INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total Premiums for the year ending 19th February, 1868		$548,523 43
Viz—Fire Premiums	$256,272 57	
Marine Premiums	159,155 79	
River Premiums	133,097 15	
		$548,523 43
Less Return Premiums	$5,890 75	
Less Unearned Premiums	40,145 00	
		$46,004 75
Net Earned Premiums		$502,518 67
Losses Paid:		
Fire Losses	$63,597 30	
Marine Losses	154,872 79	
River Losses	94,592 09	
	$312,062 14	
Discount in lieu of Scrip	64,348 65	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	34,741 36	
Expenses, Rent, etc., less Discount Account	82,316 63	
Six per cent. Interest on outstanding Scrip to 1st March, 1868	37,777 30	
		$491,239 78
Reserved for Unadjusted Losses		$11,277 89

The Company have the following Assets, which in the Report of the Finance Committee of the Company, unanimously doptd by the Board of Trustees, are declared, after ample allowances and deductions are made, to be equivalent to a Cash Capital of $620,000, viz:

Invested in Real Estate	$68,886 11
Invested in Mortgage on Real Estate	79,019 20
Invested in City and other Bonds	62,250 00
Invested in Bank and other Stocks	123,585 00
Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies	135,302 00
Loaned on Pledges	18,200 00
Bills Receivable	3,826 85
Premiums in course of Collection	7,902
Cash on hand	111,513 40
	$737,590 40

The above statement s a just, rue and correct transcrip frem the books of the Company.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of March, 1868.
PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

Six per cent. interest on all outstanding Scrip will be paid the legal holders thereof on the second Monday of May next.
CHAS. BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.

TRUSTEES:

Charles Briggs,	S. S. Montgomery
Ant. Carriere,	A. Lecourt,
Geo. A. Fosdick	Frank Williams
E. Brugier,	Thomas Byrne,
Chas.Ladieu	John Thorhill,
John S. Mantell	W. A. Violett,
P. Anderson,	Hugh Macdonald,
Alfred Kearny	Wm. H. Pinckard
A. Fredicks,	John S. Wallis
Geo. W. Dunbar,	George Foster,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Andrew Stewart,
Geo. W. Hynson,	L. B. Pothier,
Arch'd Montgomery	John Nixon, Jr.,
Henry J. Vose,	R. Piaggio,
E. Marquese,	James Gallier,
Chas. Weisheaar,	Rudolph Sieg,

H. P. Gerson.

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	94,562 88	
River Premiums for year	177,084 83	
		$507,770 23
Total net earned Premiums		$447,884 23
Fire losses paid and estimated	$89,600 63	
Marine	67,[illegible] 08	
River	83,572 47	
Paid Taxes	26,012 54	
Paid reinsurances and discount in lieu of scrip	60,105 30	
Paid interest, return premiums, general expenses less discount, etc.	67,649 03	
		396,919 13
Net profits		$51,955 10

The Company have the following Assets:

Bills Receiv ble	$57,494 56	
Loans on bonds and Mortgage	49,543 33	
		$106,837 89
Cash on hand	$104,877 34	
Loans on pledge of stocks on call	63,100 00	
		167,977 34
Loans on pledge of stocks on time	11,200 00	
Real Estate	75,000 00	
Scrips of other Companies and scrip account	45,082 48	
		131,372 48
Consolidated City Bonds	30,600 00	
City Bonds	96,850 00	
Bank and other stocks	196,067 17	
		323,517 17
Coupons for City Bonds past due		8,400 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 24
Interest uncalled for	$7,300 35	

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 ORLEANS, 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 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 Bader,	E. H. Summers.

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	$62,356 44	
River Premiums	7,[illegible] 30	
Marine Premiums	99,808 11	
		$161,852 75
LOSSES PAID.		
Fire losses	$18,[illegible] 39	
River Losses	84,244 33	
Marine Losses	24,[illegible] 70	
	$127,277 42	
Rebate	30,987 97	
Taxes	4,79[illegible] 01	
Reinsurance	8,842 25	
Return Premiums	419 00	
Expenses, Profit and Loss, etc., less Interest	29,[illegible] 56	$197,139 81
		$35,386 56
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$2,[illegible]04 11	
Bills receivable	5,253 92	
Furniture	1,[illegible]73 96	
Premiums due	24,[illegible] 48	
Stock Notes	854,[illegible]24 00	$888,973 44

The above Statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

S. B. BUCKNER, President.
GEO. O. SWIFT, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of April, 8.
PARIS CHILDRESS, Second Justice Peace, Parish of Orleans.

