The New Orleans Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1869.

The Home for Jewish Widows and Orphans.

FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

The fourteenth anniversary celebration of the Home for Jewish Widows and Orphans, took place on Sunday, at the Deutsche Company Hall, and was attended numerously by the patrons and friends of the institution. The programme of the day's exercises was as follows:

Overture, Haydee, Auber, by the orchestra, R. Meyer, leader; Prayer, by the Rev. H. S. Jacobs; Lord of the Universe, Naumburg, by the choir of the Rampart street Synagogue; Oration, by Mr. Gabriel Schwartz; Divertisements, Zampa, Herold, by the orchestra.

RECITATIONS BY THE ORPHANS.

1. An Appeal for the Orphan, by Miss Lena Woolf. 2. The English Travelers, dialogue, by Chas. Heyman and Abraham Isaacson. 3. Schiller's Hostage, by Miss Carrie Silverstein. 4. Fashion on the Brain, by Master Jonas Silverstein. 5. The Orphan, by Miss Hannah Levy. Introduction and waltz. Heart's Content, R. Meyer, by the orchestra. Psalm 121, Kuster, by the choir. 6. Mrs. Candle's Lecture, by Miss Lena Adler. 7. Who is thy Neighbor, by Miss Rebecca Woolf. 8. Press On, by Miss Pauline Ellman. 9. The Gambler's wife, Miss Sarah Hartman. 10. Dress and Assurance, (dialogue,) by Masters Samuel Ehrlich and Ernest Meyer. Selections; "Robert le Diable," Meyerbeer, by the orchestra. Psalm 67, Hauptmann, by the choir. The Fashionable Lancers, Robert Meyer, by the orchestra.

The following is the oration delivered by Mr. Schwartz:

ORATION.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We meet here to-day commemorating the fourteenth anniversary of this most beautiful and solemn occasion. Beautiful, because it is the love of God and His holy attribute, Charity, that calls us together. Solemn, because of the thoughts that are brought to our minds when we look upon those poor orphan children.

Loss of father and mother is the greatest of all afflictions. Father and mother! What two words are more full of import than those tending to kindle and awaken our warmest sympathies? Language is inadequate to describe the emotions which words like these inspire. I read it in your countenances that there is a responsive chord in the heart of this vast assembly. The widow—she who has been deprived of her natural protector—she, too, calls for a portion of our sympathy on this day. Then, when we look upon those who have been placed in our care, and whom we should and must protect, we cannot but feel that it is our duty to exert ourselves to the utmost for their assistance and relief.

Our appeal to you in behalf of the widow and orphan is in the name of our common Father, the God of the Universe, who holds the lives of His children in the hollow of His hand; and to whose commands as His children we are not only expressly directed, but bound to obey.

The Decalogue, the commands of God, written upon sacred Tablets teaches us to relieve the poor and help the orphan. Let us, my friends, search our inmost hearts upon this day.

I appeal to you in the name of the holy cause in which we have met! Can you refuse to answer the prayer—the orphan's prayer—Pity, Help, Mercy? I know not. Remember that,

"The quality of mercy is not strained.
It droppeth as the gentle dew from Heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed,
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

God blesseth all who are merciful and charitable. The prayers of innocence plead for us, let us then have mercy for those whom God has placed in our charge, and that mercy is in charity. We meet here as brethren for the purpose of renewing our faith in charity. Do not the innocent faces of those children appeal to our heart, heart! because I feel that this vast assembly has but a heart that beats in unison with this our common cause. They have upon the very threshold of life been deprived of the fostering and tender care of their parents; now are their minds most susceptible of receiving good or evil, and it lies with us to see that they may not lack the means whereby they may be taught to walk in the paths of rectitude and morality.

Hereafter, will they not in our beautiful and holy faith, itself the index of charity, offer up such prayers to Heaven as will cause the blessings of God to descend upon us? The prayers offered up for those left in our charge, these our children, would avail but little, were we not resolved to comfort and support them.

