The New Orleans Crescent.

SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1868.

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS, ETC.

[Prepared for the New Orleans Crescent.]

A peach orchard of 70 acres near Dover, Delaware, yields an annual income of $10,000.

The Royal University at Berlin has this year 3200 students.

It is estimated that there are 20,000 blind persons in the United States.

The Scriptures have been translated into 148 languages and dialects.

The New York Herald claims to have cleared $160,000 during the first half of this year.

Chicago is receiving 500,000 bushels of grain per day.

The value of the present grape crop in Chatagua county, N. Y., is estimated at $360,000.

A North river steamer took to New York on a recent trip 9000 boxes of cheese.

St. Louis has 1264 licensed dram shops and beer saloons.

The peach crop in the neighborhood of St. Joseph, Michigan, is estimated at 400,000 baskets.

A factory in Lancaster, N. H., turns out 100 bushels of shoe pegs daily.

The proprietors of the White Sulphur Springs, Va., will clear $100,000 this season.

Cincinnati is receiving 16,000 bushels of peaches per week.

The wheat crop of Wisconsin this year averages 20 bushels per acre.

In Canada six bushels of peas are considered equal to ten bushels of corn for fattening pork.

The octroi duties in Paris last year amounted to $20,230,000.

Sir Robert Napier is to have a salary of $125,000 per annum as governor general of India.

Cleveland, Ohio, received twenty-two tons of peaches by a single train on the 28th ult.

Newton, Md., has 163 single ladies, and only 16 single gentlemen.

It is estimated that there are 28,145,000 neat cattle in the United States, worth $950,000,000.

It is said that New York city has a German population of 250,000.

The United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Society has a capital of £990,000.

During 1867 the British breweries consumed 41,143,000 pounds of sugar.

One firm in Muscatine, Iowa, has bought and sold 40,000 melons this season.

The silk weavers of Lyons, France, number about 120,000 out of a population of 300,000.

Lake county, Ohio, exported last spring, 40,000 bushels of potatoes.

The annual value of the sugar beet crop of France is about 1,000,000,000 francs.

The Harpers employ more than 100 women in their publishing establishment.

Paris has 12,543 cafés and restaurants, in which are 30,000 billiard tables.

Last year the United States exported 12,651,212 bushels wheat.

France annually imports 11,000,000 tons of coal.

Forge Village, Mass, makes daily 1600 pounds of horse shoe nails.

Paper made from tobacco stems for cigar wrappers, is a late Hamburg invention.

Switzerland makes 253,000 cwts. of cheese annually.

There was a stock of 54,068 barrels of pork on hand in New York, september 1st, 1868.

It is stated that Memphis had 490 vacant stores a short time ago.

There is said to be 250,000 seeds of red clover in a pound.

Lafoite & Co., glove manufacturers of Paris, employ 12,000 operatives, mostly women.

More than $90,000,000 are invested in the manufacture of cotton fabrics in the United States.

The crash mills, at Rockford, Ills., are turning out 500 yards of crash per day.

A company at Kennebunkport, Me., have put up 750,000 cans of lobsters this season.

California has 238 newspapers and periodicals, of which seven are in foreign languages.

The Atlantic cable is earning at the rate of $2,000,000 per annum in gold.

The Protestant population of France is said to be about 1,200,000.

The cranberry crop of New Jersey is estimated at 40,000 barrels.

The freedmen's bureau employs 717 officials, whose salaries annually amount to $836,459.

There are 11,000 journeymen printers in Germany.

The Colton map establishment, in New York city, employs 60 hands.

There are 172 woolen mills in the State of Ohio.

It is estimated that $100,000 worth of camelias are sold in New York city during the season.

Last year the Hawaiian Islands exported 50,000,000 pounds of sugar.

Hawleyville, Conn., is to have a condensed milk factory of 400 cow power.

During the year ending 31st ult., Galveston exported 6400 bales wool and 201,000 hides.

Last year Delaware sent to market 1,858,000 baskets of peaches.

British India has 3943 miles of railway in operation, and 1665 miles in course of construction.

The public school board of St. Louis has purchased the Polytechnic Institute of that city for $280,000.

There are 58 glass making establishments in Italy, which annually produce articles of the value of 10,276,000 francs.

The peach crop of Southwestern Michigan this season is estimated at from 400,000 to 600,000 baskets.

It is estimated that in a hot day 280,000 glasses of soda water are drank in New York city, costing the drinkers $20,000.

In Prussia the number of students is one out of every six of the population; in Austria, only one out of every ten.

