New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 12, 1873.

The Spragues no longer trust in Providence.

Sir Julius Benedict is to write a new English opera for the Carl Rosa troupe.

Salesmen are considered best who can sell to customers things they do not want to buy.

The mother of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton died at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the fifth instant.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles contemplates writing a history of President Lincoln's administration.

Ida Lewis, the heroine of Newport lighthouse, who was thought to be dying of consumption, is slowly recovering.

"Ouida" answers a criticism on the audacity of her novels by the remark: "I don't write for women; I write for soldiers."

The health of A. T. Stewart is said to be precarious. He is a lonely and childless old man, worth twenty millions of money.

We are indebted to Senator West for a copy of the November number of that sterling political magazine, the Washington *Republic*.

A Vermont man went over to an island to live as Robinson Crusoe did, but his wife followed with a club, and his solitary life lasted only three hours.

Milk is said to be the only article of diet which contains all the elements required for the nourishment and growth of man. When pure it feeds every vessel and tissue of the frame.

They hurry things up in Dubuque. A young man there met a strange girl on a street car the other day, paid her fare, and married her three hours afterward. Bless you, my children.

Sleeping cars are gradually finding favor in Europe. They have been placed on a mail train between Glasgow and London, and on night express trains between Paris, Cologne and Vienna.

Ames S. Collins, Esq., of the Carrollton *State Register*, is, we are pleased to learn, recovering from his late severe illness, and before many days he promises to make his appearance in public.

The discovery is said to have recently been made in Rome, on the Esquiline hill, of some enormous ancient vessels in pottery ware, the largest ever found, and of such a size that a man could easily live in one.

A Chinese proverb says that "To be happy on earth one must be born in Soochow, live in Canton and die in Lianchau; for, in the first are the handsomest women, in the second the richest luxuries, and in the third the best coffins."

Squabbles, an old bachelor, showed his stocking, which he had just darned, to a maiden lady, who contemptuously remarked, "Pretty good for a man darner." Whereupon Squabbles remarked, "Yes, good enough for a woman darn her."

Our readers will recollect the wonderment with which they examined the magic trinkets exhibited by Messrs. Hartz & Levy, at their store on Canal street last winter. They will be pleased to know that these gentlemen are again in town with a new assortment of wonderful things. They are located at No. 118 Canal street.

Travelers to Russia will (a correspondent of an English paper says) do well to pay attention to the singular section 242 of the new Russian customs tariff, according to which the import from abroad of Russian silver and copper coin to Russia is prohibited. Such coin found on travelers will be confiscated.

A muscular Kansas preacher named Benson thrashed three fellows who were disturbing the services, and the congregation increased his salary $50 per year. The members like his pounding as well as they do his expounding, while "fools who came to scoff remain to pray," with black eyes and bloody noses, received at the hands of the Evangelical pugilist.

The Davenport *Democrat* says, in a fit of perverseness: "The good ladies of Des Moines have a dress reform society. They gather together weekly and talk up fashion foibles, read original stories, essays, and have good times. The tale of 'The Missing Door Plate, or Our Mary Ann's Belt Buckle,' will be read at the next gathering—of course."

"That seat is engaged," said a pretty young maid, as I entered a car one day. "To whom?" "A young gentleman," she poutingly said. "Then where is his baggage, I pray?" Her rosy lips opened like rosebuds in spring; her face in deep blushes was dyed; as, muttering crossly, "You hateful old thing! why, I am his baggage!" she cried.

We are pleased to learn that the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city are actively engaged in the project of erecting a memorial monument at Chalmette cemetery, in honor of their dead comrades. A committee consisting of Colonels J. M. G. Parker, William Wright and E. W. Foster have the matter in charge, and their well known zeal in any undertaking insures success to the enterprise.

A Buffalo man who now and then buys large quantities of paper tells a correspondent of the New York *Times* that he can ship a car load of paper from New York over the Central railroad to Chicago and bring it back on a propeller by the water route cheaper than he can ship it direct from New York to Buffalo by rail. "I do not do so," he added, "because when I buy paper I want it here as soon as possible. I only tell you what I could do if I wished."

The New Bedford police court is an exceedingly cautious tribunal, according to the *Mercury*, which says that in the case against Enos A. Pratt for being present at a game of "base ball" on the Lord's day, a nolle prosequi was entered, "there being a doubt whether the game was conducted in accordance with the rules of the National Association of Base Ball Players." A new complaint was made out, charging that Pratt was present at a game of ball, and he was fined ten dollars and costs, and appealed.