In the administration of national affairs the protection of the weak against the encroachments of the strong has ever been regarded of paramount importance, as is manifested by the records of all great countries that have ever flourished in the annals of history. Would it, then, be consistent for us as mere members of this community, and more especially of this belief, to be deaf to the lamentations of those who are unable to participate in the fierce combat of life? God forbid! "Cast thy bread upon the waters of life," and it is written that "it will be returned after many days."

The cause which calls us together is not an ephemeral one, as is well known, and if we act in strict conformity to the dictates of our conscience, will last throughout all time. This institution sprang into existence under the auspices of some of the most prominent and zealous members of our faith—their very names are synonymous with benevolence and charity, as its development from its incipiency up to the present time will substantiate. No selfish motives marked the course of their actions, but they were imbued with a knowledge and firm conviction that as each visitation of the Almighty came over our city, there would be many left dependent upon the cold charity of the world. Hitherto private alms, in a measure, supplied the want that must necessarily have been experienced, but private alms were found to be insufficient in this great and growing city. What was needed was organized charity. The directors at first encountered many difficulties which, by assiduous labor were removed, and to be convinced of their progress in the good work in which they embarked, it will only be necessary for us to refer to their past annual report to see how they have succeeded even beyond their most sanguine expectations.

They saw around them in our community, members of every other faith linking themselves together in the noble object of providing for the helpless. Persuaded of the necessity of this institution, they appealed to our people, and thank God, their appeal was met with ready hearts and willing hands.

Notwithstanding this fact, our work has just commenced, and this institution to-day has greater claims upon us than ever. Its inmates have rapidly increased, and with it their necessities have multiplied.

The Jewish Widows and Orphans Home contains, at the present moment, nearly one hundred living souls. The building being found too small for this number, the directors have determined to erect a larger and more commodious home, one, in fact, that will compare favorably with any similar institution in our city; therefore they call upon you to render them all the assistance in your power to aid them in this noble purpose.

In our donations to-day, let us consider the object which they have in view, give not with a sparing hand. "He who giveth the poor lendeth the Lord."

Compassion refines and civilizes human nature; and as love is the most delightful passion, pity is nothing else but love softened by a degree of sorrow. It is a kind of pleasing anguish that knits mankind together, and blends them in the same common lot.

We are, every one of us, the creatures of circumstances, and "no man knoweth what a day may bring forth." Reflect, oh! reflect upon the uncertainties of human life—how soon may the hand of God strike us to the dust to render a final account to Him for our actions while on earth. We do not know when, nor where, nor how we shall die. Can we then be actuated by disinterested motives?

The citizens of New Orleans are peculiarly noted for their charity; the many institutions that have been erected in our midst to aid the unfortunate is a sufficient proof of this assertion. Although our city has suffered from the terrible ravages of grim, visaged war; her commerce interrupted by restrictions of all kinds placed upon it; her peace disturbed by civil strife and commotion, and taxes without number levied and imposed upon her people; to her credit be it said, she has never allowed her charitable institutions to suffer.

Misfortune after misfortune has had a tendency to unite us in a common brotherhood; our afflictions have proved that brotherly love, relief and charity are the highest and best qualities endowed upon mankind. Our troubles are now, however, apparently over—peace and quiet reign supreme. During the past year bountiful harvests have rewarded the labors of the farmer, commerce in a measure has again resumed her sway, and all have gone to work with a will and an earnestness which is the true road to success.

Ladies and gentlemen, having assembled here this day for the purpose of doing good, I trust it will not be inappropriate for me to make a few general remarks upon the past and present condition of our race—for this is the history of a noble and generous hearted people.

Of all the descendants of Adam none others have had so unceasingly brought to bear against them every malignant hatred, every act of oppression, every species of cruelty, as have had the Israelites. Exiled, prescripted, driven from home and fireside, forming new associations under the most trying and heart-rending circumstances, they were always, and are still, a separate, distinct, indestructible, unconquerable people—"*The chosen people of God.*" We must feel that He who rules the destinies of nations had a design in thus making our race as a separate people, and that He in His all-wise wisdom miraculously preserved us through centuries of persecution and wrong for some mighty purpose of His own.

The memory of the glorious deeds of our forefathers are left us as a common heritage. Come weal or woe, none can deprive us of that heritage.

