted by himself, the other alleged by his opponents. He boasted that he had introduced the increased salary bill. His opponents charged that he was sustained by the official influence of the Federal government. He was, however, tried on the first count of the indictment, with the plea of justification. This act, and the doctrine by which its attorneys undertake to defend it, were "emphatically disapproved" by the Massachusetts Republicans. The deeds and doctrines of the party are thus affirmed:

Resolved, That every great achievement for personal liberty, for the preservation of the Union, for education, for the elevation of labor, for the elevation of women, for the extension of the suffrage which has been accomplished in this country for a generation, has been due to the Republican party.

It claims a mission of exclusive and progressive reformation:

That none of these great causes has anything to hope for in the future from any other source, while every new truth, every claim founded on justice, will, in the future as in the past, find its earliest converts, its most generous recognition, its strongest advocates and its first victories among the Republicans of Massachusetts.

The resolutions conclude with a new departure in American politics, which ought to be copied into every State platform. The following paragraph teaches how this great object may be best accomplished:

The pressing duty of the day is to secure honesty and purity, the right of the people peaceably to assemble and take counsel on public matters, and select their agents free from violence, intimidation and fraud; the right to hold caucuses and conventions without being cheated and bullied, and we, therefore, call upon all honest Republicans, however they may differ on other questions, or howsoever they may have advanced in their reception of new ideas, to unite in purging the commonwealth and the nation of violence, treachery and corruption.

In the convention Mr. Butler appeared to argue his own cause, and, we may say, in defense of those measures which these resolutions so pointedly condemn. He was on the floor contending for hours for his own nomination. He was defeated, signally defeated, and driven from the field. But, like Job, "he kissed the rod, yet blesses"—the Republican party. He supports its organization and platform. He abandons the doctrine that the laborer is worthy of anything which he can beat his employer out of; that every man in Congress is worth as much as a high-priced Boston lawyer, and is, we think, bound, by implication at least, to admit that a lawyer can not properly receive large fees for professional services, that owe their value entirely to the fact that they are rendered as a representative of the people.

Such is the new departure in party discipline. It must tend to make representatives more circumspect, if not more honest. Such lobbyists as Tweed and Barber, who took the New York Legislature by contract from the railroad companies, will not be as prosperous. No man shall rob under convoy of the Republican party. All political baggage is to be hereafter at the risk of the owners thereof, and no pitched battle will be delivered by the whole Republican party in defense of a bummer who would jeopardize his party to enrich himself.

A REMEDY THAT IS WORSE THAN THE DISEASE.

In politics, as in therapeutics, there is a class of practitioners who are ever ready to recommend a heroic treatment for all disorders of the body politic, without much regard to the ultimate consequences. Such practitioners are generally of the amateur description, rarely, if ever, holding diplomas from any authorized source, and mainly rely upon the influences of their vague references to bring their nostrums to the public notice. A prominent city paper is at present engaged in the business of consulting with the various political quacks who have specifics to propose for the cure of what is called the Louisiana case, and the consultants are invariably ushered into notice with a stereotyped form of recommendation as old people, who suppose they are very prominent, and as their names are invariably withheld, we may, for courtesy's sake, presume they are so, at least among people who look up to them.

A reporter of our contemporary interviewed one of these political rabbi on Monday, and found in him a very eminent political turncoat indeed, starting out as a leading McEnery-Warmoth follower, he finally lost that trail and is now groping around in the dark to find the footprints of Governor Kellogg. This "gentleman, long known in our community, who has always taken a lively interest in politics, but never sought office," is somewhat like the journal to whom he owes his introduction. He must have some great man to lead him, to corroborate his crude opinions and give him countenance. So long as Warmoth and McEnery had any vitality they or either of them answered the purpose very well, but since the one has deserted his post, and the other has no prospect of being Governor, this stray political lamb, who has never sought office nor been sought by it, is willing to elect Kellogg for his good shepherd. And he seems to have enlisted under the banner of his new chief with a strange misapprehension of his true character. Mistaking, doubtless, Governor Kellogg's endeavors to protect the taxpayers of this State from the necessity of paying certain fraudulent claims he hastily proclaims him a friend of repudiation, and without any authority at all, so far as we have any means of knowing, places Colonel John McEnery, whom he pretends to have supported for Governor among those who are violently opposed to repudiating any part of the Warmoth debt. This classification is as unjust to Mr. McEnery as it is to Governor Kellogg. Neither of these distinguished gentlemen entertains the sentiments ascribed to him by this "long known gentleman," whoever he may be, who was so "instrumental in having McEnery's name retained on the ticket when fusion was accomplished." We know that Governor Kellogg is not in favor of repudiating the honest debt of this State, and we have every reason to believe that Colonel McEnery is not willing to have any debt that was contracted without the full sanction of lawful authority, paid at all.