Scotland has, on an average, one assassination to every 270,000 of population; Spain one to every 4,000; the Roman States one to every 750.

The editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat has received 51 pounds of flour made from 60 pounds of Lancaster red chaff wheat.

More than 30,000 messages are annually transmitted per telegraph between London and Bombay.

The total annual newspaper circulation in the United States is estimated at 1,500,000,000; in Great Britain it is only 500,000,000.

During the last week of August over 245 tons of peaches were shipped through Columbus, Ohio, to the East.

There were more than 2000 steamers are employed on the western rivers and more than 1800 vessels are employed on the lakes.

The authorities of Cincinnati have purchased the Handy Opera House, to fit it up for a public library, paying $83,000 for it.

The consumption of cotton in England is said to have increased 30 per cent. during the last ten years.

During the two weeks ending 2d instant, 1195 cases of boots and shoes were shipped from Boston for New Orleans.

During the first eight months of this year Chicago received 659,317,000 feet of lumber, and 1,773,000 shingles.

During the last six months the Augusta Factory, Augusta, Ga., has paid its stockholders a dividend of ten per cent.

This season a gentleman in Terry, Miss., gathered from one peach tree seven bushel boxes of it, which sold at $9 per box.

Allegheny, Pa., has a flowing well of salt water in one of its streets, from which 100 barrels of oil are made daily.

There are in the United States about 30 manufactories of paper collars. One in Springfield, Mass, made 16,000,000 collars last year.

An English company has extensive iron works in Sinaloa, Mexico, in which they employ 600 laborers.

In fourteen years France has increased her exports of manufactured articles from £40,000,000 to £80,000,000 per annum.

Ten principal cities of China, soon to be connected by telegraph, have an annual foreign commerce of $900,000,000.

It is estimated that the yield of wheat in England this year will exceed that of 1867 by 4,671,000 quarters.

There are 75 marriage brokers in Paris, two of whom pay taxes on an income of 200,000 francs annually.

The insurance companies in San Francisco received $1,341,388 premiums during the first six months of this year.

About 4,000 people are employed in Ushak, Asia Minor, in the manufacture of Turkish carpets.

The work is done by hand.

The project of uniting Lakes Huron and Ontario by canal is favorably entertained. The cost would not be more than $40,000,000.

It is said that a ton of tobacco exhausts the soil as much as fourteen tons of wheat, or fifteen tons of corn.

A fleet of 515 vessels, carrying 5,000,000 bushels of corn, is now on its way from the Black Sea to Western Europe.

The losses to the American marine insurance companies for the first eight months of 1868, amounted to $10,600,000.

Boston has 285 allopathic physicians, 70 homœopathists, 60 women physicians, and 200 eclectic, mesmeric, magnetic, etc., physicians.

Gloucester, Mass., has 400 vessels and 5000 men employed in the fisheries. The product of the fisheries this year is $3,000,000.

The New York State Grape Growers' Association will hold their annual fair at Canandaigua on the 7th and 8th October.

A farmer near Benton Harbor, Michigan, gathered from one and a quarter acres 250 bushels of strawberries.

The gross receipts during July of the different places of amusement in New York city were $145,715.

Of the 245,000 shares capital stock of the Illinois Central Railway, all but 10,000 shares are owned by foreigners, mostly Englishmen.

A London publisher of offensive books and pictures had his stock, valued at $5000, burned by order of the magistrate a short time since.

About 100,000 tierces of rice, weighing 600 pounds each, are consumed in the United States annually.

Two weeks ago a party of hunters killed sixty-five rattle-snakes on Hoover's mountain, Va., in one day, and they said it was not a good day for rattle-snakes.

The Scientific American says: "The whole operation of manufacturing paper collars is a series of ingenious and effective machinery attended by pretty girls."

Ten years ago the continent took only 250,000 bales cotton per annum from England. In 1867 it took 1,000,000 bales, and imported 500,000 bales direct.

There are more than 190,000 species of insects known to naturalists. Of these only two have been so tamed by man as to be controlled for his use and benefit.

There are about 1,000 casks of genuine Madeira wine made annually, while some 200,000 casks of what purports to be Madeira wine is sold every year.

The government of British India received a revenue of $35,000,000 from the sale of opium last year, and the income from the same source for the present year is estimated at $41,750,000.

J. C. Derby, publisher in New York, owns a farm at Aiken, S. C., and has 30,000 Catawba grape vines in full bearing. He is sending them to the New York market.