SECRETARY FISH ON THE CUBAN MASSACRE.

We can not sufficiently express our regret at the terms and tone in which the Secretary of State is reported to have spoken of the principal outrage committed in the Cuban war—the summary murder of four or more persons captured on board a vessel held as lawful prize for being engaged in running the blockade of the Cuban coast. There are several points in the conversation attributed to the Secretary which scarcely comport with that sympathy that a republican officer should entertain for a people who, if conquered, must share the fate of these murdered men, or for six hundred thousand slaves, whose sole chance of emancipation hangs on the success of those who are fighting for the freedom of the slave together with their own. The Secretary explains the non-intervention, of what he calls the "good republicans" of the Spanish government, by saying that the volunteers of Cuba are bloodthirsty and ungovernable. This would be an admission which Spain could not make without giving cause of moral intervention by all civilized powers. We apprehend that Spain will make no such disavowal. These passengers on the Virginius were murdered by a courtmartial. The sentence of a courtmartial can not take effect except upon the approval of a superior in command, and this superior, as well as the Captain General of Cuba, has been appointed by the Spanish government. In the same connection the Secretary states that the Spanish government has made many concessions "at the instance of our government." What these are we know not, except to have refrained from shooting some of our own people; but the great concession of universal emancipation, promised by the Spanish government, has in no sense been executed either by the monarch or the President of Spain. The rebuke for not going to fight in Cuba, addressed to those who seek aid in the United States, and the remark that Santa Rosa was "a great fool" for going back to fight for Cuba, are contradictory. We do not think that it will read well at the centennial celebration, that the example of Franklin and Deane and Adams, seeking aid in a foreign land for the liberation of their own, should have been thus even indirectly reflected upon. The whole tenor of the conversation leans toward the exculpation of Spain for the barbarities practiced in Cuba, while for those who have proclaimed and daily die for religious freedom and the emancipation of African slaves the words are very few and almost words of censure. The subject is very grave, but the consequential tone of the interview reminds one of "Lord Decimus Tite Barnacle in all the odor of circumlocution, and with the very smell of the dispatch box upon him." The expressions which follow are highly diplomatic—"this government can not act upon vague information."

In regard to the seizure we have no official information. If the Virginius was first sighted in Spanish waters, and chased to the high sea and captured, that forms one view of the case. If she was on the high sea and was chased to Jamaica, that forms another; and if she was captured within a league of Jamaica, it becomes a matter for the English government to take cognizance of.

This is not unlike the protocol of Mr. Commissioner Pordage when called to make official intervention in behalf of a party of British subjects himself being one of them then in the hands of pirates and to be shot in two hours.

"You will observe," said Mr. Pordage, looking at the torn cuffs of his diplomatic coat instead of at me, "that I can not take cognizance of our situation. No memorandum of it has been drawn up; no report in connection with it has been presented to me. I can not possibly recognize it until the necessary minutes and memorandums and reports have reached me through the proper channels. When our miserable situation presents itself to me on paper I shall bring it under the notice of government; and government, after a proper interval, will bring it back again under my notice, and then I shall have something to say about it. Not a minute before—no, my man, not a minute before."

But the intimation that the United States should be careful lest she subject herself to money damages as England did to the tune of "fifteen and a half millions of dollars," scarcely expresses the sentiment of the American people. England intervened in our affairs to divide and overthrow a republican government; the United States is called to do the same thing to stop a brutal and savage war, to sustain a republican struggle and expand the principles of emancipation to the ends of the earth. In this point of view, if we have justice on our side, the possible cost of maintaining and spreading human liberty should far outweigh with a Republican statesman any dread of a bill for damages which may be presented for so doing. The REPUBLICAN has stated the duty which should govern the Republican press. It is to regard the principles of the party as paramount to the opinion or action of any of its members. The question of emancipation and protection in Cuba is one of infinite importance. It behooves the administration to consider with great care the legal possibilities of the situation. The REPUBLICAN represents a constituency peculiarly interested in these results, and it would be derelict to its duties to Republican principles if it forbore a candid expression of opinion whenever these interests come to be in any manner in question.

THE END OF THE FUSIONISTS.