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	$613,694 45	
On Marine Risks	305,734 17	
On River Risks	99,543 63	
Total Premiums	$1,161,962 25	
Less Premiums Unearned 31st May, 1868	$236,847 00	
Return Premiums	23,471 07—$260,318 07	
Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1868		$901,644 15
Losses paid:		
On Fire Risks	$271,236 37	
On Marine Risks	173,940 56	
On River Risks	45,920 96	
	$491,096 91	
Taxes	22,695 61	
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest	105,522 04—	634,314 56
Net Profit		$267,329 59

The Company have the following assets:

Real Estate	$159,617 57
Notes Secured by Mortgage	675,807 33
Notes Secured by Pledge	89 147 23
Cash on hand	128,473 24
Premiums in course of Collection	80,753 65
City Bonds	83,000 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	5,000 00
" Marine Dry Dock	5,700 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	$1,468,414 16
Less:	
Unclaimed Interest and Interest payable in July next on all outstanding Scrips of the Company	$101,366 18
Thirty-five per cent. of Scrip issue of 1867, payable in July	70,675 73
Unearned Premiums 31st May, 1868	126,347 00—$298,788 90
	$1,067,645 26

The above Statement is a just, true and correct transcrip 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 1839, and six per cent. interest on all outstanding Scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS:

John Pemberton,	P. Maspero,	David McCord,
N. Puig,	L. P. Generes,	Pierre Poste,
Chas. Sagory,	John Murray Hall	R. R. Relf,
P. S. Willis.	J. J. Fernandez.	

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. E. Schmidt,
C. H. Slocomb,	A. Thompson,	Alexander Marks,
F. Delhondio,	Philip Meyer,	C. E. Girardey,
George A. Fosdick,	Edward Barnett,	Marshall J. Smith.

JOSEPH ELLISON, President, W. S. PIKE, Vice-President, ST. CLAIR DRAKING, Gen. Agent, W. P. HARPER, Secretary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Dr. B. H. Moss, Dr. Sam'l Choppin, Dr. T. R. LeMonier, Dr. Henry Smith, Dr. J. H. Lewis, Dr. W. O. Nicholls.

G. A. Breaux, 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.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

EIGHTH YEAR.

Premiums received during the year ending December 31st, 1867	$411,335 41
Losses, Taxes, Expenses, Reinsurance, etc., paid during same period	$194,078 84
Assets on the 31st December, 1867	$535,564 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. Rocheresu,	Wm. Stevens,	J. M. Lapeyre,
G. W. Babcock,	J. A. White,	A. Schreiber,
Jno. Gauche,	W. F. Williams.	J. Tuyes.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office. No. 75 Camp st., corner of Natchez street.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867	$821,500 00
Losses, taxes, expenses, re-insurance, etc., paid during same period	317,740 79
Assets on the 31st December, 1867	875 724 08

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. Ocuverne,
A. Moulton,	Wm. Chambers,	A. H. May,
S. P. Eshell,	John T. Moore,	Robert Ware,
Wm. M. Perkins,	J. E. Isenhour,	John C. Rogers

FACTORS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,

89 ..... Carondelet Street 89

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT, YEAR ENDING 30TH APRIL, 1868.