Hon. Green B. Raum, of Illinois, estimates the annual increase of commercial wealth in the United States at $25,000 for every mile of railroad in operation.

The first settlement of Vineland, N. J., was in November, 1861. Now it has 10,000 inhabitants. No liquors are sold. A large portion of the people are engaged in cultivating fruits.

In Delaware an orchard of 400 dwarf pears, on an acre, four years old, averaged last fall one basket of fruit per tree, which sold in New York at $6 per basket, yielding $2400 from one acre.

It is estimated that in twenty-five years the population of the United States will be 100,000,000. A veteran wool grower in Tennessee thinks that the South and West can grow the wool necessary to clothe them.

Rice was first planted in America in 1693. The seed was presented to Thomas Smith, of Charleston, S. C., by the captain of a ship from Madagascar, on her way to England, which anchored off Sullivan's Island to get provisions.

Kentucky has 48 counties, accessible to transportation by river or rail, in which $17,030,240 are invested in manufacturing; and 48 counties without rail or river transportation, in which only $1,982,579 are invested in manufactures.

PRETTY PREACHERS.

[From the Saturday Review.]

To beings of the rougher sex—let us honestly confess it—one of the most charming of those ever current surprises which the commonest incidents of the holidays never failed to afford, is the surprise of finding themselves to church. Whatever the cause may be, whether we owe our now access of devotion to the early breakfast and the boredom of a bachelor morning, or to the moral compulsion of the cunning display of prayer-books and hymnals in the hall, or to the temptation of that chattiest and gayest of all walks—the walk to church, or to an easy conscience that spurs us to set a good example to the coachman, or to sheer impulse of courtesy to the rector, certain it is that a week after we have been lounging at the club-window, and wondering how all the good people get through their Sunday morning, we find ourselves safely boxed in the family pew, and cheering the family "Amen!" No doubt much that our temper springs simply from the change of scene, and if the first week in the country were a time for self-analysis, we might amuse ourselves with observing what a sudden simplicity of taste may be gained simply by a rush from town.

There is a pleasant irony in being denounced from pulpit and platform as jaded voluptuaries, and then finding ourselves able to trample through coppices and plunge into cowsheds as if we had never seen a cowshed or coppice before. But there is more than the pleasure of surprise in the peculiar developement of attendance at church. Piety brings its own reward. We find ourselves invested with a new domestic interest, and brought into far closer and warmer domestic relations. Mamma looks a great deal more benignant than usual, and the girls lean on one's arm with a more trustful confidence and deeper sympathy. A new bond of family union has been found in that victory of the pew over the club-window. But earthly pleasure is always dashed with a little disappointment, and one drop of bitterness lingers in the cup of joy. If only Charlie and papa would remain awake during the sermon. They are so good in the psalms, so attentive through the lessons, so sternly responsive to each commandment, that it is said to see them edging toward the comfortable corners with the text, and fast asleep under the application. Then, too, there is so little hope of reform; not merely because men on this point are utterly obdurate, but because it is impossible for their reformers even to understand their obduracy. For with both the whole question is a pure question of sympathy. Men sleep under sermons because the whole temper of their minds, as they grow into a larger culture, drifts further and further from the very notion of preaching. Inquiry, quiet play of thought, a somewhat indolent appreciation of the various sides of every subject, an appetite for novelty, a shrinking from the definite, a certain pleasure in the vague—these characteristics of modern minds are hardly characteristics of the pulpit.

There are, of course, your drawing-room spouters, who can reel off an artistic or poetic or critical discourse of any length on the rug. But, as a rule, men neither like to pump upon their kind nor be pumped upon. They like a quiet, genial talk which turns over everything and settles nothing. They like to put their case, to put their objection, but they like both to be brief and tentative. As a rule they talk with their guard up, and say nothing about their deeper thoughts or feelings. They vote a man who airs his emotions to be as great a bore as a man with a dogma, or the man with a hobby. A sermon, therefore, from the very necessity of its structure, is the very type of the sort of talk that revolts most men. On the other hand, women really enjoy preaching. Mamma's reply to the natural inquiry as to the goodness of the sermon—"My dear, all sermons are good"—is something more than a matronly snub, it is the inner conviction of women. She likes, not merely a talk, but a good long talk. She likes being abused. She likes being dogmatized over and trampled on. In fact she has very little belief in the intellect. But then she has an immense faith in the heart. She lives in a world of affections and sympathies. She has her little tale of passion in the past that she tells over to herself in the dusk of the autumn evening. She believes that the world at large is moved by those impulses of love and dislike that play so great a part in her own. And then, too, she has her practical housekeeping side, and likes her religion done up in neat little parcels of "heads" and "considerations," and "applications," and handed over the counter for immediate use. And so while papa quarrels with the rector's forty minutes, his indiscriminate censure of a word utterly unknown to me, his declamation against Pusey or Colenso, or while Charlie laughs over his rhetoric and sentiment, woman listens a little sadly and wearily, and longs for a golden age when husbands will love sermons and men understand clergymen.

