New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 2, 1873.

A San Francisco man advertises a mer maid for sale.

"The Modocs of the insect world" is the latest for bed bugs.

Dead Indians belong to "the improved order of red men."

The late Emperor of Morocco weighed 360 pounds when dressed for the grave.

Four Catholic priests have died at Shreveport since the breaking out of the fever in that city.

A fashionable dressmaker informed a young lady that she "would cut her body out in the course of the afternoon."

Rev. William R. Alger has nearly finished his "Life of Edwin Forrest." The book will be published early the coming winter.

A Western paper says of the air, in its relation to man, that "it kisses him and blesses him, but will not obey him." Poor Dobbs says that description suits his wife exactly.

On a train from Paris to Versailles recently the placard, "For ladies," indicating a reserved compartment for the fair sex, was accidentally changed to "Unclaimed baggage."

The enterprising mayor of Piedmont, North Carolina, has finished moving his woodshed, we are informed by the Piedmont *Press*. The gleaner of telegrams failed to get the item.

Messrs. Hebert-Miret & Pinsard, No. 149 Canal street, will sell their stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods at less than cost and without reserve, and will receive certified checks in payment.

Letters were received yesterday from Judge Henry C. Dibble, dated Vienna, on the eleventh of September. He expects to start at once on his return, and will probably reach New York next week.

The Icelanders are beginning to emigrate quite extensively to the United States. They are said to resemble the Scotch in appearance, and are a bright, clean and healthy-looking class of people.

In Wilmington, North Carolina, four mullets can be bought for fifty cents; while in Newbern the same quantity can be bought for twenty-five cents. It can be seen at a glance which is the best town to live in.

The editor of the Huntsville, Missouri, *Herald* pops the question in his paper in this public fashion: "There's a certain girl in this town who can carry our smokehouse keys for life if she'll only say the word."

A Western man, who had been sitting on a wasp, and the wasp had just noticed it, arose partly to his feet, and, with pathetic tenderness, remarked "Ouch!" just at the time when the lecturer intended to have people laugh.

The St. Louis journals are indulging in modest discussions of "newspaper enterprise," and each of the three leading papers of that city claims the credit of giving first to the public the sickening details of the late beastly prize fight.

The Union Sons of Honor Benevolent Association will give a grand festival at Freemen Hall, Third street, between Dryades and Baronne, on Friday and Saturday evenings of this week, for the benefit of its relief fund.

Drinking and smoking put a good deal of money into the treasury. From July 1, 1872, to May 1, 1873, the government revenue from spirits of all kinds (not including beer) was $11,941,196, and from tobacco in its various forms, $7,176,413.

St. Louis is raising a little boy, who will one day be a shining theological light. Sitting with his mother one evening, when a strong smell of sulphur was found to be in the air, he said: "I know what makes the smell, mamma. God has struck a match to light the moon with."

The Rev. George M. Randall, Missionary Bishop of Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming, died in Denver last Saturday afternoon, of typhoid pneumonia, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a native of Rhode Island, and entered upon his missionary labors in that section in 1866.

A resolution has passed one board of the Mobile City Council "compelling physicians to make daily reports of yellow fever cases." When that is done we may be able to judge of the health of the city quarantined against us. The physicians of Mobile have yellow fever patients, and Mayor Moulton telegraphs for the people of New Orleans to have patience.

A Brooklyn man has invented a life preserver, which consists simply of two sleeves of India rubber, to be drawn on over the arms and then inflated by blowing in them. In this condition they will sustain the body in any position the wearer may choose to assume on the surface of the water. They can be fastened on the arms and adjusted in fifteen minutes.

A curious and beautiful effect was lately produced with a block of manufactured ice in the course of experiments in Philadelphia. In the centre of the cake, completely inclosed by the translucent material, was a boquet of fresh flowers. Every leaf and blossom was perfectly visible, while the brilliancy of the colors was enhanced by the refraction through the ice.

A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Commercial* says: "Had it not been for railroads in this State, how much of it would now be settled? How many of these men who are now howling about railroad monopolies would have been residents of the State had there been no railroads? Railroads have done more to develop this country and add to its wealth in the last five years than everything else combined could have done in twenty."