It is likely that the convention which is to be held in this city on the twenty-fourth of the present month will be the closing chapter in the history of the Fusion party, now reduced to a few hundred men composed of candidates for office, directly and indirectly. And if that end will bring repose to poor Louisiana, who among us will lament the result? The prolongation of the Fusion struggle is without parallel in the history of State elections and hunt for office; yet the vanquished few are not without hope of being able to overturn the will of the majority in this State by a vote of Congress. This hope, it is true, had well nigh expired with the adjournment of the last Congress, but the result of State elections this fall has served to revive and strengthen it. Our Fusion friends have great faith in the Democracy, and believing it has been greatly strengthened, they are under the impression Congress will be compelled, through its new accessions of Democratic members, to reopen the Louisiana case. It is unfortunate that they are so easily led to believe in Democratic victories because this has led them to show that they expected to be able to set aside the will of the Republican majority in this State by a Democratic vote in Congress. This is an impossibility, because the elections this fall will not lessen the strength of the Republican vote. When Congress meets its members will be two-thirds Republican, and upon all questions of a partisan character the Republicans will out vote the Democrats two to one. Therefore it is worse than folly for the Fusionists to regard their chances of success as strengthened by the Democratic victories of this fall; for those victories, whatever they may be, and the significance that Democratic newspapers and partisans are pleased to give them, will only serve to arouse the Republicans, in and out of Congress, and make them act together for the preservation of Republican principles and rule. In regard to the supposed gains of the Democratic party in the late elections, the Washington *Republican*, noted for its ability and fairness in dealing with political subjects, says:

Conceding to the opposition all that they claim, what have they gained? In New York the victory is a barren one. We have carried the Legislature and hold in it a clear Republican majority. It is true that the Democrats have elected their State ticket and regained many of the important offices in the city of New York; but with the lesson which the Republican party of that State has just learned, there can be no doubt that at this point their progress must stop. Virginia has been lost, and Kemper elected mainly because of intimidation in the first place, and in the second of the pecuniary influence brought to bear upon the voting population by the railroad rings and the moneyed classes. The Republican party of Virginia is poor, so poor that it could hardly raise money enough to defray the legitimate expenses of the campaign. The Democratic papers, the Democratic orators and the Democratic candidates, from Governor down to town constable, appealed to their "white" brethren to vote against the "negro party" as they valued their liberties, their race supremacy, and their "social standing." 'Twas a pitiful appeal, unworthy of white men, unworthy of men who call themselves gentlemen. That it should succeed is a blot upon our civilization, and upon the century.

In New Jersey, contrary to all expectation, we have made great and substantial gains. Mr. Stockton will have to yield his place in the Senate of the United States to a Republican. Mississippi has elected a Republican Governor in the person of General Ames, beating the Democrats and the bolting Republicans under the leadership of Alcorn. To sum up: Of the five gubernatorial candidates in the recent elections we have elected three, and lost only one—in Wisconsin. As an offset, we have gained a Senator. This is the practical result of the battle; nothing more and nothing less. As to the moral influence of the contest, there is no significance in it whatever. It has, to be sure, inspired the opposition with a certain degree of confidence; not the progressive, liberal minded opposition, but the old fogy, secession portion of it, who have been a dead weight for the last decade. In the end we shall gain more than we have lost; and, if our leaders in the next Congress and out of it only show a proper appreciation of the needs and necessities of the present and the immediate future, achieve in the real, vital political years that are to come, victories more magnificent, more important and decisive than we have yet won.

Of course, we do not expect our Fusion friends to believe this simply because it comes from Republican authority. But they will, nevertheless, find it too true for their purposes. They will find when they attempt to re-enter Congress that they have not the ghost of a chance of obtaining the removal of a Republican State government, clearly the choice of the majority of voters, to make room for a set of Democratic aspirants for salaries. And, therefore, we may naturally come to the conclusion that the convention of the twenty-fourth instant must prove the end of the Fusionists. Much, however, may be done in that body to alleviate the wrongs the Fusion party has fallen into in making warfare upon the people. If its proceedings are conducted with reason and moderation, the convention will certainly do as little harm as it can good, beyond that of causing the mantle of charity to be drawn over the defunct Fusionists.

GOOD FOR THE HERALD.

