

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY G. DE FERRET & CO., at 10 o'clock, at St. Louis Hotel, household furniture, linen, carpets, and a safe.

Local Intelligence.

FROM CHICAGO TO NEW ORLEANS.—About one hundred gentlemen and ladies came here from Chicago to look at our Mardi Gras costumes. Mr. Wade of the Chicago Intelligencer was here and witnessed the sights, the greatest of the kind he ever saw. Two other items were decidedly interesting.

CHOLERA PROMOTERS.—Japan plums, a fruit which contains a greater amount of acid than the square inch than all other plums in the world, are ripe, and any one who desires to be placed in a cramp should eat two or three dozen. About this time look out for a rise in the price of soothing cholera.

AN UNEXPECTED RISK.—Recently two men called at the residence of Postmaster Kinggold, stating that gentleman had sent them for his black clothing. As Mr. Kinggold does not do business in that way, the people in the house refused to deliver the articles, but immediately sent a messenger to the Postoffice to ascertain the facts, and if the clothing was stolen, to obtain an order. The fellows disappeared, but waited near the house, and when the had was on the errand they stopped and questioned him. They detained him when one of the footpads stepped quickly into a house, wrote an order for the clothing, and once more visited Mr. Kinggold's residence. The order was easily detected as a forgery, and the rascals fled, but their trick was too thin, walked rapidly away.

A FALL AND DEATH.—Yesterday Mr. Bittandell accidentally fell from the second story gallery of the house No. 317 Annunciation street, and was so seriously stunned that he died immediately afterward.

THAT GOLD AND SILVER COIN.—Mrs. Shannon, the faithful servant who stole \$200 in gold and \$200 in silver coin from her employers, was yesterday examined. There was not a particle of evidence against the husband, but the wife was sent to the Criminal Court; bonds \$100.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CITY TREASURY.—Judge Gerson last week collected fines to the amount of \$115. Judge Long \$35, and Judge McCullough \$20.

PREPARING FOR THE GRAND PARADE.—Our militiamen are actively preparing for the great parade on the twenty-second instant, when the entire force will be mustered.

THE FOURTH OF MARCH.—Active notes of preparation are heard in the fire department for the annual display. All the companies are in proper condition to equal or surpass former efforts.

A CITY ADMINISTRATOR ARRESTED.—Last Tuesday night, Administrator Sturcken, chief of the kindred of the world, understanding that he is a city Administrator, was at the St. Charles Theatre, just when some business were at their lowest, the confusion was made under a heavy shadow, and he went for somebody. By mistake he tackled Mr. Sturcken, giving him the collar in his face. As the two were traveling off toward the entrance, the crowd, thinking it a joke, began to feel uneasy and was verging to a riot, when a gentleman who had witnessed the operation, explained and interposed. Informing the police man opened his eyes, dropped his hands and returned to his seat, probably lamenting over his error. If there were, and he Administrator was Mr. Sturcken, and he got it.

BURGALARY.—Wednesday night the house No. 239 Canal street, occupied by Mrs. Clayton, was forcibly entered by two burglars, who were discovered, when an alarm was given one of the fellows hurriedly fled, and the other was tackled by the boarder, who succeeded in detaining him until Officer Conley arrived. He gave his name as Henry Johnson, and the other was named Jerry Williams. Johnson was before Judge Gerson yesterday, and committed for trial. He was unable to furnish bond, so he will be a burden to our city until he shall be shipped to Baton Rouge.

THE CHAIRMAN OF J. B. Gerards.—Mr. Gerards, the route agent on the Morgan railroad, who was nearly crushed to death in a car in Algiers last Wednesday, was formerly a member of the Metropolitan Police. The accident, it seems, can not be traced to the account of the boarder. One of the road employees saw that Mr. Gerards was in danger of being hurt, and called to him to move away. The unfortunate man changed his course, but took a wrong turn, when he was nearly crushed to death, and his car wheels passed over his legs and knees, crushing them as thin as a man's hand.