It is just from this theological dead-lock that we are freed by the Pretty Preacher. If the world laughs at the Rev. Olympic Brown, it is not because she preaches, but because she prisons herself in a pulpit. The sure evidence that woman is to become the preacher of the future is that woman is the only preacher that men listen to. It is hard to imagine any bribe short of the national debt that would have induced us to listen through the dog-days of the last few weeks to the panting rhetoric of Mr. Spurgeon. But it is harder to imagine the bribe that would have aroused us to flight as we lay beneath the plane tree and listened to the cool ripple of the Pretty Preacher. Of course it is a mere phase in the life of woman, a short interval between the dawn and the night. There is an exquisite piquancy in the raw, shy epigrams of the abrupt little dogmatist who is just out of her teens. Her very want of training and science gives a novelty to her hits that make her formidable in the ring. No doubt, too, as we have owned before, there is a faint and delicate attraction about the fading flower of later years that at certain times and places make it not impossible to sit under her. But the sphere of the Pretty Preacher lies really between these extremes. She is not at war with mankind, like the nymph of bread and butter; nor does mankind suspect her of subtle designs in her discourse, as it suspects the elder homilist. Her task is just as easy and graceful and natural as herself, and, moreover, it is always in season. She never suffers a serious reflection to interfere with the whirl of town. She quite sees the absurdity of a sermon at a 5 o'clock tea. No one is freer from the boredom of a long talk when there is a chance of a boat or a ride.

But there are moments when one is too hot, or too tired, or too lazy for chat or exertion, and such moments are the moments of the Pretty Preacher. The first week of the holidays is especially her own. There is a physical pleasure in doing, saying, thinking nothing. The highest reach of human effort consists in disentangling a skein of silk for her, or turning over Dore's hideous sketches for the Idyls. At such a moment there is a freshness as of cool waters in the accents of the pretty preacher. She does not plunge into the deepest themes at once. She leads her listener gently on, up the slopes of arts or letters or politics, to the higher peaks where her purely dogmatic mission begins. She is artistic, and she labors to awake the idler at her feet to higher views of beauty and art. She points out the tinting of the distant hills, she quotes Ruskin, she criticises Millais. She crushes her auditor with a sense of his ignorance, of the base, unpoetic view of things with which he lounged through the last academy. What she longs for in English art is nobleness of purpose, and we smile bitter scorn in the sunshine at the ignoble artist who suffers a thought of his butcher's bills to penetrate into the studio. If we could only stretch the Royal Academicians beside on the grass, what a thrill an and emotion would run through these elderly gentlemen as they listened to the indignation of the Pretty Preacher. But art shades off into literature, and literature into poetry. We are driven into a confession that we enjoy the frivolous articles that those horrid papers have dovoted to her sex.

Is there nothing—the Pretty Preacher asks us solemnly—to be said against our own? And the sun is hot, and we are speechless. It was shameful of us to put down the "Spanish Gipsy," and let it return unfinished to Mudie's. Never did rebuke so fill us with shame at our want of imagination and of poesy. But already the preacher has passed to politics, and is deep in Mr. Mill's prophecies of coming events. She is severe on the trivialty of the House or the quarrelsome debates of the past session. She passes by our murmured excuse of the weather, and dwells with a fine temperate enthusiasm on the fact that the next will be a social Parliament. Do you know anything about the poor laws, or education, or trades' societies? Have we subscribed to Mr. Mill's election? We plead poverty, but the miserable plea dies away on the contemptuous air. What our Pretty Preacher would like above all things would be to meet that dear Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and thank him for his efforts to protect woman. But she knows we are utterly heretical on the subject; she doubts very much whether we take in the Victoria Magazine. We listen as the Tory mayor of Birmingham listened to Mr. Bright at his banquet. The politics are not ours, and the literature is not ours, and the art is not ours; but it is pleasant to lie in the sunshine and hear it all so charmingly put by the Pretty Preacher. We own that sermons have a little to say for themselves; above all, that the impossibility of replying to them has its advantages in a case like this. It would be absurd to discuss these matters with the Pretty Preacher, but it is delightful to look up and see the kindling little face and listen to the sermon.