A Polish lady of rank, twenty-seven years of age, and "a perfect Juno in beauty," was recently sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in Berlin, for indulging in certain acts of theft. While the prosecution was in progress she inherited a fortune of 200,000 rubles, and her advocate now moved the court for her release, in consideration of a heavy bail. The court, however, refused to accede to the request.

THE MYSTERIES OF FINANCE.

According to a New York letter to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the "heavy financiers" of Wall street are not very favorably impressed with the "financial knowledge" of President Grant and Secretary Richardson, because those honest officials refused to be humbugged by "the mysteries of finance." These straightforward, watchful sentinels of the public interest and public credit evidently did not mean to be misled by a system of finance that was to be kept a profound secret to all save the "heavy financiers" who were laying their traps to gull the unwary of all classes of persons engaged in legitimate business. Neither the representatives of banks, of stock-boards, clearing houses, gold corners, or "margins" for making money without capital or labor (of a useful kind) possessed the power so much coveted by them of inducing the President and the Secretary of the Treasury to become initiated into the mysteries of a system of finance that enables the few to live and bask in the sunshine of plenty at the expense of the toiling millions. They needed no instructions from the "heavy financiers" of this kind for the simple reason that they had already solved their "mysteries" and determined to pursue a financial and monetary course far more compatible with the public interest. The statesman and patriot is not dependent on Wall street for correct lessons in finance or statesmanship, and we are, therefore, not surprised at the refusal of President Grant and Secretary Richardson to comply with the demands of the Wall street sharks after patient attention had been given to what they had to say in regard to their financial troubles. The President and Secretary were too intelligent and wise not to know that the boundless resources and wealth of the United States were too great to be controlled or influenced to any considerable extent by the mysteries of Wall street financiering or the fears of "a body of agitated bankers" who were undoubtedly initiated to a certain extent in the Wall street mysteries of finance. It is quite natural that the men who had invoked the aid of the government to relieve their poor condition, brought on by greed and extravagance, should have a poor opinion of those who, from a sense of public duty, refused to grant it. We, therefore, give their opinion in full, because it shows how men, when they have failed to use the government for personal aggrandizement, can turn upon those faithful public servants who have honestly maintained the best interests of the people at large. The following is an extract from the letter referred to in the commencement of this article:

Neither Grant nor his Secretary of the Treasury gave the heavy financiers who waited on them a profound impression of their financial knowledge. One of them tells me that Grant seemed to have hardly any idea of what they were talking about; and, though he hardly said anything, he never opened his mouth without showing how obscure the mysteries of finance were to his understanding. "As for Richardson," said this gentleman, "he is an ass." When a body of agitated bankers, who felt the immediate perils of the situation, were imploring him to devise or consider some policy by which the banking system might be temporarily relieved, he replied by some long-winded remarks about the boundless resources of this country; said that our population was greater than that of France, which had got out of her financial difficulties and was about to refer to the "strong box" of gold which Grant once said he believed was concealed in the Rocky mountains, when one of the financiers interrupted his remarks by a question which was a puzzler to the Secretary of the Treasury, and they retired, feeling that on the whole it would be best for the government to do nothing, or, at least, nothing more than buy some bonds, and convinced that, though Richardson admitted the financial success of France, he did not possess the financial genius or knowledge of Thiers, who brought it about.

It is to be presumed that the author of the letter from which the above extract is taken has done full justice, in language and otherwise, to the judgment and feelings of the men who have employed him to represent them upon a special occasion. The public need not be surprised that these very same men can trace "the true causes of the New York catastrophe" to the folly and dishonesty of the government instead of the mysteries of finance as practiced by the "heavy financiers" and dishonest money sharks of New York. Such men have existed in all time, and they have practiced their "fine art" as successfully under one form of currency as another. Gold and silver is no protection against the financial disorders and panics that a country is subjected to at times by those who prefer to live by speculation instead of honest and useful industry. In all the former financial and money panics that have arisen in this country they occurred under a system of banking with a recognized specie basis. The bank note issues were made redeemable in gold and silver, and the consequence was that when the banks suspended specie payments their notes became at once depreciated and, in many instances, finally worthless. With this experience it can not be correctly said that gold and silver is a protection against monetary panics.