Our Gravier street contemporary has at last found the source of political wisdom, truth and philosophy. After groping among its Democratic exchanges for nearly the whole term of its existence—say a little more than half a year—it has found a light at last. It has taken the REPUBLICAN as its guide, and bids fair to be of some use to the community in which it is printed. Its pretended astonishment, however, at our exposition of Republican sentiments suggests the suspicion that it has not read us very carefully heretofore. After quoting a paragraph from the REPUBLICAN of yesterday, our neighbor appends the following:

Conceding the honesty, truthfulness and philosophy of these remarks, we are puzzled to reconcile them with the proposition so constantly maintained by this journal, that the colored people are safer depositaries of political power, and more to be relied on for an efficient administration of the laws and a wise choice of the rulers of a free and civilized people, than their recent tutors and guides of superior intelligence in their first stage of preparation for the duties of civilized society.

We consult our files and our memory in vain for confirmation of the assertion that we have ever maintained the proposition above recited. We have claimed for the colored people the sagacity to recognize their friends, and maintained for them the right of choice. But we have never supposed their "recent tutors" unworthy of any trust they would voluntarily undertake. Many who have sincerely professed Republican principles have been honored with the confidence and support of the colored people, while those who have marched through the streets with their little transparencies labeled "Down with the niggers!" "This is a white man's government!" have been left to the support of those who like such sentiments. So far from maintaining the proposition that the colored people were "more to be relied upon for an efficient administration of the laws" than their political friends of the other race, we have frequently expressed our pleasant surprise that they had done so well after so short a season of training. Our colored friends themselves evidently agree with us, practically, for though largely in the majority at all our parish and State conventions, they have voluntarily twice placed a white man in the executive chair, twice chosen a white Auditor and Attorney General, and once a white Superintendent of Education and Secretary of State. Whether these selections were the wisest that could have been made is not material to the point at issue.

The astonishment of the *Herald* arises from the fact that the REPUBLICAN does not follow the lead of the Democratic organs, which invariably flatter those they are paid to teach. This practice of indiscriminate laudation has been carried so far that the Democracy of Louisiana has been ruined by the inflation of its own conceit and importance. Insignificant little pigmies conceive themselves to be intellectual giants; and men whose money and adroitness have barely saved themselves from the penitentiary and the gallows, regard it as a personal affront to see their names in print, unless accompanied with the flattering fiction that they are our most respectable, worthy and highly esteemed citizens. We assure our neighbor that the Republican victories have not been achieved by flattering the followers of our flag into inactivity. We have had too much serious business on hand, too much hard work to do to afford to lull our friends into fancied security by leading them to over estimate themselves.

But we are glad the *Herald* has recognized the wisdom of our cause. If it will read us attentively and note the effect our teachings have upon the people, we may reasonably expect it to call the next crowd that sacks the gunstores rioters, instead of "the people," as it did the last time. This would be a prodigious stride in the right direction, but we are not in dispair of living to see the day when it will be done.

GOVERNOR DAVIS AND HIS ORGANS.

If Governor Davis were a sagacious man, he would pay such indiscreet organs of the party as the Austin *State Journal* to suspend until after the election. For it is plain to a sensible man that it is seriously imperiling the interests of the man it professes to support for re-election. We regret to have to say that the average tone of Republican journalism in the Lone Star State is of a very low order. Their best hold is "going for" any one that stands in the way rather than leading their friends forward with a strong hand. We have a copy of the *Journal* of a late date before us, in which we find quite a pyrotechnic display of mean little squibs, charged with invective, and directed at all and singular who refuse to promise to vote for Governor Davis. If the editor has been sent out by his patron to catch flies, he has taken the wrong jug. He is attempting to do with vinegar what could be more easily accomplished with molasses.

We have known for some time that Governor Davis is at variance with some of the best Republicans in the State. With the causes that led to the estrangement we have nothing to do. Perhaps there was error on both sides. But Davis is represented to us to be a very obstinate, self-willed, weak man, who has attempted to play the same role in Texas that Governor Warmoth did in Louisiana, and that, too, without a tithe of Warmoth's brains or personal address. The Republicans of Texas have been divided, while those of Louisiana are more firmly and cordially united than ever. The following notice of General Clark, postmaster at Galveston, is characteristic:

Arriving at New Orleans, he gets the REPUBLICAN, of that city, to say that Governor Davis will be defeated, that he has divided his party, that he can not come near polling the whole Republican vote, and that Coke is a very popular man, but that Clark will support Davis.