It is, however, as the theologian proper, as the moralist and divine, that we love her most. She arrives at this peak at last. As a rule she chooses the tritest topics, but she gives them a novelty and grace of her own. Even Thackeray's old "Vanity of Vanities" wakes into new life as she dexterously couples it with the dances of the last season. We nod our applause from the grass as she denounces the worthlessness and frivolity of the life we lead. If the weather were cool enough we should at once vow, as she exhorts us, to be earnest, and great, and good. Above all, let us be noble. The Pretty Preacher is great on self-sacrifice. She sent two of her spoilt dresses to those poor people in the East End, after listening to a whole sermon on their sufferings. The congregation at her feet feels a twinge of remorse at the thought of his inhumanity, and swears he will put down his cigars and devote the proceeds to the emigration fund. Does he ever read Keble? There is a slight struggle in the unconverted mind, and a faint whisper that he now and then reads Tupper; but it is too hot to be flippant, or to do more than swear eternal allegiance to the Christian year. The evening deepens, and the sermon deepens with it. It is one of the most disgusting points about the divine in the pulpit that he is always boasting of himself as a man like as we are, and of the sins he denounces as sins of his own. It is the special charm of the fair divine above us, that she is eminently a being not as we are, but one serene, angelic, pure. It is the very vagueness of her condemnation that tell on us—the utter ignorance of what is so familiar to us that the vagueness betrays the utter unskillfulness of the hits, and the purity that makes them so unskillful. It is only when she descends to particulars that we can turn round on the Pretty Preacher—only when a burning and impassioned invective against cider-cellars suddenly softens into the plaintive inquiry, "But, oh, Charlie dear, what are the cider-cellars?" So long as the preacher keeps in the sphere of the indefinite, we lie at her mercy, and hear the soft thunders roll resistlessly overheard. But then they are soft thunders. We feel almost encouraged, like Luther, to "sin boldly," when the absolving fingers brush lightly over our cousinly hair. Our censor, too, has faith in us, in our capacity and will for better things, and it is amazingly pleasant to have the assurance confirmed by a squeeze from the gentle theologian's hand. And so night comes down, and preacher and penitent stroll pleasantly home together, and mamma wonders where both could have been; and the Pretty Preacher lays her head on her pillow with the sweet satisfaction that her mission is accomplished, and that a reprobate soul—the soul, too, of such a gentleman and agreeable reprobate—is won.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Prof. Charles H. Hitchcock, son of the late President Hitchcock of Amherst College, has been appointed State Geologist of New Hampshire.

The Paris (Texas) Press has seen a letter from M. L. Armstrong, Radical delegate from Lamar, which admits that the Radical party in the convention had hoplessly split up at the time of adjournment.

The total aggregate valuation of property in the State of New York is $1,766,689,140, of which $1,327,407,876 is of real estate. New York county holds $798,296,513 of property, and Kings county $145,725,047.

The Nicolson pavement of Chicago begins already to show serious defects, and the papers are calling for improvements and repairs. The blocks become displaced, the planks give way, and every depression retaining water, the process of decay is exceedingly rapid.

The Indianola Bulletin says: "Business has commenced in earnest. Every sail vessel and steamship that arrives has full freights. Cotton and other products of the soil are coming in. The merchants have on hand large stocks of merchandise, and the prospect for a large fall business is apparent."

The legal restrictions on taking young oysters in Connecticut for planting expired on August 31, on the morning of the next day one hundred and thirty vessels were engaged on a new bed just discovered off Bridgeport, and the catch for the day amounted to over 30,000 bushels.

An ovarian tumor weighing ninety pounds was removed from Mrs. C. B. Dame, of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, on Friday week. The operation occupied one hour and ten minutes. The tumor had been tapped several times previously, and in all nearly five hundred pounds of matter had been removed.

On the 29th ult., a party of about twenty men broke open the jail at Columbus, Texas, and took out John Bowen, who was confined for the murder of Bob Goode, some weeks previous. They carried Bowen about one mile and hung him to a tree, nearly opposite to the field of John Harbert, Esq.

Mr. Murphy, the champion of Protestantism in Manchester, is a candidate for the House of Commons to represent Manchester. Several thousand persons were present at a meeting in his interest on Saturday, at which the conduct of the magistrates towards Mr. Murphy in the Ashton riots last May was severely denounced. The meeting was attacked by a mob of Irish Roman Catholics, who drove off the speaker, and a sanguinary fight ensued. The police finally succeeded in quelling the riot and arresting several of the leaders. Subsequently there were several minor disturbances. During Saturday night and Sunday morning several persons were badly injured. There is much excitement in the city.