But we have little to do with the liberties taken with the names and opinions of these two gentlemen. Our intention is merely to say at this time that most of the debt created by the Republican administration at the time Warmoth was Governor is as valid as any outstanding against the State, and it would be as improper to repudiate that or any part of it as it would to repudiate any part of the old ante-war bonds, especially those issued to the Nashville, Pontchartrain, Mexican Gulf, or any other of the numerous paper railroads which were projected before the rascally Radicals ruined the State by being unable to repair the ravages of the rebellion within one decade after the war. If repudiation is to be introduced, we say let there be a clean sweep. Make thorough work of it. If the bonds lawfully issued since the war, including the four millions for levees in 1867, are to be thrown out, let those lawfully issued before the war, including the Jackson railroad, the Opelousas railroad, the relief of the State treasury and all and singular the whole lot take the same course. To repudiate one dollar honestly owed is to introduce a principle of universal application which should not be restricted to an example or two by way of expediency.

When our people begin to talk of repudiation they should be prepared to make a clean sweep, and throw overboard the whole cargo. Certainly, the Republican party, as a political organization, have more reason to go in heartily for repudiation than to oppose it. It is needless for us at present to point out the wherefore, but we hold ourselves ready to do it on demand of any really interested party. They can not expect the patient to run the risk of taking a powerful remedy which will destroy the healthy members in one part of the system and spare others. They can not ask our party to consent to the repudiation of its honest debts without demanding that the honest debts of preceding administrations shall be likewise repudiated. If there is to be repudiation at all, let it be general and thorough. We should not make flesh of one set of bonds and fish of the other, without better reason for the discrimination than that one was the work of one set of politicians and the other evidences of the failure of another. We assure the repudiaters that if it is an act of universal bankruptcy they want they are not likely to find any formal opposition among the Republicans at this time. All that we insist upon is that our creditors shall not be cheated, while those of the old regime are paid.

As for the proprety of repudiating any part of the honest debt of the State at all, it is not our purpose at this time to offer an opinion. We are aware that a tax in this city of 5.15 cents on the dollar is a fearful load to carry, and would be glad to see some honorable way to get rid of it. As we have time and again informed the people, the most rigid economy in the State and city administrations can effect but little reduction, as the assessments for the one are only four mills on the dollar, and for the other little if any more.

The interest tax for the city is about one million six hundred thousand dollars a year, and for the State about two million dollars. The levee taxes of the State are nearly or quite as much as the amount raised for interest. The current expenses of the government are about a million dollars, and not very promptly paid at that. If any saving can in any manner be made in either of these items, we shall be very glad to second the proposition, but it occurs to us that the proposed remedy of partial repudiation is quite untenable. Such a remedy would undoubtedly destroy more of the patient than it would cure, as its operations would not cease in their effects until the entire State debt would be swept away, and honor and credit with it. We can not believe that 'three-fourths" of the people of this city are in favor of such a policy, or that Governor Kellogg is in favor of partial repudiation any more than Colonel McEnery is in favor of paying all of the so-called Warmoth obligations, regardless of their validity.

THE CARRIE A. THORNE.

This steamboat left Shreveport several days ago, with a large number of passengers, for New Orleans. She is now over due, and her arrival is looked for with much anxiety. The cause of her detention is unknown. It is to be hoped that sickness has not overtaken those whose duty it was to see her safely landed at her port of destination. And this brings us to a consideration of the subject of her arrival here. It has been contended that the Carrie A. Thorn should not be permitted to land within the limits of our city; and the authorities have been asked to exercise their power to this effect. We made it our business to ascertain what steps had been taken in the premises. Upon inquiry at the office of the Board of Health, we were gratified to learn from Dr. Russell that the steamer would be permitted to land in the Fourth District; that the proper authorities would inspect her there, and determine the condition and disposition of her passengers. If there are any that are sick and unable to take care of themselves—and have no friends to assist them—they will be sent to the Charity Hospital; and those that are sick and able to provide for themselves will be permitted to do so. This course is humane and commendable; and we rejoice to know that our city authorities have not determined to shut the door against those who in their hour of distress would seek an asylum in New Orleans. Our people have learned to look upon disease as common to mankind; and as something that can be mastered in many instances where human skill is available. Experience has taught them that it is better to wrestle with it and conquer it if possible than to pale with fear at its approach. It would be both cowardly and barbarous to deny the Carrie A. Thorn and her passengers the right of landing here. We trust, therefore, that no obstructions will be interposed, and that when they arrive they will be received with open arms and welcomed as the afflicted and unfortunate should be.