Now, we tell the REPUBLICAN that Governor Davis will poll a larger Republican vote than was ever cast in this State before, together with the vote of several thousand Democrats, and that his prospect of reelection is very bright indeed. Clark's declaration that he will support Davis would be very damaging indeed were it not that the little trickster is beneath contempt throughout the State. The Galveston *News* speaks kindly of him for certain official favors, for which it pays well.

It is not true that General Clark got us to say that Governor Davis will be defeated. On the contrary, he was all enthusiasm and confidence, and asserted with the sanguine air peculiar to the average Texan politician that Davis would carry the State by any number of thousands majority. But we occasionally see a Texas exchange and interview visitors to this city from that State. We long ago came to the conclusion that a man who had no better showing before the people than such as he received through the *State Journal* and kindred pseudo Republican sheets stands greatly in need of judicious friends. Governor Davis is not strong enough to spare a single man of brains who can possibly be persuaded to help him. And as he has alienated himself completely from some of the ablest leaders of the party in Texas, attempted to bully the national administration, and permitted the *Journal* to disgrace him every day with its silly tirades against better men than he is, whose misfortune it is not to like him, we conclude, notwithstanding the opinion of General Clark, that Mr. Davis will be defeated. The assurance of the *Journal* that he will poll a larger Republican vote than was ever before cast in the State, we do not take into the account on one side or the other. The *Journal* is no authority at all on the question.

One of the charges against Clark is that the Galveston *News* speaks kindly of him! In the eyes of a venomous country politician this would doubtless be deemed a deadly sin, but over here we like to speak kindly of our political opponents whenever we can consistently do so. It sometimes wins them over; for it is easier to lead men than to drive them, and peaceably disposed men do not like to live in a constant skirmish with their neighbors. A quarrelsome politician is as great a nuisance as a scolding wife or a smoky chimney, and generally drives more decent men out of the party than he forces rascals in.

Dayton, Ohio, is unhappy because she spends annually $1,000,000 for whisky alone in her barrooms, and only $462,000 for flour.

NOT CORRECT.

We dislike to spoil the *Picayune's* nice little story about Governor Kellogg and ex-Governor Warmoth, but have the very best authority for pronouncing the statement that an interview had been held between them, at the latter's office, not correct. The first part of the story having no real foundation, the truth of all that follows may be justly doubted. It is very likely the *Picayune's* reporter has been keeping company with some Republican wag who desired to set the political world agog, and if he has failed it has not been for the want of a victim.

New Hampshire has now at its capital portraits of all its Governors since 1700, with a single exception, and the portrait of General Henry Dearborn, soon to be added, will make the collection of its revolutionary generals entire.

METAIRIE CEMETERY.

OFFICE METAIRIE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, No. 27 Carondelet street, New Orleans, November 9, 1873.

We will be prepared on and after the fifteenth instant, to offer for sale LOTS in this cemetery. We respectfully invite the public to visit the grounds, which are now partly finished, and in rapid course of completion.

We also invite parties wishing to secure lots to call either on the undersigned, or at the office of the company, and examine the plans of the grounds, which will afford to owners of lots and their families a beautifully shelled carriage drive of over five miles extent within its enclosure.

It is the purpose of the Association to so improve and ornament this cemetery as to make it equal, in point of beauty to any in this country.

The prices of lots will be about the same per superficial foot as fixed by other cemeteries in this city.

W. S. PIKE,
President Metairie Cemetery Association.
no11 1m 2p

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

AND THE

MORTUARY REPORTS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, November 8, 1873.

At a regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health, State of Louisiana, held Friday, October 31, 1873, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, An impression prevails in this community preindicial to the reputation of this board, growing out of the non-publication of the weekly mortuary redorts during the past summer; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this board is in no wise responsible for the non-publication of said reports, the said reports having been regularly furnished to the daily journals for publication in the usual form and at the usual time throughout the summer.

Resolved, That it has been and is the opinion of this board that said reports should have been published, it being due to the public that it should at all times be advised of the true sanitary condition of the city.

Ordered, That these resolutions be incorporated in the annual report of this board to the Legislature.

C. B. WHITE, M. D.,
President of the Board of Health.
S. C. RUSSELL, M. D., Secretary of the Board.
no9 3t 2p

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB,

THE REGULAR

FALL AND WINTER MEETING OF 1873

Will commence

Saturday, December 6,

And continue the ninth, eleventh and thirteenth.

THREE RACES EACH DAY.

Over $9500 in Purses and Stakes.

G. A. BREAUX,
President.
no9 1m

WRIT OF ELECTION.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, October 27, 1873.

