Morning Star and Catholic Messenger,

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 10 1873.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

DUBLIN, July 17, 1873.

Last Saturday was the 12th of July—the great Orange festival of the year—the day on which Ulster annually has been torn by fratricidal strife. I am happy to say that this year it has not been marked by the customary incidents—riot and bloodshed. This was not owing to the absence of Orange insult and provocation to fight. On the contrary, never before, perhaps, did such of "the brethren" as turned out at all, do so with greater or more blustering bravado. There were demonstrations in ten or fifteen places altogether, and at each Orange and purple sashes, arches and banners were displayed in great profusion; Orange tunes were played the livelong day, and the speeches bristled with denunciation of "the idolatries and superstitions of Rome." But the authorities, aided by the police, kept the processions out of the towns; the police nipped in the bud any disturbance, and, above all, the Catholics kept perfectly quiet, taking the advice of their priests and of the Home Rule Association, and apparently regarding the whole affair as a piece of tomfoolery. The result was that there was no disturbance worth talking of, and that the magistrates of Belfast were able to congratulate themselves and the town on Monday on the fact that there had never been more perfect quiet than on Saturday.

The wise step of preventing Orange processions in the towns of Ulster, and especially in Belfast, was, however, it appears in despite of the mayor of that town, and in despite even of the two resident magistrates who were appointed to be a check upon the local Dogberrys. The *Ulster Examiner*, of this day, says that these three persons opposed this step being taken at a meeting of all the magistrates of the borough, and that when they were outvoted they resorted to an illegal expedient in order to get it altered in the interest of the Orangemen. If this charge be well founded, it is earnestly to be hoped that the matter will be immediately brought before Parliament; and I am inclined to think it is, for the following reason: The present mayor of Belfast is a Mr. Henderson, the proprietor of the *Belfast Newsletter*—the chief Orange organ in Ireland, and as such would not dare to be a party willingly to any curtailment of Orange privileges; and the two resident magistrates have frequently shown a distinct anti-Catholic bias. If the Government really wished to put an end to party and religious disturbances in Ulster, the very last thing it would do would be to appoint such men to the commission of the peace. But it is not desirous to do any such thing, and consequently it will continue, as long as it can, to keep on such men, no matter what the consequences be to the peace of Ireland.

Father O'Keeffe has gained a complete triumph over the National Board and his own ecclesiastical superiors. He confidently appealed to the anti-Catholic prejudices and the dense bigotry of the House of Commons, and he has not been disappointed. The rumor I mentioned in my last letter was soon confirmed by the appearance of official documents. At the suggestion of the Government, Lord O'Hagan moved, and such members of the National Board who were present on the occasion unanimously approved the adoption of a new rule, providing for investigation before dismissal. Hitherto the certificate of his ecclesiastical superior, that a clergyman was suspended, has been considered sufficient evidence of his unfitness for the post of manager of a national school; henceforth such certificate will be evidence only of the necessity of inquiring whether the clergyman is fit or not to have the cause of the education of Catholic children, and in despite of it, the commissioners may, after investigation, come to the conclusion that the clergyman *is* fit. In fact, the great power which the Bishops have possessed over the management of the national schools in Ireland, and the possession of which has been the chief means of reconciling them to the national system, has practically been swept utterly away. The mere statement of the fact that a suspended priest *may* henceforth be manager of a Catholic parochial school, shows that I do not misinterpret the adoption of the new rule. But this is not all. Manifestly it would be small satisfaction to Father O'Keeffe and his anti-Catholic friends if the rules of the National Board relating to managers of schools were changed in the way they wished, and this rebellious priest were not to benefit by the change. It is not every day or every year, thank God, that the anti-Catholic bigots of these kingdoms get the opportunity of backing up a degraded Catholic priest against his ecclesiastical superiors, and so trying to create or foster schism in the Catholic Church. Accordingly, Mr. Bouverie has asked Mr. Gladstone whether the new rule will have a retrospective effect, and Mr. Gladstone has answered in the affirmative. If Father O'Keeffe applies to be restored to the managership of the Callan schools, the commissioners will inquire whether the educational interests of the parish would suffer by his restoration, and if they come to the conclusion that they would not, they will restore him despite the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin or the Bishop of Ossory. And, of course, if the majority of the Board have the same opinions on such subjects as Judges Morris and Lawson, there can be no doubt at all that they *will* decide that the educational interests of Callan will not be injured, but rather furthered, by the restoration of Father O'Keeffe.