On the night of the 29th of August, within four miles of Boerne, a family consisting of Mr. Pickel, Mr. Spangenberg, Miss Pickel and a little one about three years old, were murdered and mutilated in the most horrible manner, by a party of Mexican robbers, only a little boy about twelve years old making his escape to a neighbor's house by the name of Zoller. After the butchery they took from the table drawer $55 in specie, all the old gentleman had.

In Marshall, Texas, on the 29th ult., an altercation arose in a justice's court, between Capt. DeLisle and Mr. J. Turner, mayor, which resulted most unfortunately. The Republican says: Turner seized a stick and struck DeLisle several severe blows over the head, causing the blood to flow freely. The parties clinched, but were separated and ordered into custody. Mr. DeLisle, after washing his face, returned to the courtroom, and seeing Mr. Turner, commenced firing on him, discharging four barrels from an army six shooter, three of which took effect in Mr. Turner's left leg and hip. Mr. DeLisle was immediately seized and conveyed to jail. Mr. Turner was carried to his residence, where his physician, upon examination, found it necessary to amputate his leg. For a time his condition was critical, and serious fears were entertained that he would die, but we are happy to state that he is now doing as well as could be expected. Capt. DeLisle has been held to bail in the sum of $5000.

INSURANCE.

STAR MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
—OF—
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA,
Continues to Take
Fire, River and Marine Risks at Tariff Rates.
—OFFICE—
NO. 14....CARONDELET STREET....NO. 14
CHAS. ENGSTFELD, Secretary.
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FACTORS' AND TRADERS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
39.....Carondelet Street.....39
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT, YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1868.
Premiums for the year $326 255 70
Losses Paid.... 192,710 66
Assets, 30th April, 1868.... 605,984 18
CASH DIVIDENDS DECLARED TO STOCKHOLDERS.
In Capital Stock Department.....TEN PER CENT.
In Premium Department.....FIFTEEN PER CENT.
This Company continues to issue Policies on FIRE, RIVER and MARINE RISKS at the current rates of Premium.
All Dividends of the Company are payable in CASH, without discount.
MICHEL MUSSON, President.
HARMON DOANE, Vice President.
ED. A. PALFREY, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
Moses Greenwood. Richard Milliken.
J. W. Burbridge. Samuel E. Moore.
W. A. Johnson. W. H. Henning.
John I. Noble. J. J. Warren.
John Cheffe, Simon Bloch.
Hugh McColl. R. T. Buckner.
Marshall J. Smith. Samuel Friedlander.
I. Canfield. H. Frellsen.
Alfred S. Huntington. Wm. Creevy.
L. H. Terry. E. W. Redd.
J. D. Blair. Joseph Hoy.
Robert Pitkin. Perry Nugent.
S. Cambon.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.
EIGHTH YEAR.
Premiums received during the year ending December 31st, 1867....$411,205 41
Losses, Taxes, Expenses, Reinsurance, etc., paid during same period....$194,078 84
Assets on the 31st December, 1867....$526,564 89
NEW ORLEANS, January 11, 1868.
The Board of Directors have resolved to declare a scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31, 1867; and have further resolved to pay Six Per Cent. interest on all outstanding certificates of Scrip, on and after the second Monday of March, 1868. J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. Urquhart, T. B. Blanchard Jr., Chs. Lafitte,
A. Rochereau, Wm. Stevens, J. M. Lapeyre,
G. W. Babcock, J. A. White, A. Schreiber,
Jno. Gauche, W. F. Williams, J. Tuyes.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY
SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the requirements of their charter the COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY publish the following statement:
Amount of Premiums for the year ending 31st March, 1868
Fire Premiums.... $ 62,826 44
River Premiums.... 79,026 20
Marine Premiums.... 29,808 11 ....$161,662 75
LOSSES PAID.
Fire Losses.... $ 13,659 39
River Losses.... 84,244 53
Marine Losses.... 24,373 70
$122,277 42
Rebate.... 30,980 97
Taxes.... 4,799 01
Reinsurance.... 3,822 25
Return Premiums.... 419 00
Expenses, Profit and Loss, etc., less Interest.... 29,820 56—$197,189 31
$35,526 56
ASSETS.
Cash on hand.... $ 22,904 11
Bills receivable.... 8,053 93
Furniture.... 3,673 95
Premiums due.... 24,096 46
Stock Notes.... 534,225 00—$592,973 44
The above Statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
S. B. BUCKNER, President.
GEO. O. SWENY, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of April, 1868. PARIS CHILDRESS,
Second Justice Peace, Parish of Orleans.