POOR PROPERTY OWNERS.

One blessing yet remains to us, for which we should all be duly thankful. Some of the taxable property of the city is not held by poor owners. As a consequence, there is a little business done in the way of tax collecting. Were all our real estate owners poor, or even widows and orphans, we feel quite sure that the copious tears shed in their behalf by demagogues would wash away all the tax laws, and leave the State and city to be run by money raised on voluntary contributions from those who are not so unfortunate as to own property, and consequently be very poor. Poor people, it seems, have rights superior to those whose energy, industry and pride have brought them something to live on. The poor may do everything that anybody else may do. They may own property. They must eat and many of them certainly drink—when treated. They may spend their time idly at home, or on the streets; go to the theatre, opera, fashionable churches, races, fairs, etc.; may travel abroad. The world owes them a living, but they owe nobody anything. At least they are not expected to pay. They are too poor to think of it. A dollar extorted from them for anything except some sensual enjoyment is like sucking their hearts' blood from them. As it is, many of our poor property holders find it difficult to get along. It is a very big contract to keep a house in town, go abroad every summer, hire, house and feed four or five servants, and vie with each other in fashionable clothes. What cruelty, then, to ask them to pay taxes! The Democratic press will not hear of such oppression. It grows red hot whenever the least mention is made of an intent to thus oppress. Mayor Wiltz is expected to have the streets kept clean, sandpapered even, to pay the interest on the public debt and repair every man's banquette; to keep up the credit of the city by practicing economy alone. "Economy and honesty," when added to great ability, are deemed enough for any Mayor to have. What can one who possesses all these virtues want with money? No, Mr. Mayor, you were elected at the same time as Judge Abell, and by nearly the same twenty-three thousand good people. Nearly the same eighteen thousand bad people who voted against the great criminal jurist had also the bad taste to vote against you. Yet, as one of these same bad people, we say to you that we can not well see how you can get along with all the property of the city in the hands of poor people, whom the *Times* insists shall not be asked to pay, not until a more convenient season, at any rate. Perhaps you are superior to the ancient Jews, in that you can make bricks without straw, especially if you know where to find plenty of stubble. But we do not believe in this hypothesis, and therefore give our vote in favor of your exercising your power to look after the receipts as well as to regulate the expenditures. We believe firmly in the honesty, integrity and desire for economy of the present Council. But we distrust the efficacy of these negative virtues, especially for providing means to pay. The most economical man in creation must have a basis upon which to act, and honesty has no chance to show itself where there is nothing in the way of temptation.

It is the same in regard to the State. Messrs. Clinton and Dubuclet are censured because they do not have money enough to cash warrants and coupons. Yet Mr. Folger is informed that the poor real estate owners must not be molested. This looks like another clear case of a demand for bricks without furnishing the straw. A whole army of poor people, including destitute widows and orphans, are held in reserve to charge upon Mr. Folger the moment he attempts to do his duty. Reporters will be sent out to interview the distressed parties, and column after column of Bohemian oats and political swill will be sold everymorning—price five cents.

Unfortunately for the prospects of a sensation, however, we deem that the tax collector of the First District will initiate his proceedings by calling first upon those who are undoubtedly able to pay, leaving the large army of poor folks a chance to save enough of their income to meet his demands when their turn shall come. And as he is in a first rate position to know who are really needy and who merely pretend to be so, it is safe to assume that he will make no serious mistakes. He probably considers it to be his duty to try, and can as readily listen to a tale of real distress and act upon it after seizure as well as before. But we hardly think he will act upon the partisan appeals through the opposition newspapers.

A QUARANTINE SYSTEM BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

The removal of quarantine at Galveston from vessels coming from New Orleans reopens our only line of communication with interior Texas, and enables our merchants once more to fill orders for a country which they were the first to aid in the great struggle which made Texas a nation.