DAILY MENTIONS.—Sarah Jane, a street-valet of Dryades street, is under arrest for stealing \$100 from J. F. Graham. One of the Parliamentary leaders would fit her with a flogging.

Immigrants sent Eugene Washington to prison. Not knowing where his own pocket was located, he slipped his fingers into the pocket of George Brown, and silently pulled out a dozen dollars.

Sarah Adams had a disabled clock, and Henry Davis, a blacksmith, mended it. He took it home, and under its cover hid a diamond, which accounts for his imprisonment.

Several of the steamboats which brought excursionists to see Mardi Gras had bands of music, and the men were engaged. The women for the fourth of March.

Jackson Parish—Letter from Judge Hamlett. NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 14, 1874. SENATOR GREENE, U. S. SENATE CHAMBER. Editor Republican: I herewith hand you a letter written by Judge J. E. Hamlett, of the parish of Jackson, which explains itself. Also, an anonymous letter written to him on the first of April, 1873, two days after the assassination of the lamented W. B. McDonald at Vernon, in this parish. Although it is preposterous to suppose that a gentleman of Judge Hamlett's native deportment and education would for one moment entertain the slightest thought of the assassination of any human being, it is still a matter of regret that he did not summon a posse of law-abiding citizens and endeavor to arrest the assassins at their appointed place of meeting on the fifth of April and try to bring them to justice, the only reasonable explanation is that Mr. Hamlett was intimidated and feared for his own safety.

In regard to the strictures contained in the letter of Senator Blackburn upon this subject, I am compelled to say that they were made upon general principles, and neither did nor were intended to criminate any person. The history of Vernon is before the public, and Senator Blackburn and all good Republicans wish it were more creditable. Senator Blackburn, a good Republican, like myself, will never take advantage of his political position to punish or oppress a political adversary. His is one of those noble souls whom God endowed with the true spirit of long suffering and forgiveness.

As a matter of justice to Judge Hamlett it is my request that you publish this with his letter herewith inclosed, and the anonymous letter inclosed therein.

ALLEN GREENE, Nineteenth Senatorial District.

DEAR SENATOR GREENE:—Your very kind and considerate letter of the eighteenth instant, on the question of the confirmation, by the Senate, of my appointment as parish judge and assessor of the parish of Jackson, yesterday afternoon, and you have my thanks for the generous motive which prompted the information it imparts, thus affording me an opportunity to make known to the public the facts of a case which seem to exist in the minds of Senators, that I, among others, was cognizant of, if not consenting to, the horrible assassination of W. B. McDonald, which was perpetrated at my own door, and as it were, in the presence of my own family, in the month of March last. I had previously been apprised, by a gentleman who returned from New Orleans, that such an intimation had been made to him in that city, but thinking, as my informant did, that it was only the idle surmise of persons who had no knowledge of the facts of my own character, I paid no serious attention to it. The case is now different, and duty to myself, to my family, and to my friends, here and elsewhere, has led me to do what I should give the basic account, not only a particular and public notice, but, as I think I am able to do, a complete refutation.

My acquaintance with Mr. McDonald was formed several years since, in 1852, and I have well known to his afflicted family, to his neighbors and to a large number of other citizens of Jackson, that during the entire of his life, and up to the moment of his existence, our friendship had been particularly close and confidential. For many years before the late civil war, during its continuance, and since, at his own request, I have been his legal adviser, in court and out of court, and when he was appointed public administrator of the parish, he selected me as his executor in all his affairs, and as such, in that capacity, there are cases now on the docket undetermined which were filed by me at his instance and in his official character; and, as the public administrator, he selected me, and only a few moments before the shot was fired, that put an end to his valuable life, we had a full and free conversation in regard to the same.