ONE OF THE MURDERERS ARRESTED.

A telegraphic dispatch from A. V. Brown, sheriff of Madison parish, dated September 16, informs Acting Governor Antoine that one of the murderers of Judge Crawford and District Attorney Harris has been arrested and securely confined. This is gratifying intelligence, as it must lead to a further development of the actors in this horrible tragedy. The citizens of Franklin and adjoining parishes should continue the search after the men engaged in this foul murder until all are secured and brought to trial and punishment. Nothing but a few wholesome examples upon the gallows will stop the thirst for blood in our unhappy State. When the murderer is taught that our people have lost their sickly sentimentality about hanging, and have come back to the good old Mosaical law of "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," then may they begin to feel some security against those who are disposed to murder.

GEORGE B. LOUD.

The general sympathy expressed for the gentleman above named will not be weakened by the knowledge that Acting Governor Antoine has determined to see justice done. The acting Attorney General, George H. Braughn, Esq., has sent for the papers in the case, and a very positive move will be made to see if strict technicalities can not be set aside in favor of fair dealing.

Wisconsin Good Templars have abolished dancing in the halls of their lodges. The exercise is too intemperate.

DIED:

LEONARD—On Tuesday morning, September 16, at three o'clock, HENRY LEONARD, a native of this city, aged twenty-four years.

The funeral will take place at ten o'clock This (Wednesday) Morning, September 17, from No. 384 Fulton street, between St. Andrew and Josephine. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

NOTICE

TO HOLDERS OF STATE WARRANTS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, September 10, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that I will, on TUESDAY, October 14, 1873, at twelve o'clock M., at the St. Charles Hotel Auction Mart, offer for sale to the highest bidder, payment to be made in State warrants issued subsequent to January 1, 1873, the cash on hand or in course of being turned into the treasury, to the credit of the general fund, from collections of current taxes, payable in 1873.

Also, at the same time and place, the cash on hand or in course of being turned into the State treasury to the credit of the general fund, from collections of delinquent taxes, payable prior to December 21, 1872, payment to be made in warrants issued prior to January 1, 1873.

Sales will be made in lots of $500, with the privilege of $5000 each successful bidder, immediately after a sale is awarded to him, to furnish a list of his warrants, showing in tabulated form—

1. Number and date of his warrants.
2. To whom and on what account issued.
3. Amount of warrants.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

All bids tendering warrants which the Treasurer is enjoined from paying will be rejected unconditionally; also, all bids tendering warrants illegaly issued, or issued without specific appropriation therefor.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

se11 Su Tu td 2p

CALL FOR A CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.

WHEREAS, On July 20, 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 9, 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.

ap21 1y2p

ASSASSINATIONS

IN FRANKLIN AND RICHLAND PARISHES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 10, 1873.

WHEREAS, Information has reached me of the cowardly and brutal assassination, by a gang of desperadoes, of Hon. T. S. Crawford, judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, and Hon. A. P. Harris, district attorney, on the night of the eighth instant, in the parish of Franklin, while quietly proceeding to hold court in accordance with law.

Whereas, Information has also reached me of the cruel and unprovoked murder of Thomas Archibald, Esq., by two unknown men, while standing at the gate of his house in Richland parish, on the night of the second instant; and,

Whereas, The perpetration of these and similar cold blooded outrages in the northern portions of this State, bring disgrace upon Louisiana, and tend to keep away capital and emigration from our borders—

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Judge T. S. Crawford and A. P. Harris, district attorney; and TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Thomas Archibald, to be paid respectively upon the production of the certificates usual in such cases.

And I hereby call upon all good citizens, without regard to politics or race, to aid the officers of the law in bringing to speedy justice the perpetrators of these discreditable outrages; and I warn all persons against harboring or screening, or in any way aiding or abetting the murderers aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor.