I forbear here from making any reflections on the trouble which the Board is destined to bring on itself by its departure from its wise rule of not interfering in ecclesiastical and local disputes; or on the sudden and shameful retreat of Lord O'Hagan and his colleagues on the Board from the position of hostility to Father O'Keeffe—a retreat undoubtedly due to a base love of office and power; or yet on the treachery of the Government to the Catholic Bishops—a treachery as distinctly attributable to a fear of being outvoted in the House of Commons; I must confine myself at present, in any further remarks on this subject, to considering what course the Bishops will pursue. There is no doubt that certain parties who have hitherto exercised some influence over them, and are at the same time in the confidence of the Government and of the National Board, will try to persuade them that after all nothing has been changed. But I fancy their lordships will not be taken in by such palaver, and that, as a matter of principle, they will sternly resist the new rule. That rule may work no injury in the case of Father O'Keeffe, as the majority of the Board are probably of opinion that any priest at variance with his bishop would rather injure a school than otherwise, if officially connected with it. But in a few years hence there may be a majority of a different way of thinking; and in any case, whether it works ill or well, is it probable that the Bishops will tamely submit to a sweeping abolition of their authority over the ecclesiastical managers of Catholic schools? I should say, it is not; and if it is not, why the ultimate result—whether it be arrived at sooner or later—will be either the withdrawal of the rule by the Board, or the withdrawal of the Bishops from all connection with the national system, the consequent closing of three-fourths of the entire number of the present primary schools in Ireland supported by the State, and the opening of denominational schools in their stead, supported by the Irish people. A crisis, I believe, has come at last.

The Dublin police have just won a great victory over the Government. It will no doubt sound strange to hear that the two have been at variance. Few Governments have been more faithfully served by their police forces than the English Government in Ireland have been by the Metropolitan Police of this city. No work was too dirty, no danger too hazardous for this force. But notwithstanding their faithful service, they have been scandalously paid. They have not been paid nearly as well as the London police. Well, for years they have been content with remonstrating, petitioning, and taking such mild measures to obtain an increase of salary from their masters. But the remonstrances and the petitions having been treated with contempt, they at last—at long last—threatened to strike *en masse*, without giving notice, and this has brought the Government to their knees. So peremptory was the tone of the policemen's "round-robin," that the Government granted their demands without waiting till the time at which they said they would call at the Castle for a final answer. The increase of salary granted will amount to in round numbers £20,000, no trifle when it is considered that the Finance Minister is the stingy and hateful Lowe, and the recipients are Irishmen. Of course, had the government been able to supply the places of the authors of the threatening letter, they would have let the men go or dismissed them on the spot; or had they felt themselves in sympathy with the people they would not have allowed a petition expressed as a demand and backed up by a palpable threat to go unrebuked. But they were not able to supply recruits in sufficient numbers, and, as for their being in sympathy with the intelligence of the people, they knew very well that they ruled Ireland by means of the police.

I am not sure now whether in my last letter I alluded to the fact that the Summer Assizes which are now being held in the various counties of Ireland, disclose an almost total absence of serious crime in the country. In four widely distant places the calendars have been perfect blanks, while in most places the number of prisoners for trial does not exceed three or four. Everywhere the judges are forced to address the grand juries in terms of warm congratulation. Yet in several counties an extra force of police is maintained, the cost of which is not borne by the Imperial Exchequer as is that of the ordinary force, but by the people of the various localities. Thus in the North Riding of Tipperary not one man or woman has at this assizes been sentenced to even one hours' imprisonment, yet the people are taxed to the extent of £2,500 for the support of an extra force of police. Many are the ways truly, England has of pauperizing the Irish people and crushing their national spirit!