Perhaps a recital of the facts and circumstances immediately preceding, attending and succeeding the sad and terrible event will not be out of place in this connection, and I will, therefore, in a few words, state the facts as they occurred on the evening of the twenty-ninth of March, 1873, a short time before sunset. I was seated on the back piazza of Mrs. Johnson's hotel, where I lived with my family, and where I had my office, and Mr. McDonald had come, with two mules and a buggy, to spend the night. I was glad to hear of it, as I had desired, for some time, to see him on some business of his in my hands. He remained but a moment on the front piazza after alighting from his buggy, and went until he returned to his room in all his family, and the other boarders were already seated at the table. I had not left the house since his arrival, and did not leave it until after he was shot, and then in a vain search for surgical assistance. After supper, he and myself took seats on the front piazza, and there remained for about an hour engaged in business conversation, and he asked for my card, which I gave him, and he took it with him, and he and myself passed over his legs and knees, crushing them as thin as a man's hand.

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the absence of the coroner. It was accordingly held next day (Sunday), but nothing positive or certain elicited as to the assassin.

So far from being cognizant, or even suspicious, that any one had a murderous design against him, had such an intimation been made to me by a moment before he was shot, I should have been in a position to the hazard of my life—to shield him. My activity and zeal in trying to ferret out the assassin of my friend are known to all in this community, and it seems very ridiculous to the assassin, or to some one of his confederates, as the inclosed letter, dropped in the postoffice here, will render quite sure. I have carefully preserved this document, having permitted only a few particular friends to know that it existed, hoping that, perhaps, by means of it, some clue may yet be afforded to the detection of the assassin. I make it a part of this, my witness, and entrust it to you, only requesting that you will see to it that this letter, and return it to me. This letter, evidently written by some person in the confidence of the assassin, and subsequent to the death of Mr. McDonald, taken in connection with my open and unsparring denunciation of the perpetrator, and my efforts to see the perpetrator, occasioned me for some time no little uneasiness, and kept me on the watch for my own safety. And well it might, as I was ignorant of the death of W. B. McDonald. I am sure there is not a man in the parish of Jackson or elsewhere who is acquainted with me, who would not believe that I am ignorant of the facts I have detailed. Under ordinary circumstances I should not even notice the charge, come from whom it might. But as you intimate that it constitutes an objection with honorable Senators to the confirmation of my appointment, I can not remain silent. All the facts narrated in this communication are well known here; and such as bear on the death of our late lamented friend are sustained by the record.

I desire you to use this letter in such a manner as it may seem best to you in order to remove any injurious impression that may have been made on the minds of Senators by the ally and gratuitous charge. Publish it if you think it right or necessary to that end, and I will be glad to see its contents to them, individually or collectively. I have written more at length than I desired or intended, and I am sure you are reading over what I have written have concluded to mail it just as it is, without recasting it for the purpose of abbreviation. In fact time is wanting, and I am sure you will say to me, "hear from you on receipt." Yours truly, JAMES E. HAMLETT.

At My Residence, April 1, 1874. James Hamlett, Esq. Sir:—As you manifest so great a desire to get a clear and correct idea of the facts in relation to the murder of McDonald, and as so desirous to have the parties summarily hung, met us at Captain Allen's old residence, on Monday, the 1st inst., and at midnight on the night of the 1st inst., and I shall be gratified, if we will agree not to disturb you in winding up of W. B. McDonald's estate, knowing your great desire to do so, and I am sure you will say to me, "hear from you on receipt." Yours truly, JAMES E. HAMLETT.

DR. ALLEN, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 193 Canal street. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of gas or chloroform. Teeth made in every style at greatly reduced prices.

THE GREAT BARGAIN YET. POSITIVE INDICATION. GELCHAUN SELLING OUT MEN AND BOY CLOTHING AT COST. FURNISHING GOODS AT COST. CLOTHING AT COST.

THE LABORING HOME-STEAD AND CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, Louisiana. THE BOSTON CORRESPONDENTS OF THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT.

THE BOSTON CORRESPONDENTS OF THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT. There is much indignation among the anti-slavery element in the Massachusetts Legislature, over the nomination of William A. Spooner, present member of that body, for collector at Boston, and they are charging disloyalty upon the President, in that he did not consult them in reference to the nomination.

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MISCELLANEOUS. LIST OF THE NAMES OF PARTIES Having unpaid claims of money to their credit in the NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, published in accordance with an act of the Legislature, approved September 23rd, 1873.