Whereas by the constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Louisiana it is made the duty of the executive authority, whenever any vacancy shall happen in the representation to Congress from the said State, to issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy.

Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the representation to Congress from the fourth congressional district of the State of Louisiana; by the death of Samuel Peters, member elect to the Forty-third Congress from the said district.

Now, therefore, I, C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana do issue this, my proclamation, designating MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November, 1873, as the day for the election of a Representative to the Congress of the United States from the fourth congressional district of the State of Louisiana, and I hereby direct all supervisors of registration and other officers of the parishes of West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, Rapides, Sabine, Natchitoches, De Soto, Caddo, Bossier, Winn, Grant, Red River, Webster and Vernon, forming said congressional district, to take all necessary steps for the holding of said election in accordance with the laws of this State and of the United States.

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

C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana.
By the Acting Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. oc28 2p

WRIT OF ELECTION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, October 31, 1873.

WHEREAS, There is a vacancy in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State, from the parish of DeSoto;

Now, therefore, I, C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, designating MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1873, as the day for the election of a representative to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Louisiana from the parish of DeSoto, in place of Hon. John Wiggen, deceased. The supervisor of registration for the parish of DeSoto will take due notice hereof, and make the necessary preparation therefor.

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

C. C. ANTOINE,
Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana.
P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. no1 td

BUSINESS CARDS.

JULES MARCHAL. CHARLES VAUTHIER.

MARCHAL'S RESTAURANT,

No. 19 Union street, between St. Charles and Carondelet.

Boarding by the Day, Week or Month.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Private Supper Saloon for parties. no1 1m

DR. JOHN G. ANGELL.

DENTAL SURGEON,

Has returned to the city.

Office No. 152 Julia street.

oc26 1m

W. W. HANDLIN,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

(Formerly Judge of the Third District Court.)

Will give special attention to collection of bills, the settlement of estates and commercial suits. Office corner of St. Joseph and Fulton streets, New Orleans, Louisiana. oc26

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. mh4 1y

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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.

ap2 1y2p

WANTED.

WANTED—A SPANISH TEACHER, COMPETENT to teach the pure Castilian tongue. Address "X," No 94 Camp street. oc24

BOOKS---BOOKS.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES

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Is a massive volume of 1854 PAGES, and contains more than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WORDS in its vocabulary, with their pronunciation, definition, and etymology.

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SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE IN

SOARDS' (1874)

NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY,

Containing a STREET GUIDE from official surveys, with all the late changes adopted by Council September 30; also, all the new streets, giving the cross streets and numbers at corners to each street making it very valuable as a reference, and worth the price of the Directory alone.

The above publication will be ready for delivery by JANUARY 1, 1874.

Completeness and Reliability Guaranteed.

oc12 L. SOARDS & CO., Publishers.

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	$135,721 59	
Marine premiums	138,500 53	
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	$74,322 98	
Marine losses	153,136 15	
River losses	10,185 77	
Total	$237,144 38	
Taxes, etc	10,233 80	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,662 19—	275,040 37
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	65,833
Real estate	60,900
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	$447,053 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

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Office No. 102 Canal street.

SEVENTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

THIRD QUARTER, 1873.

In conformity with their charter the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association publish the following statement of their affairs for the third quarter of 1873, ending September 30, 1873:

Fire premiums	$393,262 74	
Marine premiums	44,235 40	
River premiums	47,964 76—	$490,512 90
Less unearned premiums	292,544 80	
Less return premiums	1,189 27—	293,734 07
Net earned premiums		$196,778 83
Add interest		8,533 73
Add rent		1,800 00
Total		$207,112 56
Fire losses	$41,731 19	
Marine losses	20,623 55	
River losses	19,383 21	
Of which $40,000 are unadjusted	$81,737 75	
Reinsurances	12,303 13	
Office expenses	13,537 39	
Taxes	1,391 33	
Contingent expenses	4,054 27	
Rebate	21,540 49	
Profit and loss	136,318 10—	$271,983 05
Excess of loss		$64,870 49

ASSETS

Cash in New Orleans National Banking Association (Of which $41,113 33 has been withdrawn before the suspension.)	$134,927 30
Cash in hands of our agents in the United States	3,399 35
Notes and bills receivable	872,361 03
Stock and bonds	123,117 16
Real estate	192,301 32
Due by city companies, proportion of losses	19,750 00
Premiums in course of collection	226,138 95
Premiums collectable in following quarters	133,994 68
Total assets	$1,761,540 36

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association.