It is to be feared that the government have got hold of an informer in Cork. It is only a week or two ago that the police of that place, recovered, apparently, without the slightest hesitation or difficulty, the arms taken from the militia barracks at Bandon. On Tuesday last they performed a somewhat similar feat. A steamer had come from London and was lying beside the quay. A party of police went on board, and found concealed on the fore part of the ship four parcels, without any direction, each containing five stand of arms, breach loading rifles of the newest pattern, with suitable bayonets. No person, however, has been arrested in connection with this seizure. Now all this could never have been accomplished by mere chance. An informer must have aided the police. Indeed, I may say that the magistrates have practically admitted the fact; for at the investigation held into the case of the men charged with complicity in the raid on Bandon barracks, they would not let the representatives of the newspapers be present on the ground that there were certain witnesses whose evidence if published would expose those witnesses to danger pending the assizes. And if there be an informer in the matter, it is possible at least that an extensive conspiracy has been discovered. But we shall soon know, for the trial of the accused is to take place next week at the Cork Assizes, the proceedings of which will not, of course, like those before the magistrate, be private.

A movement started some time since in the South by one or two Englishmen, to procure an improvement in the condition of the laboring class, is meeting with some success. Several very large meetings have already been held in connection with it in Limerick, Tipperary and Cork counties; on Sunday last a meeting was held in the north of the county Kerry; and finally there is to be a Laborer's Congress at Kantuck (county Cork) in August, at which Mr. Butt, M. P., and other members of Parliament are expected to attend. So far indeed, the movement has not been aided by the priests or the other leaders of the people, the reason being, I believe, that the chief agents are two members of the English Laborer's Union, and that this society is suspected to have something to do with the bloody and detestable International. But this is altogether a mistake, I fancy. Some members of the English Laborer's Union may be members of the International too—I don't say they are; but it is quite certain that the bodies are essentially different and distinct both in respect of the objects at which they aim and of the means by which they hope to gain their object. The presence of Mr. Butt and others of his class at Kantuck in August, will no doubt serve to dissipate the delusion, and to cause the country to rally to the support of a cause which is really one of the most meritorious that has ever yet appealed to the generous sympathies of mankind. The agricultural laborer of these kingdoms is still, notwithstanding the increase of wages, one of the most wretchedly housed, one of the worst fed, one of the most miserably clothed creatures on the face of the earth. It is scarcely necessary to add that he is also one of the most helpless.

J. J. C.

Good humor, which is good nature polished and consolidated into habit, consists in the amiable virtues of the heart, and in suavity of manners. A person of good humor is pleased with himself; he is pleased with others; he cherishes humanity, benevolence, candor; and these qualities, infused into his dispositions and conduct, shed around him a chastened gayety, and he feels complacence in general happiness. Mirth is the glaring solar beams of summer; wit is the gleam between departing clouds on the autumnal plain; good humor is the balmy and genial sunshine of spring, under which we love to recline. Mild and genuine good humor has a peculiar simplicity, frankness and softness of expression; fashionable politeness puts on its semblance, but, as is the case with every species of hypocrisy, it fails by its overacted efforts to please. This amiable quality is consistent; no latent frown bends with its smile, no feigned officiousness contradicts the language of the lips; its expressions are faithful to its sentiments, and it is perennial as the source from whence it flows. Good humor is estimable as a social virtue; it is equally estimable as a personal quality. High reputation and superior attainments have naturally a dazzling splendor, which is only approachable with confidence, when subdued by the refreshing softness of good humor. Moderate abilities with assumed pretensions, provoke censure or excite ridicule; but adorned with good humor, they insinuate themselves into esteem, even more than eminent but austere attainments. The show of distinguished qualities humbles mediocrity, and generates the dissatisfaction of jealousy; the display of witty and confident assurance silences modesty, and produces a feeling, which has perhaps a tincture of envy; a vein of satire, which elicits occasional hilarity, arms all with the precaution of fear. The temper which I recommend removes jealousy, envy, fear; it gives pleasure to everyone, places everyone at ease; and whatever produces such results, we are disposed to esteem and love. Social happiness, in its aggregate sum, is chiefly made up of kind attentions and minute favors; an attention or a favor derives much of its value from the manner in which it is conferred, and good humor gives a charm to whatever it bestows.