Table listing names and amounts of unpaid claims in the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company. Includes names like James Alexander, Blais & Henner, and amounts ranging from \$1.00 to \$100.00.

NOTICE. DR. ALLEN, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 193 Canal street.

HAND BOOK OF THE CARNIVAL. A complete history of the MARDI GRAS FESTIVITIES.

JOHN C. POOLEY, LUMBER AND CARBON. Office: Postoffice box No. 57.

THE GREAT BARGAIN YET. POSITIVE INDICATION. GELCHAUN SELLING OUT MEN AND BOY CLOTHING AT COST.

THE LABORING HOME-STEAD AND CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, Louisiana.

THE BOSTON CORRESPONDENTS OF THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT.

INSURANCE. SEVENTH STATEMENT OF THE GERMANIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Table showing the seventh statement of the Germania Insurance Company. Includes items like Total premiums, Less reserve for unexpired risks, and Assets.

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company. FRED. DEL BORDO, President. E. MAYER, Secretary.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Paid Up Capital, \$500,000.

Table showing the eighteenth annual statement for the year 1873 of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company. Includes Total premiums, Less unexpired risks, and Assets.

The Board of Directors at a meeting held on the twenty-first day of January, 1874, after setting aside \$1000 to the reserve fund from the net earnings of the year and paying ten per cent dividend to the stockholders, resolved to pay a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31, 1873.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Table showing the nineteenth annual statement of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company. Includes Total premiums, Less unexpired risks, and Assets.

The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value: Cash and other assets, \$100,000.00; Real estate, \$50,000.00; Bonds and other securities, \$50,000.00.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS. AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED.

THE BOSTON CORRESPONDENTS OF THE ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT. There is much indignation among the anti-slavery element in the Massachusetts Legislature, over the nomination of William A. Spooner, present member of that body, for collector at Boston, and they are charging disloyalty upon the President, in that he did not consult them in reference to the nomination.

INSURANCE. NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Table showing the fourteenth annual statement of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company. Includes Total premiums, Less unexpired risks, and Assets.

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company. J. T. TAYLOR, President. J. W. HENRY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Table showing the nineteenth annual statement of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company. Includes Total premiums, Less unexpired risks, and Assets.

The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value: Cash and other assets, \$100,000.00; Real estate, \$50,000.00; Bonds and other securities, \$50,000.00.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Table showing the nineteenth annual statement of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company. Includes Total premiums, Less unexpired risks, and Assets.

The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value: Cash and other assets, \$100,000.00; Real estate, \$50,000.00; Bonds and other securities, \$50,000.00.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value: Cash and other assets, \$100,000.00; Real estate, \$50,000.00; Bonds and other securities, \$50,000.00.

INSURANCE. LAFAYETTE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Table showing the fourth annual statement of the Lafayette Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Includes Total premiums, Less unexpired risks, and Assets.

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company. KASPAR ACHUB, President. ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President. LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

John Hines vs. Steamer Iberia. In the United States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 10,327.—In obedience to an order of the court, the undersigned, who is the marshal of the district, do hereby certify that the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession.

Alex. P. Trousdale vs. Steamer Freeble. In the United States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 10,328.—In obedience to an order of the court, the undersigned, who is the marshal of the district, do hereby certify that the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession.

Edward Johnson et al. vs. Steambark. In the United States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 10,329.—In obedience to an order of the court, the undersigned, who is the marshal of the district, do hereby certify that the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession.

Charles Harrison et al. vs. Steambark. In the United States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 10,330.—In obedience to an order of the court, the undersigned, who is the marshal of the district, do hereby certify that the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession.

David W. Hines vs. Steambark. In the United States District Court, District of Louisiana, No. 10,331.—In obedience to an order of the court, the undersigned, who is the marshal of the district, do hereby certify that the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession.

Notice of the Board of Directors of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company. The Board of Directors of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, at a meeting held on the twenty-first day of January, 1874, after setting aside \$1000 to the reserve fund from the net earnings of the year and paying ten per cent dividend to the stockholders, resolved to pay a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31, 1873.