Premiums for the year	$338,255 70
Losses Paid	192,710 66
Assets, 30th April, 1868	605,984 13

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 R. Moore.
W. A. Johnson.	W. H. Banning.
John I. Noble.	J. J. Warren.
John Chaffe,	Simon Bloch.
Hugh McColl.	R. T. Buckner.
Marshall J. Smith.	Samuel Friedlander.
I. Caulfield.	H. Prellsen.
Alfred S. Huntington.	Wm. Creery.
L. H. Terry.	E. W. Rodd.
J. D. Blair.	Joseph Hoy.
Rober Pitkin.	Perry Hagent

S. Cambon.

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL AID AND BENEVOLENT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

—OF—

Louisiana.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. LAPEYRE,	W. S. MOUNT.
JOHN DAVIDSON,	L. B. POTHIER.
H. ZUBERBIER,	WM. McCULLOCH,
I. N. MARKS,	C. CAVAROC,
E. F. SCHMIDT,	WM. CREERY,
W. COOPER,	THOS. K. FINLAY,
W. S. PIKE,	ANTHONY SAMBOLA,
DAVID McCOARD,	PATRICK IRWIN,
I. CAULFIELD,	JNO. C. SINNOTT,
GERARD STITH,	W. C. NICHOLS.

OFFICERS:

JNO. DAVIDSON, President;
W. S. PIKE, Vice President;
R. W. YOUNG, Secretary;
L. A. FOURNIER, Treasurer.

W. B. KOONTZ, Attorney.
W. C. NICHOLS, M. D., Physician.
N. C. FOLGER, Agent,
Office No. 128 Carondelet street, Davidson's Row.

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.
LLOYD R. COLEMAN, President.

DIRECTORS:

Col. W. C. C. CLAIBORNE, No. 434 Dauphin street.
ADOLPH SCHREIBER, Esq., of E. J. Forstall & Sons.
FORRESTER DOLHONDE, Esq., of Cobb, Dolhonde & Co.
CHAS. G. JOHNSON, Esq., Cotton Factor.
J. P. TODD, Esq., of DeVan & Mason.
R. L. BRUCE, Esq., of Hill & Bruce.
ARTHUR FORSTALL, Esq., of J. G. Lingham & Co.
S. LAPLACE, Esq., No. 381 Old Levee street.
J. A. BRASELMANN, Esq., of J. A. Brasselmann & Co.
JOHN D. BRITTON, Esq., of Britton & Moore.
B. GERSON, Esq., Cotton Factor.
EDWARD COCHRAN, Esq., No. 163 Spain street.

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.

S. L. MILLAUDON, President; J. M. LAPEYRE, 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 cas

PIEDMOND REAL ESTATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA

Authorized Capital $1,000,000.

All Loans made by this Company are Secured on Real Estate, first lien. No Loan permitted to exceed half the value of the property on which it is secured, and in case of Country Property, But dines excluded from assessment.
87½ per cent. of profits paid to Policy Holders.
Dividends declared annually and transferred at end of every year to those who insure.
Policies issued on all the most approved plans.
Policies non-forfeitable. Rates of insurance low.
Premiums received in half cash, half note.
The officers and directors of this company include some of the ablest and most responsible gentlemen in the South.

W. C. CARRINGTON, President.
J. J. HOPKINS, Secretary.
C. H. PERROW, M. D., Medical Advisor.

DIRECTORS:

W. D. Cahill,	E. G. Thurmond,	J. R. Peebles,
Hudson Martin,	T. P. Fitzpatrick,	Wm. Gordon,
C. A. Shaffet,	Wm. P. Shepherd,	D. D. Hartsook.

Liberal commissions will be paid to good agents in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana

D. H. MAURY, General Agent,
24 Union street, New Orleans.

MARINE LOSSES PAYABLE IN NEW YORK OR EUROPE.

The Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company,

OFFICE NO. 120 COMMON STREET,

Notify their friends and the public that they have made arrangements for the payment of losses on their Marine Risks, when so required, in New York, Liverpool, London and Havre without additional charge beyond the regular rates of premium established by the tariff of the New Orleans Board of Underwriters.

New Orleans, Oct. 16, 1868.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office, No. 61 Camp Street.

Amount of premiums received during the year ending December 31st, 1867	$386,699 71
Assets on 31st December, 1867, valued at	767,763 31

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, S. Biscoe, J. C. Baralli, Hugh Wilson, S. J. Hart, John C. Ricks, J. H. Stauffer, J. B. Bres, Thos Sloo, I. N. Marks.

GROCERIES, WINES, ETC.