LETTER FROM ROME.

THE MINISTRY.

ROME, July 13.—The Ministerial crisis has at length terminated by the formation of a Cabinet out of the most discordant elements. It is regarded as a remarkable circumstance that the Ministry went to Florence to meet the king and to be sworn in. On Saturday they were all in Rome, and made their appearance before the Italian Parliament with the Royal decree constituting them a Cabinet. The session thereupon closed and members will take a vacation until November next, which the leading politicians are expected to employ in the preparation of *projets de loi* on matters of urgent legislation. Never was a Cabinet formed with greater difficulty than this one has been. The mere fact that Visconti-Venosta should have consented to take office under a chief who had been the most active agent in overthrowing the late Ministry in which the Foreign Secretary had borne so important a part, might fairly be taken as an evidence of the great scarcity of consular men in revolutionary Rome. The truth is, however, that possible office holders were terrified at the number and gravity of the questions that will have to be faced by the new combination.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Looking abroad it cannot be forgotten that the King's Government has never yet rendered to the Powers of Europe any account of that lawless invasion of Rome, which Visconti Venosta himself, before it had taken place, declared would be an act worthy of a Savage Turk, and would be invalid without the sanction of the great Powers. It is a question that still remains to be weighed in the balance of international law and adjudicated on by the competent authority. And it has now been still further complicated by the confiscation of the Religious Houses; which is an international matter in two ways:—1. As it touches the Spiritual Power; there is a diplomatic circular of the Italian Government, declaring all that relates to the Spiritual Power to be of an international character. 2. As it affects the interests of the Catholic subjects of Foreign Powers; whether those Powers be themselves Catholic or Protestant matters little, they are bound to protect the possessions of their own subjects. Here then are the elements of serious difficulty in the future, of questions that may not be without their influence on the peace of Europe.

HOME QUESTIONS.

And if we look at domestic affairs, questions of no less gravity are seen to loom in the future. Minghetti has been forced to add the Portfolio of Finance to the burthens—in themselves quite enough for one man—of the Premiership. It had been refused by all others to whom it had been offered. The greatest possible reluctance was manifested by those who were invited to take charge of the military and naval administrations. These departments may grow up into terribly important ones whenever there is a menace of foreign war.

PRUSSIAN INFLUENCE.

In Rome the Catholic view of the new Italian Ministry is that it has not been constituted without concert with Prussian influence. Prussia's ambitious designs are bringing her nearer and nearer to the Adriatic; she is, above all things, ambitious of maritime power. Once mistress of the lines of the Gothard and the Brenner Alps, and Prussia will have free access to Italy, and there will be danger for Venice.

INSULT TO THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

The *Voce della Verita* of last Sunday, asserts, on the testimony of "many respectable persons," that six individuals, strangers to Rome, the other day insulted and hissed the French ambassador to the Holy See as he was passing through the Piazza Nicosia in his carriage. The *Voce* also says that the denial to the above statement which had appeared in all the Liberal papers, was inserted in them in obedience to orders issued by the Questura.

THE VATICAN.