Too well we know, my friends, the effect of religious persecution. Even within the memory of some who are in the sound of my voice it was considered an imperishable blot upon the land we made our home, whose soil was enriched by our labor, whose commerce was promoted by our industry and whose literature was embellished by our minds to have an Israelite amongst them. We were permitted to live and to suffer, but with the noble characteristic of our race, we persevered, bearing aloft inscribed upon our banners, "Through trial to conquer." It has only been a few years since the Jews were emancipated in England. The time had come when they were to display to a wandering people their talents in every department of life! At once we find them at the head of every profession; religious persecution had ceased to exist, and now some of the brightest names of the present era are members of our faith. The late premier of England, a country whose proud boast is that "the sun never goes down on her dominions," owes his ancestry to a child of Israel. Again, who of us were not proud to number amongst us that philanthropic man, Baron James Rothschild. In his time he controlled as it were the very destinies of nations with the sinews of that which when properly applied form the basis of all solid governments; at once the intimate friend and advisor of the greatest statesman of empire, Napoleon the Third, he was the equal in all good and charitable qualities to the greatest men of his time. Involuntarily we pay this our only tribute to his memory.

Let us now come to our own country, this land of freedom, whose arm has always been extended to the wanderer and exile, who, when he treads the soil, feels that he breathes the air of liberty. The founders of this great republic when forming its Constitution must have been inspired from on high.

"The contemporary and successive generations of men may disappear in the long lapse of ages; the tribes of America, like those of Greece and Rome, may pass away; the fabric of American freedom, like all things human, however firm and fair, may crumble into dust, but the cause in which our fathers shown is immortal;" they did that to which no age, no people of reasoning men can be indifferent—they proclaimed in the Constitution of our country civil and religious liberty, and its echo found a response in the remotest corners of the world. The influence which this liberty has exerted over the human race is well known. We have good cause to rejoice in it. In this country we find members of our faith occupying the highest and most trustworthy positions. In this connection I trust it will not be out of place to mention the name of one who figured prominently in the "Lost Cause;" I refer to Judah P. Benjamin, a lover of liberty and of our Sunny South. The fortunes of war have carried him from amongst us. Although his genius is exercised in a foreign clime it still reflects credit upon the land of his birth. His life is a model for the young men of our time; it proves conclusively the result of unflagging energy and perseverance.

Our people have ever been foremost in the works which tend to promote the happiness of mankind. To whatsoever calling in life the Israelite becomes a votary, he pursues it with a vigor and persistency which bears its own reward. No better evidence of this fact can be adduced than from the works themselves.

Within the past year a building for educational purposes has been erected in our midst, where Jewish children will be fitted for the great responsibilities of life and the obligations due by them to their religion. The organization of a school of this nature tends to discipline the feelings, curb the passions, and inculcate the purest sentiments of morality. The want of such an institution had long been felt which deficiency has now been supplied and consequently the advantages to be derived from education duly estimated.

It is of primary importance to the happiness of every enlightened community to impress upon the minds of the young the value of education, for it is "a companion which no misfortune can suppress, no clime destroy—no enemy alienate—no despotism enslave. At home, a friend—abroad, an introduction; in solitude a solace; in society an ornament. It lessens vice, it guards virtue; it gives at once a grace and government to genius. Without it what is man? a splendid slave! a reasoning savage! vacillating between the dignity of an intelligence derived from God, and the degradation of a brutal passion."

More recently a Jewish hospital has been completed, a work which goes further towards maintaining the bond which links us together in the holy fellowship of love.

Of all the institutions, however, which have thus far sprung up in our city, there are none more deserving of our encouragement and support than the one whose anniversary we celebrate to-day.

I would ask in the name of all you hold most dear and sacred, in the cause of the widow and these fatherless children; in the hope that their sorrows may be mitigated, and that no sufferings may be entailed on them, and in the great expectation of beholding you, my friends, gracious to God for your being, life, health and reason, with which, through His munificence, you are endowed, responding with liberality to the call made upon you by the widow and orphan, unhappily inmates of this institution.

Surrounded, as many of you are, by all the comforts which wealth can procure and man desire, you can certainly contribute freely to their support on this day.