GRIFFIN & PORCH—

37 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET,

Are now in receipt of a Full and Complete Assortment of

WESTERN PRODUCE

—AND—

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Such as:

CLEAR SIDES, SHOULDERS, HAMS,
MESS PORK, LARD, BUTTER, FLOUR,
CHEESE, WHISKY, CANDLES, STARCH,
SOAP, PICKLES, PRESERVES,
DAN FRUITS, PEPPER, ALLSPICE,
CINNAMON, NUTMEGS,
CLOVES, GINGER, Etc., Etc.

—ALSO—

A full assortment of COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES and TEA, which are offered to the Trade at the lowest market prices.

GRIFFIN & PORCH, 37 Tchoupitoulas street.

GOODRICH & RAILEY,

(JNO. C. GOODRICH, late of Goodrich & Ox.
CHAS. R. RAILEY, late of Geo. G. Garner

Wholesale Grocers and Dealer

—IN—

WESTERN PRODUCE, WINES, LIQUORS, TOBA

Etc., at the Old Stand of Geo. G. Garner & Co.,
Nos. 63 Common and 44 Canal street.

D. O. HITCHCOCK & CO.,

DISTILLERS' AGENTS, RECTIFIERS OF SPIRITS,

—AND—

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALERS,

Nos. 45, 47, 49 and 51 Gravier Street,

—AND—

28 Peters Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CROOKS & MARISTANY,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

LIQUORS, SPIRITS, WINES, CIGARS, ETC., ETC.

No. 39 Tchoupitoulas street, and the Star Warehouse, Notre Dame street, corner Commerce.

Always on hand, a large stock of Bourbon, Monongahela, Rye and Rectified Whiskies, which we offer to the trade on liberal terms and at the lowest market rates.

PENSACOLA OBSERVER.

PUBLISHED TRI-WEEKLY BY WM. KIRK & CO.

Subscription—Twelve months, $6; six months, $3, in advance. This long established journal becomes very desirable at this time, in view of the fact that Pensacola is effecting her railroad communications with the Northwest, and becoming a point of interest to enterprising men. It is devoted to the development of the material interests of the State of Florida, and in its local department devotes special attention to the immense Lumber and Timber trade growing up in its vicinity, as also to other commercial items, which to the careful reader will indicate the development of the great natural advantages of Pensacola as a port. Advertisements solicited.

GREY JACKET BITTERS.

TO THE REAL SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

New Orleans, December 1, 1868.

In the year 1868 the undersigned, perceiving that their friends in the South were being imposed upon by thousands of vile compounds under the names of Whiskies, Brandies, Gins, Schnapps, Bitters, etc., etc., determined to begin the manufacture of a pure medicinal spirit out of home-raised Southern herbs, to supply the want of the public in this line, which had created the demand. We called our spirit

GREY JACKET BITTERS,

And so popular did they soon become that they are at this early date (a little over three years from their first manufacture) used all over the South.

THE MATERIALS WE USE NOW ARE THE SAME AS WERE EMPLOYED BY US AT FIRST.

AND WE HAVE SO FAR HEARD NO COMPLAINTS OF GREY JACKET BITTERS BEING COUNTERFEITED, while the papers are filled with warnings from Yankee manufacturers of pretended or real counterfeits of their medicated spirits.

THAT THESE SPIRITS WEBE BAD WAS UNDENIABLE.

But with whom the responsibility properly rested the Southern people could not reasonably know, nor do we suppose they cared.

They only ceased to purchase them and bought the GREY JACKET BITTERS in their place.

OUR OBJECT NOW IS TO PROCLAIM THAT THE

Great Southern Medicinal Spirits,

—Known as the—

GREY JACKET BITTERS,

Have Never Been Counterfeited,

AND CAN ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON, AND THAT AS FAR AS IS IN OUR POWER, SHALL ALWAYS BE KEPT PURE.

WE NEVER HAVE, NOR NEVER SHALL, MAKE TWO KINDS OF SPIRITS.