By the latest accounts the health of the Pope is excellent; and his bodily vigor and spirits unimpaired. The audiences and receptions given by the Holy Father at the Vatican have been continued during the week. On Sunday, July 6, the Pope received the College of the Prelatura and of the Tribunals, when Mgr. Enea Sbarretti, sub dean of the Tribunal of the Rota, presented an address. On the same day, there were several private audiences; one to the Minister of the State of Ecuador; one to Prince Borghese, who presented his second son on his marriage to the daughter of his brother, Duke Salviati. On the 8th instant, the Holy Father received a deputation from the "Opera dell' Adolescenza Cattolica," consisting of young girls and boys belonging to good families in Rome, and presented by the Signoria Maria Valenziani Giovenab, the promotress of that good work. The address was read by a little girl, and the Holy Father replied, and distributed presents among the children, and blessed them. On the 12th, His Holiness received a large number of professors of the fine arts—all of them being persons of distinguished reputation in their respective branches.

THE HOLY FATHER ON THE PLAGUES OF ITALY.

In his reply to the address of the College of the Prelatura and the Tribunals, the Holy Father said:

"I think you must have observed how, in our day, God is displaying His justice in the plagues with which he is smiting Italy. First, there is the Revolution, which destroys but does not build up, and aggravates but does not alleviate; which enters the mansion to impoverish, and the cottage to oppress. With effrontery it enters the sanctuary, prying everywhere that it may get everything into its own possession. The Tiber began with its inundations, and then the volcanic fires caused heavy losses in the South of Italy. And now a pestilence, fatal to the young, though it has lasted but a few days, has already cut off its numerous victims, chiefly as if God wished to preserve a large number of children from the moral corruption of the age: *ne malitia mutaret intellectum eorum*. There have been destructive hailstorms in many places, and the Asiatic cholera has come as a warning to bring men to penance: *ut fugiant a facie arcus*. And, as if these were not motives enough to turn to God, behold the Lord Himself is looking upon the earth with an angry countenance and—*facit eam tremere*. There is no doubt but that these chastisements are coming down by reason of the enormous sins of injustice that are being committed in the land by those who abuse their power. I will not say that the cholera and the earthquake represents the two sections of *Right* and *Left*, but I will say that these plagues descend on the land, and specially on Rome, by reason of the sins of those men. They smite indiscriminately, and they perhaps harden the hearts of some, but they ought to open the eyes of the oppressed and turn them towards God."

MORE EARTHQUAKES.

A dispatch from Atri, dated the 12th, states that a strong shock of earthquake was felt on that day about 7 A. M. At Belluno, the distress from the effects of the earthquake on the 29th ult., was still most severe. King Victor Emmanuel had sent £100 towards the relief of the sufferers. The Government had contributed £400. Nine-tenths of the population were houseless. On the 4th inst., the subterranean noise was still heard; and at Longarone, Tambre, Ponte della Aipi, and Fadalta, shocks were felt on the 5th of July at intervals during the day; producing great alarm and excitement in those localities. Amongst those who lost their lives by the earthquake at Belluno was the aged parish priest of St. Pietro di Feletto, Don Giacomb de Pizzol, thirty-nine of whose parishioners were also killed, and twenty seriously injured.

ANCHE LE CHIESE!

Under this heading it is stated in an Italian paper, that the Government of the 20th of September is about to commence the demolition of a number of the churches in Rome, commencing with that of Sta. Pudenziana. The name of that church will recall the association of events connected with the reestablishment of the English Hierarchy under the late cardinal Wiseman, whose titular church it was. An ancient tradition says that it was the church in which the Apostle St. Peter commenced his public ministry at Rome. It was originally the house of the Senator Pudens, who, with his family, was among the first Romans who embraced Christianity in Rome itself.—*London Tablet.*