For this interruption and revival of trade we are indebted to a single physician, who has thus become as renowned in his way as that other physician who, in New York, arrested the West India trade to that port, subjected its merchants to uncommon expense and vexatious delays, and at last forced importers to consign their cargoes and passengers to a different port (Perth Amboy), from which they could reach interior destination. There was in truth very little more reason for the repeal than enactment of this Galveston dodge. Yellow fever existed in New Orleans. It was not epidemic. It exists still. But Galveston has become more accustomed to the disease. She has it herself, and has felt the tender mercies of quarantine, imposed by Houston, which has as much right to be scared, and as many unsalable goods to dispose of as Galveston. We may expect, however, that the exclusion of New Orleans competition from the Texas trade will be a part of the Mexico-mercantile programme of Galveston, so that our merchants must take it into calculation as a fixed charge on business. As their capital or its investment may be lying idle, or their notes running to maturity during a season when they will not be permitted by the Doctor Peetes to enter their own natural market, they need not order goods so early; not, perhaps, until Galveston should signal that her shelves were empty and allow our merchandise to pass the embargo on its way to the customer. If the unlimited exercise of a power to arrest the common carrier and obstruct the post routes has had no other compensation for its mischief it has at least taught the principal cities that such a power outstanding even in petty corporate towns, can not be longer tolerated. The taxes of New Orleans are very high; her merchants lay in large and well selected stocks, which they hold for purchasers accustomed to deal. Shall the Magnolia station, Brashear City or Bay St. Louis say you can not use either of the ways of commerce which have been built chiefly by your capital and influence because we say you will send infection among us?

Were this quarantine system confided to an impartial authority we should be content. We should then be satisfied that neither panic nor profit could induce the trade blockade of a city. The REPUBLICAN is, in the language of our quarantine act, the "zealous friend of a quarantine system," but it is of a quarantine system which confers upon the federal government the sole power to proclaim quarantine at home and abroad. Is there any question of the power in Congress? We admit the right of the States to make *sanitary* regulations, but this indiscriminate proclamation of quarantine is an interruption of that commerce among the States which the constitution empowers Congress to regulate. For if a large city shall be tabooed and restricted by a quarantine cordon drawn closely around her, enforced by obstructions upon rail tracks and by exclusion of all comers from and goers to that city, what becomes of the commerce among the States? This position requires explanation. The power to regulate commerce among the States is an exclusive and not a concurrent power of the federal government. This grant of power was the real cause of "the more perfect union" of 1789:

In the different States the most opposite and conflicting regulations existed. Each pursued its own real or supposed local interests. Each was jealous of the rivalry of its neighbors, and each was successively driven to retaliatory measures in order to satisfy public clamor or to alleviate private distress.

In an examination of the extent of this power, an eminent constitutional jurist has said: "The words being general, the sense must be general. Commerce is undoubtedly traffic, but it is something more—*it is intercourse*: it includes a power over navigation as well as over trade, over intercourse as well as over traffic: it extends to the regulation of seamen aboard American ships, to boats on the rivers; it extends to quarantine laws and wrecks on the sea." Besides, it authorizes, and by implication, many other measures of a kindred character.

There can be no question but that Congress has the exclusive power to enact a uniform quarantine law, not as a sanitary measure, but as a means to regulate commerce among the States. The government can best learn by report of its consuls abroad whether contagious diseases exist in any foreign port. It can with less fear and more impartiality decide how the disease can be excluded from or restricted within particular localities, corporate or not. We are then "zealous friends of a quarantine system" as our law phrase is, but our "quarantine system" will be enacted and enforced by the federal government under a law of Congress. This law will not of course affect the duties of our health authorities. They will still watch over the public health and co-operate in preventing the spread of infection. Their powers, duties and revenues will be the same as at present, save the right to proclaim quarantine at discretion. No doubt the cause which would justify such a measure will induce the approval of the federal authorities, but as New Orleans will have no motive to arrest or divert commerce, it will deprive towns which have such motive of a power to injure her. She can not injure them without damaging her own interests more.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

This community is divided as to taxpaying, into four classes:

1. Those who have paid both city and State taxes.
2. Those who have paid one, but not the other.
3. Those who have paid nothing.
4. Those who own no taxable property, and consequently owe nothing.