If you respond, as I am induced to believe, the remembrance of those good deeds will live in the hearts of those who may hereafter in the struggle of life be honors to the land of their birth, ornaments to society, and rare jewels in the diadem of our holy and living faith.

"If thou art rich, then show the greatness of thy fortune, or what is better, the greatness of thy soul. In the meekness of thy loonversation support the distressed and patronize the neglected."

Support the distressed whom God for some good and wise purpose has divested of the most tender ties of consanguinity, and you will be worthy of the esteem and love which goodness and benevolence give to all.

OFFICIAL.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, Jan. 7, 1869.
[No. 1215—N. S.]

Resolved, That the committee on Water Works be and they are hereby authorized to receive communications for the leasing of the Water Works, now owned by this city, with a view of making a lease of the same for a term of years.

Be it further resolved, That said committee be and they are hereby directed to report offers that they may receive, for a lease of the Water Works for a term of years, with a view of making a lease of said Water Works and extending the same, and that they report by ordinance or otherwise as they may see fit.

Resolved, That bids will be received for five days from the promulgation of the above.

(Signed) G. PANDELY,
President pro tem. Board Assistant Aldermen.
(Signed) THOMAS MARKEY,
President Board Aldermen.
Approved Jan. 7, 1869.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.
A true copy:
JOHN W. OVERALL, Secretary.

BRICK SIDEWALKS, BORDERED BY CURB, Stones and Wooden Gutters, on the south of Gravier street between Baronne and Dryades streets.

NEW ORLEANS, October 12, 1868.

To the Honorable Common Council of the City of New Orleans:

Gentlemen—The undersigned property holders and residents on the south side of Gravier street, in this city, respectfully represent that the grade of the street between Baronne and Dryades streets has been raised by order of the city nine or ten inches higher than the banquettes; is completely overflowed and for hours rendered impassable, so that the residents are confined to their houses if within, or prevented from reaching there if without, and entirely prevents all from passing that square until the accumulation of water passes off by the very imperfect drainage of that street.

Therefore your petitioners pray that your honorable bodies will cause the grade of said banquettes to be raised to a proper level, and prevent the great inconvenience under which the citizens upon Gravier street are now laboring.

Commending our petition to your early and favorable consideration, we are very respectfully your obedient servants,

N. GLAUDIN, corner Dryades and Gravier streets; 38 feet Gravier.
HUGH McCANN, 62 feet Gravier.
GUSTAVE KREHN by C. KREHN, 22 feet Gravier street.
SMITH ISARD, 26 feet Gravier street.
FRANCOIS LACROIX, 26 feet Gravier street
Pro. SALVINA SUGRU, 26 feet Gravier street.
A. C. TASMOULIF.
PIERRE CAUTEROU, 26 feet Gravier street.
Total number of running feet in petition, 228.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

JOE'S RESTAURANT—

This old and well established place of "FREE AND EASY" has been THOROUGHLY REFITTED AND SUPPLIED with the Best Wines, Liquors, English and Scotch Ales, Cigars, etc. Friends and acquaintances are informed that it is still at the old stand,

Corner JULIA and CARONDELET streets.

FREE LUNCH will be served daily from 11 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M. J. V. PETIT, Proprietor.

IRVING HOUSE.....IRVING HOUSE.

NEW YORK,

Corner of Twelfth street and Broadway.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Southern people who have stopped at this Hotel continue to do so, as it has, what few hotels can boast, ATTENTIVE Waiters and Servants. It is newly upholstered; has a first-class Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restaurant, and an exclusive Gents' Restaurant and Lunch Bar. Also—A BAR and BILLIARD TABLES.

STAGES and CARS pass right by the door.

GEO. P. HARLOW, Proprietor.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL

WILL OPEN FOR VISITORS ON

Wednesday, Nov. 4th, 1868.

The ST. LOUIS HOTEL will be opened in its usual style on TUESDAY, Dec. 1st, 1868. Maj. W. A. HURD, Manager. O. E. HALL.

ICEBERG COFFEEHOUSE,

570.....MAGAZINE STREET.....570
(Opposite the Market.)
New Orleans

The Choicest WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS always on hand.