HEROISM BEGINS AT HOME.—We often hear people speak of a heroic action with a certain surprise at its performance not altogether complimentary to the performer. "He forgot himself," they say; "he surpassed himself;" he was carried away by a noble impulse." This is not true. A man does not forget himself in emergency; he asserts himself, rather; that which is deepest and strongest in him breaks suddenly through the exterior of calm conventionalities, and for a moment you know his real value; you get a measure of his capacity. But this capacity is not created, as some say, by the emergency. No man can be carried farther by the demands of the moment than his common aspirations and sober purpose have prepared him to go. A brave man does not rise to the occasion, the occasion rises to him. His bravery was in him before—dormant, but alive; unknown, perhaps, to himself; for we are not apt to appreciate the slow, sure gains of convictions of duty steadily followed: of patient continuences in well doing, of daily victories over self, until a sudden draft upon us shows what they have amounted to. We are like watersprings whose pent up streams rise with opportunity to the level of the fountain head, and no higher. A man selfish at heart and in ordianry behavior, cannot be unselfish when unselfishness would be rewarded openly. If he will not be unselfish when he ought, he cannot be so when he would. Is it not a question practical for every home? What sort of characters are we, parents and children, forming by daily habits of thought and action? Emergencies are but experimental tests of our strength or weakness; and we shall bear them, not according to sudden resolve, but according to the quality of our daily living. The oak does not encounter more than two or three whirlwinds during its long life; but it lays up solid strength through years of peace and sunshine, and when its hour of trial comes it is ready. The children of to-day, protected, cared for now, must soon begin to fight their own battles with the world nay, more—must *make* the world in which we live. The future of America lies in these little hands. They are

"Brought forth and reared in hours
Of change, alarm, surprise."

What shall we do to make them sufficient for the times upon which they have fallen?

A STRANGE FREAK.—A very touching case of mental alienation in a charming young lady is described by a careful observer. Not long ago her mother found her in her room energetically darning stockings and soon she appeared in the kitchen and assisted that wondering dame in making and baking bread and pastry. Alarmed by these fearful signs of intellectual disorder, her fond parents immediately sent for a skillful physician, who watched her through the keyhole while she sewed buttons on her father's garments and mended those of her little brother. Much affected, the venerable man remarked that never during a medical practice of twenty-five years had he known any young person to manifest such symptoms as these. The most heartrending phase of all, however, was shown the other day, when her kind father, with a faint hope of rousing her from her sad state, gave her $200 and told her to buy a new dress. Alas! 'twas useless. She instantly observed that she didn't need a new dress, and if he would let her keep twenty-five dollars to pay a poor widow's rent she'd much rather he would take the rest of the money for himself. For a few moments that grief stricken old gentleman gazed upon his hapless child, then hiding his face muttered between his sobs, "Her mind is gone! Her mind is gone!"

HOW THE RHODE ISLAND MILLIONAIRES WERE MADE.—A correspondent of the Providence *Press* gives some interesting information about factory life in Rhode Island forty years ago. During Summer the operators were worked fourteen hours a day, beginning at 4:30 in the morning, working until 7:35 or 7:45 in the evening, with half an hour for breakfast and three quarters of an hour for dinner. In the Winter the hour for closing at night was 7:30 except on Saturdays, when they quit work at dark. This was continued for years, until a young girl employed in one of the factories died after a brief illness. Physicans decided that the cause of her death was overwork. The mill owners then held a meeting and resolved to shorten the time of labor to twelve and three quarter hours in Summer. Overseers received about eight dollars per week. They were cruel task masters, and beat and abused the operatives most brutally. One boy was lifted from the floor by the hair of his head by an overseer, and held until the hair come out by the roots. In a manufacturing village, near Providence, a rope was tied around the waist of young girl, and she was hung from the window over a stream of water about thirty feet below. She died from fright. The situation of the factory operative has been ameliorated within the past forty years, but there is no room for improvement.