In each of the four divisions may be found people who are in strait ned circumstances for ready money, and the first class is by no means an exception. It is even fair to presume that he who has discharged all his obligations possesses less ready money than he who has only partially paid, or not paid at all. Those who have paid may have better credit and easier consciences than those who are, or ought to be, ashamed to look a tax collector in the face; but they, in common with nearly everybody else, are very much in want of ready money at this particular crisis in affairs. But, having settled with the State and city, their money has passed beyond their reach, and no one thinks of asking the State officers to refund it. No plea of sickness, poverty, ruin nor anything else has been filed in favor of these prompt payers.

But the delinquents fare differently. Their cause is championed by all the political demagogues who entertain the faintest hopes of being elected to office at a future day. They are poor and can not pay. The expenses to Saratoga, Virginia Springs, our coast or Europe were so unpecedly heavy this season that they really have no money except the little trifle which they owe the State. As the world owes them a living, they hold on to the money in their own hands, and thus force the State involuntarily to render them assistance.

Now this is not fair. It is not legal. Mr. Folger has no more right, under the law, to let a taxpayer off from the payment of his dues on the plea of poverty, than Mr. Clinton has to return money paid into the treasury on the same plea. Neither of these officers are vested by law with any discretion in the matter. If a tax collector may permit a debtor to evade his duty on one pretense, he can do so upon any other. To-day it may be actual poverty, to-morrow it may be that there is an unfinished speculation which requires the use of the money (the State's funds let it be borne in mind) while the next, for want of a better it may be toothache, corns, or a sentimental leaning toward tax resisting.

The moral obligation to discharge a public debt is as great as it is to pay a private one, and we can see no difference in degrees of honesty between forcibly withholding that which is due and forcibly seizing that which has once been paid. In either case it is an application for public money to bolster up a bad business or the failing fortune of an idle or improvident man.

Yet we read every day fervid appeals to popular prejudice calling for indignation against officers of the State and city who are endeavoring to discharge their sworn duty in order that the public interest may not suffer. To permit a tax collector to relax in his efforts would be to confer upon him a right of discrimination not possessed by the Legislature itself. The assessment and collection of taxes should be uniform. The constitutions order it. Propriety requires it.

In regard to the notice of the collector of the First District of his intention to seize property under act No. 47, we understand it is intended to apply more specially to those who are known to be able to pay, and refuse to do so; to those who have rented their property, taken notes which they have discounted, drawn the money and have been using it for nearly a year, loaning it at two and a half per cent a month, spending it in travels abroad or in dissipation at home. As full allowance was made in the contract of lease for the State and city taxes, it follows that these parties have actually been making a profit on the public money which they have thus withheld from the treasury. As the State is unable to relieve those who have paid their taxes by refunding the money on a call loan without interest, it seems to us highly improper that those who can pay, but will not, should be permitted any longer to live off the public money. It is an unjust discrimination not authorized by law, equity or common sense.

DIED.

MONROE—On Wednesday, at 11 A. M., A. F. MONROE, aged sixty years.

The funeral will take place This Evening at four o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend, from the residence corner of Commercial and Adams streets, Carrollton.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

MERCHANDISE BELOW COST PRICE,

Composing the stock of

HEBERT-MIRET & PINSARD,

149.....Canal Street.....149

N. B.—We will take certified checks for payment. oct 1 4t 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 1d

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

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

WHEREAS, An Act of the Legislature, approved March 17, 1871, 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, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St Jago, all on the Island of Cuba; Port Royal and Montego Bay, on the Island of Jamaica; Jacmel and Port-au-Prince, on the Island of St. Domingo; the Islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadaloupe; Campeachy, in Yucatan; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoras and Tuxpan, in Mexico; San Juan, in Nicaragua; Chagres, Aspinwall and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo and Laguayra, in Venezuela; Island of Trinidad, Cayenne, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, in South America, and Nassau, New Providence.

Given under my hand and the seal of State hereunto attached this fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. je15 2p

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

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE,

Ladies and gentlemen, that Cheap John now keeps at Nos. 33 and 35 Canal street. He has on hand $13,000 worth of Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, Creole make.

Cheap for Cash.

Come quick as possible—the quicker the better, since the sale at once is necessary. Come one, come all.

Remember, CHEAP JOHN, Nos. 33 and 35 Canal street, corner of Peters street.