We are Southern Manufacturers,

BARNETT & LION,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF GREY JACKET BITTERS,

No. 13 New Levee Street

And 11 Fulton Street,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE—BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies—Conducted by M'me C. MAUE LEFRANC, 104 and 106 Bourbon street. The Course of Studies of this Institute are in full operation since the 1st of September. To the able corps of Music Teachers attached to the Institute the Directress has added Mr Eugene Prevost, to whom Solfeggio, Harmony and Singing are confided. This eminent Professor will resume his lessons on the 1st of October. Young ladies, not pupils of the Insitute, may be admitted to these lessons. For terms or circulars apply at the Institute, or through post office box of the Renaissance, letter H.

MRS. G. H. CALDWELL,

TEACHER OF ALL BRANCHES

—OF—

A Thorough English Education, Modern Languages and Music,

Vocal and Instrumental

DRAWING,

LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAITURE

Strangers' Hotel,

No. 129 Chartres Street, New Orleans.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Dr. Leacock, New Orleans, La.; Prof. S. H. Dixon, Charleston, S. C.; Hon. Trasimond Landry, Louisiana; Hon Judge Simon, New Orleans; Prof. T. L. Caldwell, Transylvania University.

LOUISIANA STATE SEMINARY,

NEAR ALEXANDRIA, LOUISIANA,

Founded and Supported by the State of Louisiana

The next Session begins September 7th, 1868, and closes June 30th, 1869.

FACULTY—Consists of a full corps of a instructors in all branches of Literature and Science usually taught in the best Colleges and Universities.

COURSE OF STUDY—Embraces a Preparatory and an Academic Department, including a Literary, Scientific and Optional Course, a Special School of Civil Engineering and a Commercial School.

TERMS—For all expenses, except clothing, $410; $204 payable in advance, balance in equal payments January 1st and April 1st.

Cadets received at any time during the session, and charged from date of entrance.

Address D. F. BOYD, Superintendent.

GENERAL KIRBY SMITH'S MILITARY ACADEMY.

At Newcastle,

HENRY COUNTY, KENTUCKY.

On September 15th, 1868, KIRBY SMITH, with a corps of assistants, whose qualifications are of the highest order, will open, at Newcastle, Kentucky,

A MILITARY ACADEMY FOR BOYS.

Newcastle is located in the healthy blue-grass region of Henry county, equi-distant (four miles from the Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington and the Louisville and Cincinnati Railroads, connected with each by a good macadamized pike, and about two hours travel by rail from Louisville.

The Academy buildings, owned by himself, are of modern construction, admirably adapted for school purposes, and situated in the suburbs of the town. The standard of education will aim at thoroughness in every branch, to be determined by impartial and searching examinations. The discipline will be strictly military, requiring punctuality and promptness in the performance of every duty. The domestic department will be conducted with care and liberality, so as to secure the health, comfort and contentment of the scholars. The scholastic session is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, the first commencing on September 15th. The charges for everything, excepting uniform, books and medical attendance, will be three hundred and seventy-five dollars in U. S. currency for the entire session of forty weeks, payable in two equal installments, one at the beginning of each term of the session. No deduction from these charges will be made for absence during the term, except in protracted sickness or honorable discharge, and even then a tuition fee of $50 per current term will be required.

Uniform furnished on the most reasonable terms. Books and stationery at Louisville prices. As the number of pupils is limited, those wishing to secure places in the Institution should apply at once. In thus making his permanent residence in Kentucky, and devoting himself to the education of its youth, the Principal hopes to have the co-operation of his friends in this Commonwealth.

For further information address E. KIRBY SMITH.

Students will leave the cars at Eminence, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, whence omnibuses will convey them to Newcastle. E. K. S.

The New Orleans Crescent.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1868.

Fort Lafayette.

SAVORY REMINISCENCES OF THE CHIEF AMERICAN BASTILE.