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. se11

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. ja22

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 Perto 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

CHARLES T. NASH. W. I. HODGSON.

NASH & HODGSON,

Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents, Office No. 5 Carondelet Street, FENNER'S COURT.

Referring to the above card, the undersigned, thankful for past favors, take this method of informing their friends and the public, that both parties are now in the city, ready for new business, and having matured satisfactory arrangements they are more fully prepared than ever to transact the General Auction and Real Estate business in all their details, either in city or suburban properties, plantations or lands, or out door sales of any and every description, and would most respectfully solicit for their firm a fair share of the business in their line, consisting of sales of vacant and improved properties, succession and syndic sales, sales of bankrupt estates, sales of merchandise and produce, in store, warehouse, on shipboard or in bond; sales of damaged cotton and cargo sales; sales for account of underwriters, or for whom it may concern; port warden sales; sales of stocks, scrips, securities, household furniture, live stock, etc., hoping by their combined energies and attention to the interests of those who may employ their services to merit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon them.

CHARLES T. NASH, W. IRVING HODGSON.

New Orleans, September 1, 1873. au31 1m eod 2p

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR., NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y eod

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

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 30t

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.

se16 law 3w M. D. LEGGETT, Commissioner.

PETITION.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20, 1873.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL OF NEW ORLEANS: Gentlemen—We, the undersigned, owners of property on Seventh street, between St. David and Carondelet streets, respectfully ask your honorable body to cause to be advertised and sold, according to law, a contract for a plank walk on both sides of Seventh street, between St. David and Carondelet:

	Feet.
Horace Whaley	45
John Wheely	45
Edward Mead	60
James Lewis	30
Daniel Dose	27
Joseph Wite	27
James Richeson	27
Edward Mead	27
Richard Wilson	55
George Bevan	55
Daniel Mahony	55
William Bohler	52
Karl Brockmeir	65
Joseph Roscha	90
J. B. Silliby	30
August Windmann	125
John Henderson	270
B. Laplace	90
Frederick Bonhegen	60
Alden McLellan, for St. Charles Street Railroad Company	1 square

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, September 13, 1873.

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

se13 4t* JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

PETITION.

NEW ORLEANS, August 9, 1873.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR AND Administrators of the city of New Orleans: The undersigned, property owners on the lower side of Perdido street, from Galvez to White streets, respectfully ask, under the requirements of the charter, for the construction of a two-foot wooden sidewalk, by eighteen inches in height, the banquette in its present condition being impassable in wet weather, and sometimes from twelve to fifteen inches under water. Hoping that you will grant our petition we remain, very respectfully, etc.,

	Feet.	Inches.	Lines.
David Cotter	30	1	9
Joseph Dutch, Jr	31	..	..
Mrs. Rose Cammack	124	..	..
Mrs. Carleton Hunt	42	..	..
Rev. H. Green	31	9	..
Charley Joseph	31	2	..
James Cammack	62	..	..
Per pro Bradish Johnson, P. Casenave, about	300	..	..

DEPARTMENT OF IMPROVEMENTS, New Orleans, September 13, 1873.

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

se13 4t* JAMES LEWIS, Administrator.

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. fe14 1y

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873		$460,713 64
Viz: Fire premiums	$185,721 59	
Marine premiums	188,560 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	10,233 80	
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	65,838
Real estate	60,800
Bills receivable on mortgages	49,644
Bills receivable	34,551 77
Premiums in course of collection	61,347 37
Cash on hand and in Europe	105,324 44
Total	$447,953 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. Preriche,	Aug. Bohn
George W. Dunbar,	Edward Toby,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Wash. Morton,
Henry J. Vose,	William Knox,
E. Marqueze,	W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weisbaar,	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 30
On marine risks		92,630 18
On river risks		182,563 44
Total premiums		$1,007,088 92
Less unearned premiums		202,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$804,413 92
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432 768 38	
On marine risks	48,149 47	
On river risks	63,541 24	
Taxes	23,802 92	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,064 63	
Total	$629,266 64	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,775 31	$611,491 33
Profit		$192,922 59

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$128,371 15
City bonds	367,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,188 00
Notes secured by mortgage	404,292 30
Notes secured by pledge	153,468 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	19,800 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turner's Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Judgment on mortgage notes	6,000 00
Cash on hand	171,417 14
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
Total	$1,386,209 46

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

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me the ninth day of June, 1873. P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a mee