C. CAVAROC, President.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this tenth day of October, 1873. G. LEGARDEUR, JR., Notary Public.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the ninth instant, it was

Resolved, In conformity with Article VII of the charter, to collect immediately the full amount of earned premiums due by stockholders for the third quarter of 1873.

And at the same meeting the following resolution was furthermore adopted:

WHEREAS, The existing financial crisis has depreciated securities of all kinds; be it

Resolved, That a general meeting of the stockholders of this association be and is here by convened, to be held at its office, No. 102 Canal street, on MONDAY, the tenth of November next, 1873, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., to vote upon the expediency of reducing its capital.

G. LANAUX, Secretary. C. CAVAROC, President. oc11 1m

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office No. 111 Gravier Street.

INSURE FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS AT LOWEST RATES.

Assets.....$798,454 61

A. RIMER BADER, President.
CH. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

Board of Trustees:

Henry Abrams,	A. Rimer Bader,
N. A. Baumgarden,	E. F. Del Bondio,
Ch. Engstfield,	M. Frank,
H. R. Gogreve,	Hy. Haller,
Sigmund Statz,	J. H. Keller,
J. Keiffer,	L. ms Leonhard,
Theo. Lilienthal,	C. H. Miller,
F. Rickert,	Frank Rod r,
Louis Schneider,	W. B. Schmidt,
B. Seig,	Isaac Scherck,
Louis Schwartz,	J. M. Schwartz,
J. R. Wildermann,	X. Weissenbach.

oc25 1y

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned members of the committee appointed by the Board to examine the assets of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, and to value the same for the purpose of reducing its capital, do hereby solemnly affirm that we have carefully and conscientiously examined said assets, each item separately, as detailed in the statement now opened for examination of stockholders in the Association's office, and that we have valued them, to the best of our knowledge and judgment, at their respective actual value, and that we have arived at the following result, to wit:

	Value on Books.	Reduction
Cash on hand and in bank	$134,927 30	
Cash in hand of agents	3,399 35	
Notes and bills receivable	872,361 03	$67,513 [illegible]
Stocks and bonds	123,117 16	21,675 0[illegible]
Real estate	192,301 34	12,301 3[illegible]
Balance due by insurance companies on loss ship John Parker	19,750 00	
Premiums in course of collection	226,138 95	29,375 9[illegible]
Premiums collectable in following quarters	133,994 68	
Total assets	$1,761,540 36	
Total reduction		$131,370 2[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Due in Europe	$553,846 38
Notes and bills payable	1,490 40
Unpaid interest dividends	8,350 0[illegible]
Unpaid profits on uncollected premiums of previous quarters	7,328 59
Ship John Parker, received on account of salvage	27,797 29
M. W. Joyce	1,380 65
E. R. Perry	106 22
Unadjusted losses	40,000 0[illegible]
Unexpired risks	279,911 10
Total	$921,210 85
Total of assets on books	$1,761,540 36
Less reduction above	131,870 53—1,629,669 83
Deduct liabilities	921,210 85
Net surplus of assets	$708,458 98

The actual net value of assets being as above stated, $708,458 98, we earnestly recommend that the Board take the proper steps to have the capital of the company reduced in accordance, at $78 per share, to wit:

Actual capital, 9052 shares, at $100	$905,200 00
Proposed reduction of $22 per share	199,144 00
Reduced capital, 9052 shares, at $78	$706,056 00

Reserving the original assets thus reduced as the exclusive property of the stockholders.

We furthermore certify that the foregoing lists of assets and liabilities agree with the books of the Association.

LEON HAAS, JR.,
JOHN ROCCHI,
LEON QUEYROUZE,

A true copy.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.
New Orleans, October 13, 1873. oc21 1m

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		$731,395 30
On marine risks		92,630 13
On river risks		182,563 44
Total premiums		$1,007,088 92
Less unearned premiums		202,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$304,413 92
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432 708 38	
On marine risks	48,149 47	
On river risks	63,541 24	
Taxes	23,302 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		$123,371 15
City bonds		307,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks		21[illegible]88 00
Notes secured by mortgage		404,292 30
Notes secured by pledge		153,408 72
Bills receivable		46,673 79
Premium in course of collection		101,968 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		2,3[illegible] 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