George D. Prentice, in writing to the Louisville Courier-Journal, thus discourses of some events of the late war:

"There are hundreds of thousands of patriotic American citizens who can feel no regret at the burning of Fort Lafayette, opposite the New York narrows. I am glad that it has been resolved into the elements. It was an odious pile. Though called by a great and glorious name it was used throughout the war for execrable purposes. Its noble name became a detestation. It was a bastile. Hundreds of the best men of the nation were locked within its gloomy and desolate walls and kept there for months, and even years, without trial and without being allowed to know why they were denied the right of liberty. No charges existed against them so far as they or their friends could learn. If they, or their friends in their behalf, appealed to the government to learn the cause of their immurement, there was no answer. The government was silent and mysterious. The fort was United States property, but I have as little sorrow for its destruction as any good citizen ever had for the demolition of the bastile of France. I have seen the key of the latter horrid prison-house at Mount Vernon, a present to George Washington. I should be glad to see the key of the former at the house of the greatest of the living sons of liberty. Fire has done a great many good things in the world—seldom so good a thing as the sweeping of Fort Lafayette from the face of the continent it disgraced. Bless the red element!

"I have some peculiar reminiscences connected with Fort Lafayette. In 1861 three distinguished gentlemen, Hon. Wm. M. Gwinn, who had served many years with distinction in the Senate of the United States, Hon. Calhoun Benham, who had been United States district attorney in California, and Mr. Brent, who had been a prominent lawyer in Baltimore, and was then a very prominent lawyer of California, embarked on a steamer for some point in the east. Gen. Sumner was on the same steamer. When she was near the isthmus, the general made them his prisoners. He simply deigned to tell them that he arrested them on suspicion that they were intending to fight against the United States, a suspicion perfectly preposterous in the case of Dr. Gwinn, who was an infirm old man of about seventy years. When they demanded the ground of his suspicion, he only answered that he entertained it, and was not responsible for his suspicion. The three victims were conveyed to the federal government, and Mr. Seward, secretary of state, ordered them, without an interview, to Fort Lafayette.

"As one of the three prisoners was my near and very dear relative, I hastened very soon to Washington to procure their release. I had written and telegraphed earnestly to the president for the release of Governor Morehead, Mr. Durrett, and others, but, when a member of my own family was a victim of oppression and tyranny, I felt that I should give my personal presence to the effort for deliverance. I arrived at the capital long after dark and called immediately upon Mr. Lincoln. He received me with the greatest cordiality and geniality, though he gently intimated that he rather thought I had been a little unjust to him. I asked him for the discharge of the three Fort Lafayette prisoners, Gwinn, Benham and Brent. He inquired what were the charges against them. Of course I told him that I didn't know, and suggested whether it wasn't more his business than ours to know. He answered, "Well I don't know about these things, but I am disposed to do what I can for you, and will give you a letter to Seward." I took the letter and called at Mr. Seward's office the next morning. The distinguished secretary received me with his accustomed amenity, but, in regard to the matter in hand, talked quite diplomatically. It was about my first experience of a regular diplomatist's conversation. I didn't much admire or understand it. Mr. S. invited me to take tea with him that evening. I did. After tea I renewed my application for the release of my friends, and argued the matter as well as I could. He had only this reply to make: "I am considering the matter, and I shall be very glad to see you at tea, or breakfast, or dinner every day, and we will talk the subject over."

"One evening, when I had been about four days in Washington, I ventured to urge my request very strongly upon the secretary, and he said, 'Call at my office to-morrow morning at half past 10, and I will give you an order for the release of your friends.' Of course I was punctual to the minute. 'Fred,' said he, addressing his son and assistant secretary, 'give Mr. Prentice the document I directed you to make out.' The assistant secretary placed it in my hands. I read it. It was not an order for the discharge of the victims. It was only an order that I should have the privilege of seeing them in their prison when I pleased. 'Why, Mr. Seward, this is not what you promised me yesterday.' 'No, it is not, but I especially desire that you go to New York and talk with your friends and ascertain their feelings and inclinations and report to me.' I told him, in terms a little brief possibly, that he certainly could not expect me to visit my friends in prison and enter into conversation with them as a government spy. 'Well,' he said, 'do me the favor to go and see them, and write to me as you like.' I said 'Yes.' I went and wrote to him every day as strongly as I could in favor of the release of the prisoners. My first three letters were unanswered. In reply to the fourth I received a dispatch saying that my friends were "paroled to Washington for explanation.' Of course I considered that dispatch as implying a discharge. I went immediately with Dr. Gwinn's wife and daughters to Fort Lafayette, exhibited the order to the prisoners, and advised them to proceed to Washington immediately. "Go with us," said they. I told them that it would be exceedingly inconvenient for me to go with them. They were apprehensive of deceit and treachery. "Go with us," said they, "or we will not go." I went with them. On arriving at Washington I called upon Secretary Seward in their behalf. He required that they should either take a certain obnoxious oath, or be remanded to prison. I asked them what they would do, and they agreed that, as there was no charge against them and as they had committed no crime, they would sooner go back to their bastile than to take any oath. All my appeals to the secretary were of no avail.