LOUISIANA EQUITABLE
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital....$500,000.
OFFICE, 142 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
DIRECTORS:
John Pemberton, W. S. Pike, Edward Rigney,
E. A. Tyler, J. W. Stone, W. B. Schmidt,
C. H. Slocomb, A. Thompson, Alexander Marks,
F. Delbondio, Philip Meyer, C. E. Girardey,
George A. Fosdick, Edward Barnett, Marshall J. Smith.
JOSEPH ELLISON, President, W. S. PIKE, Vice-President.
ST. CLAIR DEARING, Gen. Agent, W. P. HARPER, Secretary.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
Dr. B. H. Moss, Dr. Sam'l Choppin, Dr. Y. R. LeMonier,
Dr. Henry Smith, Dr. J. H. Lewis, Dr. W. C. Nicholls.
G. A. BRADY, Attorney.
ALL KINDS OF LIFE RISKS TAKEN—Ordinary Life and Annual Endowment; Ten Annual Endowment and Five Annual Endowment; Single Payment; Participating and Non-Participating, issued by this Company as low as any other Company.
ALL PAYMENTS NON-FORFEITABLE.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.
Office, No. 78 Camp st., corner of Natchez street.
SIXTEENTH YEAR.
Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867....$321,590 06
Losses, taxes, expenses, re-insurance, etc., paid during same period.... 217,740 78
Assets on the 31st December, 1867.... 878 724 02
This Company continues to insure against the perils of the Seas, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premium.
ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WM. M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
J. M. Allen, J. H. Ludwigsen, E. K. Converse,
A. Moulton, Wm. Chambers, A. H. May,
B. P. Ethell, John T. Moore, Robert Hare,
Wm. M. Perkins, J. E. Isenhour, John C. Rogers.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS,
Office. No. 61 Camp Street.
Amount of premiums received during the year ending December 31st, 1867....$484 689 71
Assets on 31st December, 1867, valued at.... 767,763 81
NEW ORLEANS, January 23d, 1868.—The Board of Directors resolved to pay 6 per cent interest on all outstanding Scrip; and further declared a Scrip Dividend of 35 per cent. on the net earned participating Premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1867. THOS. SLOO, Pres't.
THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary. JNO. G. GAINES, V. P.
Directors for the year 1868—John G. Gaines, Henry Renshaw, H. T. Lonsdale, B. Biscoe, J. C. Barelli, Hugh Wilson, E. J. Hart, John C. Ricks, J. H. Stauffer, J. B. Bres, Thos. Sloo, I. N. Marks.

FIREMENS' INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS.
Capital Stock....$500,000
With privilege to increase to $3,000,000.
Office No. 26 Camp street, Story Building, corner of Camp and Common streets.
B. L. MILLAUDON, President; J. M. LAFEYRE, Vice-President; E. N. GANUCHEAU, Secretary.
This Company offers to the insured the option of a rebate of 15 per cent., or a participation in the net profits, payable at the end of each year in cash.