FRANK RICHARDS, Proprietor.

COSMOPOLITAN RESTAURANT—

11 ROYAL STREET,

(Between Canal and Customhouse streets,)

Louis Chaplain,.....Proprietor.

All the Delicacies of the Season are to be found here, as also, Choice WINES of all kinds.

Parties, Weddings, etc., etc., supplied at short notice.

Private Saloons up stairs.

Rooms, elegantly furnished, to let by the week or month.

This Restaurant is kept open till 12 o'clock P. M.

PARISIAN STYLE—FRENCH RESTAURANT.

19 UNION STREET,

Between St. Charles and Carondelet streets. PHILIP FORGET, Agent. Prices to suit the times.
BREAKFAST—Three choice dishes, with Coffee, sixty cents.
DINNER—Soup and four choice dishes, with Dessert and Coffee, seventy-five cents.

HAWKINS'S BRANCH—

CORNER OF GRAVIER AND ST. CHARLES,

(Opposite St. Charles Hotel,)

RE-OPENED—A. B. CUSTER IN CHARGE.

The best brands of LIQUORS and WINES, such as Hawkins has set forth for years, constantly on hand. Also CIGARS.

PIANOS--SEWING MACHINES.

AGENTS WANTED.

$75 TO $100 PER MONTH!

Or a commission from which twice that amount can be made by selling the Latest Improved COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE—Price, $18.

For Circulars and Terms address

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320 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ARION PIANO FORTE.

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The ARION PIANO FORTE, declared by the Judges at the late Fair of the American Institute, held in September and October, 1867, to be the best piano on exhibition, and after a test trial, ordered by the American Institute, with the Pianos of the successful exhibitors at the Paris Exposition, was declared by their Judges to be the best Piano known to them.

AGENTS WANTED—First-class and responsible Agents wanted in every city and town where we have not already appointed them.

Send for circulars, price list, terms, etc.

Manufactory and Warerooms, 197 and 199 Bowery, near Delancy street, New York. MANNER & CO.

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EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. G. H. CALDWELL,

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A Thorough English Education, Modern Languages and Music,

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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 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.

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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.

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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.

FACTORS' AND TRADERS'

INSURANCE COMPANY,

89.....Carondelet Street.....89

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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

Premiums for the year.....$336,256 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. Hanning,
John L 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. Creevy,
L. H. Terry, E. W. Rodd,
J. D. Blair, Joseph Hoy,
Rober Pitkin, Perry Nugent
S. Cambon.

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.....$ 815,684 48
On Marine Risks.....235,734 17
On River Risks.....99,543 02
Total Premiums.....$1,151,962 23
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 16

Losses paid:

On Fire Risks.....$271,226 37
On Marine Risks.....173,940 58
On River Risks.....45,929 96
$491,096 91
Taxes.....26,038 61
Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest.....105,202 04—$ 624,314 56
Net Profit.....$ 277,329 60

The Company have the following assets:

Real Estate.....$ 159,617 37
Notes Secured by Mortgage.....675,807 38
Notes Secured by Pledge.....89 147 23
Cash on hand.....128,478 24
Premiums in course of Collection.....90,753 65
City Bonds.....83,000 00
Bank and Railroad Stocks.....104,200 00
Bills Receivable.....127,154 79
Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies.....40,808 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company.....15,000 00
" Levee Steam Cotton Press.....5,000 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.....$101,245 15
Thirty-five per cent. of Scrip issue of 1869, 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 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 1869, 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 Foute,
Chas. Sagory, John Morgan Hall S. Z. Relf,
P. S. Wills, J. J. Fernandez.