"Then my appeal was to President Lincoln, certainly a kind-hearted, though in many things a sadly misguided functionary. At my second interview with him he said, 'I will set your friends free. They may go as much at large as any other citizens of the United States.' I asked him if he would grant them permission to go to Europe. He replied that none of our people had a right to go to Europe without passports, not even himself, and that therefore he could not give passports, but that my friends should be just as free as he or any other man under the government to go and come at pleasure. I requested him to put this declaration in writing. He said 'No, it was a very delicate subject, and Seward will be very mad about it. I will not touch pen to paper in regard to it. Tell your friends what I have told you, and tell them further that I shall be glad to see them.' All of them, I believe, called upon him and expressed their thanks, though whether thanks were due, under all the circumstances, is, I think, quite a question.

In 1865, Dr. Gwinn, who had not taken and could not have taken any part in the war, went from this country to Mexico for his own private purposes, whatever they were, and I have reason to know that they were right and proper. He went and took others with him to make money, but on account of the miserable condition of Mexican affairs, they failed. Dr. Gwinn came back to the United States in the full consciousness of right and the expectation of safety. He had done no wrong to others, and he anticipated no wrong to himself. But upon his arrival within the federal lines, then kept up for no useful or proper purpose, he was snapped up, upon not even a pretext, and thrust into Fort Jackson, below New Orleans. Several of his friends were thrown into Fort Jackson with him. There they were kept for many months. They were kept incarcerated, but perhaps not very badly used. I went to Washington to get them discharged and succeeded, although in opposition to all the diplomatic efforts of Secretary Seward in the contrary direction. And in an interview on that occasion, Mr. Seward had the very intense coolness, 50 degrees below zero, the point of the thermometer where the mercury freezes, to say to my face that he was the man who had discharged my three friends from Fort Lafayette and given them all their subsequent liberty.

Mr. Seward is able, but he is faithless. No trust can be safely reposed in him. He seems genial enough, but he is not just and true. I am glad that he is to retire from the government, hoping only that a worse man will not succeed him. There are thousands worse, and certainly thousands better. I am considerably afraid that the worse will have to go on the left hand in the judgment day when the sheep shall be divided from the goats.

The public in general is invited to examine the gallery of art of Signor G. B. Pandolfini, at No. 201 Canal street.

DO TELL.—Why is Phalon's Fior de Mayo, the new perfume for the handkerchief, like an errand boy? Because it is *scent* everywhere. Sold by all druggists.

The Currency.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CONTROLLER, H. L. HURLBURD.

The report of the controller of the currency contains important recommendations and suggestions regarding the national banking system and national finances, not heretofore included in the very brief abstracts which have been published. The following is substantially the entire report:

On the subject of banks in voluntary liquidation, Mr. Hurlburd says that section 42 of the currency act provides that any association may go into liquidation and be closed by a vote of shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock; that due notice of such action shall be published, etc.; and at any time after the expiration of one year from the publication of such notice the association may pay over to the treasurer of the United States the amount of its outstanding notes in lawful money of the United States, and take up the bonds which it has on deposit with the treasurer as security for such circulating notes, leaving it optional with the bank or its representatives to take up the bonds or not. Under this provision, a bank may go into liquidation, pay off its depositors and other creditors, do no business, have no existence as a bank of discount and deposit, and yet reap all the benefits of a circulation guaranteed by the government. In some cases the ownership has been concentrated in the hands of two or three individuals, who continue to do business as bankers, avoid taxation, evade the requirements of the currency act, and still retain the most profitable features of a national bank. To correct abuses of this kind it is suggested that national banking associations which go into voluntary liquidation be required to provide for their outstanding circulation in lawful money