PLAIN TALK.—One of the greatest, smartest and richest of Wall street operators—Mr. Horace F. Clark—died in New York last week by suicide. We do not mean that he ended his career by rope, razor or pistol, or by poison, or anything of that kind. He died at his own home, propped up in his own easy chair, and after an apparently legitimate sickness of a few days or a week. But he committed suicide nevertheless. He made a God of gold, and for this he worked day and night, Sundays and week days, year in and year out. It is said that his working hours were from nine in the morning until two on the following morning. Figuring, planning and scheming, and scheming, planning and figuring, adding tens to hundreds, hundreds to thousands, thousands to millions. And so, after the poor man had worked like a slave to become rich, and had gained a property worth $10,000,000, and had reached fifty years of age, his tired and worn frame gives out, and he dies from his sheer overwork, superinduced by avaricious greed for gold and greenbacks. If he had been content with a competence, and retired ten or fifteen years ago, he might have been alive and hearty to-day, with a fair chance of enjoying the blessings of this life for a score of years to come.—*Boston News.*

What is the key-note of good breeding? B. natural.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Ending April 30th, 1873.

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Net Earned Premiums, less re insurance and Return Premiums		324,152 52
Less Fire, Marine, River Losses	$178,158 48	
Taxes Discount in lieu of participation, expenses, etc., less discount, interest, etc	55,158 40	—233,366 88
Net Profits		$90,885 64
Total Assets		$692 433 20

The Board of Trustees resolved, that after paying the fourth quarterly interest of two and one-half per cent., making ten per cent on the capital stock of the Company, that a dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT, to be paid in cash on and after the 10th day of June next to those parties insuring with the Company, entitled to receive the same

The assured are not obliged to become stockholders to participate in the dividend.

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OFFICE OF HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, 37 Camp street.—At an election held on Monday, the 5th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company to serve for the ensuing year:

Patrick Irwin, John Henderson, John T. Gibbons, William Hart, Thos. Markey, R. M. O'Brien, E. B Briggs, J. A. Gardner, A. Hirsch, J. G. Ryan, Edw'd Sweeney, A. H. Isaacson, Thomas King.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, JOHN HENDERSON, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and P. IRWIN, Esq., Vice President.

The Board also declared out of the net profits of the past twelve months 10 per cent interest; also 10 per cent dividend on the paid in capital, and 40 per cent dividend in premiums—the said interest and dividends, under the amended charter, to be placed to the credit of the stock notes.

THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary.

New Orleans, May 12, 1873. my18 73 1y

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

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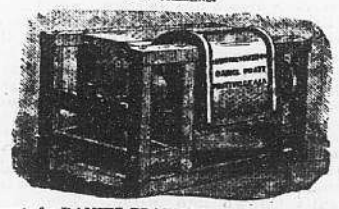

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Breech Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns, $[illegible] to $150. Single Guns, $15 to $50. Rifles, $8 to $75. Revolvers, $4 to $25. Pistols, $1 to $3. Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. *Large discounts to dealers or clubs.* Army Guns, Revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express C.O.D. to be examined before paid for.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS,

25 Commercial Place,

Between Camp and St. Charles streets.

Capital.....$500,000

(EXCLUSIVELY FIRE.)

S. E. LOEB, President.
B. MEYER, Secretary.
O. S. ASCH, Superintendent of Agencies.

TRUSTEES:

S. E. Loeb,	M. Pokorny,	H. Marquart,
F. Robbert,	F. Beling,	F. Hollander,
B. Broderick,	L. Schermann,	P. Blaise,
P. S. Anderson,	A. S. Cutler,	H. Haffner,
Wm. Swan,	J. Alt.	Hugo Redwitz,
W. Leonard,	C. Toebelmann,	Wm. Ebert,
H. Weber,	F. Pippo,	Wm. Hipper,
M. Azcona,		

jy13 9m

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW ORLEANS.

Insure Fire, Marine and River Risks at Lowest Rates.

TEMPORARY OFFICE, NO 111 GRAVIER STREET NEAR THE CORNER OF CAMP.