A. BOWER—NO. 56 CARONDELET STREET—Commission and Forwarding Merchant. Liberal cash advances made on cotton, sugar and Western produce consigned to my friends: Messrs. Bruce, Simpson & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Cary, Macfarland & Co. Liverpool and London; Messrs. G. Helmcken & Palmore, New York; Messrs. H. Sloan & Sons, Philadelphia; Messrs. N. Corcoran & Co., Memphis; Messrs. Chouteau & Edwards, St. Louis; Messrs. Hall & Long, Louisville, and Mr. C. H. Jordan, Galveston.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following
STATEMENT:
Premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1868, including unearned premiums of the previous year:
On Fire Risks....$ 813,684 43
On Marine Risks.... 238,734 17
On River Risks.... 99,543 62
Total Premiums....$1,151,962 22
Less Premiums Unearned 31st May, 1868....$226,847 00
Return Premiums.... 23,471 07—$ 250,318 07
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1868....$ 901,644 15
Losses paid:
On Fire Risks....$271,226 37
On Marine Risks.... 173,940 58
On River Risks.... 45,929 96
$491,096 91
Taxes.... 38,015 61
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest.... 106,302 04— 634,514 56
Net Profit....$ 277,329 59
The Company have the following assets:
Real Estate....$ 159,617 87
Notes Secured by Mortgage.... 675,807 38
Notes Secured by Pledge.... 89 147 23
Cash on hand.... 138,478 24
Premiums in course of Collection.... 80,753 65
City Bonds.... 33,000 00
Bank and Railroad Stocks.... 104,200 00
Bills Receivable.... 127,154 79
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies.... 40 805 00
Stock of Valiette Dry Dock Company.... 15,000 00
" Levee Steam Cotton Press.... 3,000 00
" Marine Dry Dock.... 3,700 00
" Merchants' Exchange.... 1,000 00
" Lightering and Wrecking Co.... 1,000 00
" Louisiana Equitable Life ins. Co. 250 00
State Bonds.... 1,500 00
Total....$1,466,414 16
Less:
Unclaimed interest and interest payable in July next on all outstanding Scrips of the Company....$101,246 15
Thirty-five per cent. of Scrip issue of 1859, payable in July.... 70,675 75
Unearned Premiums 31st May, 1868.... 226,847 00—$398,768 90
$1,067,645 26
The above Statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
JOHN PEMBERTON, President.
PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of June, 1868. PAUL W. COLLENS,
Third Justice of the Peace.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 9th day of June, 1868, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the Net Earned Participating Premiums for the year ending 30th May, 1868, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay on and after the second Monday in July next THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON THE SCRIP ISSUE OF 1859, and six per cent. interest on all outstanding Scrips of the Company.
DIRECTORS:
John Pemberton, P. Maspero, David McCord,
M. Puig, L. F. Generes, Pierre Pouts,
Chas. Sagory, John Morgan Hall S. Z. Relf,
P. S. Wills, J. J. Fernandez

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT
—OF THE—
CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
New Orleans, May 23, 1868.
The Trustees, in conformity to the charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the company on the 30th day of April, 1868:
Fire Premiums for year....$ 236,122 52
Marine Premiums for year.... 94,062 88
River Premiums for year.... 177,584 83
$507,770 23
Total net earned Premiums.... $ 447,854 23
Fire losses paid and estimated.... $ 89,509 63
Marine.... 67,074 08
River.... 85,572 47
Paid Taxes.... 26,019 54
Paid reinsurances and discount in lieu of scrip.... 60,103 30
Paid interest, return premiums, general expenses less discount, etc.... 67,649 03
395,919 13
Net profits.... $ 51,935 10
The Company have the following Assets:
Bills Receivable....$ 37,494 56
Loans on bonds and Mortgage.... 69,343 33
$106,837 89
Cash on hand....$104,577 34
Loans on pledge of stocks on call.... 63,400 00
167,977 34
Loans on pledge of stocks on time.... 11,290 00
Real Estate.... 75,000 00
Scrips of other Companies and scrip account.... 45,082 48
131,372 48
Consolidated City Bonds.... 30,000 00
City Bonds.... 96,880 00
Bank and other stocks.... 196,937 17
323,817 17
Coupons for City Bonds past due.... 8,490 00
Due for Premiums in course of collection.... 41,620 00
$779,814 68
The Company have also:
Suspended Notes, Stocks and Bonds.. $ 436,365 21
Forfeited Scrip account.... 7,809 34
Interest uncalled for....$ 7,800 25
The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
PARISH OF ORLEAES, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of May, 1868. PARIS CHILDRESS,
Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.
The Company will pay interest at 6 per cent. in cash on all its Outstanding Certificates of Scrip to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in June next.
The Board of Trustees have also declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD per cent. on the earned premiums entitled to participation for the year ending April 30, 1868; for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of Government tax.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President,
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Vice President.
HENRY V. OGDEN Secretary.
—TRUSTEES—
Thomas A. Adams, Samuel H. Kennedy,
C. T. Buddecke, Samuel B. Newman,
P. H. Foley, Wm. Edwards,
A. G. Ober, A. Thompson,
P. Simms, John Phelps.
A. Eimer Rader, E. H. Summers.

DOUGLAS,
ENGRAVER AND LITHOGRAPHER,
No. 10 Camp Street.
ADJOINING LADIES' ENTRANCE CITY HOTEL
Visiting and Wedding Cards engraved in the most elegant manner. Business Cards, Account Sales Cotton, Bills Lading, Checks, Invoices and Circular Letters, etc., lithographed. Seals, Cancelling Stamps, Door Plates, etc.
Initials Embossed on Paper and Envelopes WITHOUT CHARGE FOR DIE

PETER ROSS,
BUILDER,
Returns thanks to the citizens of New Orleans for