Cheap for Cash.

A few clerks wanted.

se30 8t2p JOHN HANSEN.

QUARANTINE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 24, 1873.

Whereas, by proclamation dated June 14, 1873, quarantine restrictions were imposed on vessels arriving at the port of New Orleans from the ports of Cayenne, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, in South America, and other ports; and

Whereas, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has officially requested the withdrawal of quarantine restrictions with respect to the above mentioned ports;

Now, therefore, I, C. C. Antoine, Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation raising and removing all quarantine restrictions on vessels arriving at the port of New Orleans from the aforesaid ports of Cayenne, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres from and after the date hereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached this twenty-fourth day of September, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety eighth.

C. C. ANTOINE, Acting Governor.

By the Acting Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. se24 2p

PAYMENT OF INTEREST COUPONS.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF LOUISIANA STATE BONDS.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, September 29, 1873.

Holders of interest coupons, due the first of October, 1873, of the bonds of the State of Louisiana are hereby notified that said coupons will be paid in certified checks, payable, through the Clearing House, at the Louisiana National Bank, the Fiscal Agent, on the first of October.

CHARLES CLINTON,
Auditor.

se30 2t 2p

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

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 trades, at the lowest market prices.

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

jy6 Su 3m

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF J. B. VANHORN & CO., Bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1243.

WHEREAS, JEROME B. VANHORN, ENOS H. ROQUEST AND GEORGE E. PITCHER, individually and as members of the above firm, of New Orleans and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, have this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act;

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the seventeenth day of November, 1873, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupts will undergo an examination before Register Kellogg, on the fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1873, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, September 24, 1873.

se25 oc2 9 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF FRANK WAGENER, INDIVIDUALLY and as a member of Wagener & Meyer, bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1248.

WHEREAS, FRANK WAGENER, INDIVIDUALLY and as a member of said firm, of New Orleans, and district aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act.

Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons in interest, that the seventeenth day of November, 1873, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Augustin, on the fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1873, at 11 A. M., at his office, No. 41 Exchange alley.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, September 24, 1873.

se26 oc3 10 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

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. jy sod

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873		$403,713 [illegible]
Viz: Fire premiums	$185,721 59	
Marine premiums	188,500 58	
River premiums	29,491 47	403,713 [illegible]
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		95,202 [illegible]
Net premiums		$308,511 [illegible]
Fire losses	$74,822 98	
Marine losses	152,156 13	
River losses	10,165 77	
Total	$237,144 88	
Taxes, etc	10,233 50	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,662 19	275,040 [illegible]
Profits		$33,470 [illegible]

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

City and other bonds	$53,500 00
Bank and other stocks	16,067 [illegible]
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	65,136
Real estate	60,800
Bills receivable on mortgages	43,644
Bills receivable	34,251 77
Premiums in course of collection	61,347 [illegible]
Cash on hand and in Europe	105,324 44
Total	$447,653 [illegible]

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROTZ, 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. ROTZ, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Hunt,
Ant. Carriere,	Chas. Honold,
George A. Fosdick,	D. Jamison,
R. Brugier,	R. S. Howard,
P. Anderson,	Felix Larue,
A. Frerichs,	Aug. Bohn
George W. Dunbar,	Edward Toby,
S. 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		$737,895 30
On marine risks		92,650 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	$432,708 36	
On marine risks	48,149 42	
On river risks	63,541 24	
Taxes	20,862 92	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,664 62	
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	$126,271 15
City bonds	505,650 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,183 00
Notes secured by mortgage	404,292 30
Notes secured by pledge	153,408 72
Bills receivable	36,673 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	2,500 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	3,000 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 meeting of the Board of Directors held on the ninth day of June, 1873, it was resolved to declare a CASH DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1873, payable on third Monday in July next.

Also to pay to the stockholders, on demand terest at the rate of ten per cent per annum their stock.

DIRECTORS:

P. Maspero,	David McCeard,
S. Z. Relf,	L. P. Gerrets,
M. Puig,	F. Fourchy,
P. S. Wills,	J. J. Fernandez,
D. A. Chaffraix,	J. M. Alex.
Charles Lafitte,	

fe12 1y

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. Milt