Capital.....$1,000 000
Subscribed..... 850,000

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Henry Abraham,	Louis Schneider,	Joseph Keller,
N A Baumgarden	R. Seig,	C H Miller,
H Hicke,	J N Schwartz,	B. Pohlmann,
M Frank,	X Weissenbach,	Frank Roder,
S Katz,	A Eimer Bader,	W B Schmidt,
Theo Lilienthal,	E F Lel Bondio,	Isaac Scherck,
S L Naitz,	Ch Engstfeld,	Louis Schwartz,
F Rickert,	H B Gegreve,	J R Wilderman.

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NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, corner of Camp and Canal streets.

Capital, $500,000.

Assets, December 31, 1872.....$755,841 24

Insures Fire, Marine and River Risks dividing the profits on each department separately to the insured.

For the accommodation of its customers, the Company will make Marine Losses payable in London.

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary. fe11 73 1y

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

Office, No. 102 Canal Street,

FIFTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

FIRST QUARTER OF 1873.

In conformity with their charter, the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association publish the following statement of their affairs for the first quarter of 1873, ending March 31, 1873:

Fire Premiums		$346,369 85
Marine Premiums		211,104 09
River Premiums		142,124 48—699,531 42
Less unearned Premiums	$262,340 01	
Less Returned Premiums	1,038 47—263,378 48	
Net earned premiums		$436,152 94
Add interest and rent		25,273 91
Total		461,426 85
Fire losses	$17,036 71	
Marine losses	66,855 17	
River losses	14,047 20	
Reserved for unadjusted losses	256 000 00	
	$354,839 08	
Reinsurances	50,236 52	
Expenses, licenses and taxes	21,828 65	
Rebate	2,110 11	
Profit and loss	2,098 28—438,109 64	
Net profits		$23,317 21

ASSETS:

Balance due on stock notes	$ 86,089 31
Cash on hand and in Europe	162,102 36
Notes and bills receivable	363,900 25
Stocks and bonds	114,337 66
Real estate	192,586 89
Premiums in course of collection, including earned premiums of first quarter of 1873, called in full	375,965 33
Premiums subject to assessment in following quarters, according to the charter	252,428 66
Total assets	$1,547,410 46

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 7th day of April, 1873.

G. LE GARDEUR, JR., Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved, in conformity with article seventh of the charter, to collect immediately the full amount of earned premiums of the first quarter of 1873, and to pay to stockholders, after settlement of said premiums, a quarterly interest dividend of two and a half per cent on the amount of capital stock paid in.

C. CAVAROC, President.

G. LANAUX, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Chas. Cavaroc,	Arthur Poincy,
Chas. de Ruyter,	J. Egle.
Leon Hass, Jr.,	P. S. Wiltz,
E. F. Mioton,	Leon Queyrouze,
W. Agar,	Leon Rocchi,
S. Cambon,	J. B. Levert.

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CISTERN MAKERS.

THOS. E. M. SMITH'S STEAM VARIETY WOOD WORKS, AND CISTERN MANUFACTORY,

104...St. Joseph Street...104

NEW ORLEANS.

Lumber Dressing, Scroll Sawing, Wood Works, etc., etc.,
Stair and Gallery Balusters, Newels and Mouldings
Constantly on hand and at prices to suit the times.

N. B.—Doors Sash, Blinds and Openings made to order.

my18 73 1y

RICHARD BRODERICK,
CISTERN MAKER,

132.....Julia Street.....132

Between Camp and Magazine, New Orleans.

Second-hand Cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Lockbox 30, Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. mb16 73 1y

1872 DIPLOMAS 1873
AWARDED TO
P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
191 Magazine street,
(Between Julia and St. Joseph sts.,)
NEW ORLEANS.

All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.

All kinds of Cisterns made to order and repaired.

Orders promptly attended to.

A lot of Cisterns from 1000 to 20 000 gallons capacity, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. ja19 73 1y