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 29th February, 1868.....$548,533 42

Viz—Fire Premiums.....$256,273 67
Marine Premiums.....189,153 70
River Premiums.....103,097 15
Less Return Premiums.....$ 5,880 75—$548,533 42
Less Unearned Premiums.....40,145 00—$ 46,004 75
Net Earned Premiums.....$ 502,518 67

Losses Paid:

Fire Losses.....$ 82,897 36
Marine Losses.....184,872 79
River Losses.....94,592 09
$ 542,062 14
Discount in lieu of Scrip.....54,348 66
Taxes and Internal Revenue.....34,741 36
Expenses, Rent, etc., less Discount Account.....52,310 88
Six per cent. Interest on outstanding Scrip to 1st March, 1868.....57,777 80
$ 491,340 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 adopted 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.....$ 46,896 11
Invested in Mortgage on Real Estate.....79,019 30
Invested in City and other Bonds.....82,220 00
Invested in Bank and other Stocks.....123,886 00
Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies.....135,302 00
Loaned on Pledges.....18,200 00
Bill Receivable.....3,898 88
Premiums in course of Collection.....7,262
Cash on hand.....111,513 49
$ 737,599 49

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcrip from 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, A. K. Montgomery
Ant. Carriere, A. Lecourt,
Geo. A. Fosdick, Frank Williams,
E. Brugier, Thomas Byrne,
Chas. Lafitte, John Thornhill,
John S. Maunsell, W. A. Violett,
P. Anderson, Hugh Macdonald,
Alfred Kearny, Wm. M. Pinckard,
A. Frerichs, John S. Wallis,
Geo. W. Dunbar, George Foster,
E. F. Stockmeyer, Andrew Stewart,
Geo. W. Hynson, E. B. Pothier,
Arch'd Montgomery, John Nixon, Jr.,
Henry J. Voss, R. Piaggio,
E. Marquess, James Gallier,
Chas. Weishaar, Rudolph Slag,
H. F. Given.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

—OF THE—

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

New Orleans, May 25, 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.....$ 226,122 52
Marine Premiums for year.....94,062 88
River Premiums for year.....177,584 83
$507,770 23

Total net earned Premiums.....$ 447,354 23
Fire losses paid and estimated.....$ 89,599 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 36
Loans on bonds and Mortgage.....69,343 33
$106,837 69
Cash on hand.....$104,577 34
Loans on pledge o. stocks on call.....53,400 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.....41,630 00
$779,314 68

The Company have also:

Suspended Notes, Stocks and Bonds.....$ 436,365 21
Forfeited Scrip account.....7,909 2
Interest uncalled for.....$ 7,900 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 ORLEAN,
City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of May, 868.
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 Beder, 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.....$ 52,526 44
River Premiums.....79 023 20
Marine Premiums.....29,808 11
$161,862 75

LOSSES PAID.

Fire Losses.....$ 13,859 39
River Losses.....34,244 33
Marine Losses.....34,373 70
$122,277 42
Rebate.....30,980 97
Taxes.....4,799 01
Reinsurance.....3 892 28
Return Premiums.....419 00
Expenses, Profit and Loss, etc., less Interest.....29,330 55—$197,189 51
$35,536 56

ASSETS.

Cash on hand.....$ 23,906 11
Bills receivable.....3,023 92
Furniture.....3,673 95
Premiums due.....24,086 46
Stock Notes.....$34,225 00—$89,973 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, 8.
PARIS CHILDRESS,
Second Justice Peace, Parish of Orleans.

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA STATE

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE: COR. CARONDELET AND COMMON STS.

FIRE.....MARINE.....RIVER.

RISKS TAKEN AT THE LOWEST TARIFF RATES.

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. BALDWIN, Vice President.
L. W. BAQUIE, Secretary.

Directors.

A. E. Bader, Chas. I. Leeds, A. Baldwin,
O. Bercier, D. Bonligny, L. Bordelois,
E. H. Harris, Wm. Heyl, M. J. Hauck,
J. Lapene, Alex. Marks, S. Cambon,
L. H. Gardner, O. Hopkins, J. Zoller,
Thomas Bleis, P. Laborde, A. Testron,
A. McGregor, W. B. Conger, J. Dugas,
J. A. Bonnafon, C. H. Menton, S. Hermann,
A. Palacio, A. D Grieff, G. P. Blancand,
L. B. Pothier, E. P. Mieton, A. Waldkirch,
D. L. Kernion, D. P. Logan, E. Ganucheau.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4th, 1869.

In accordance with the charter of this Company and an Act of the Legislature, (No. 176, approved 17th March, 1869, notice is hereby given that uncalled for certificates of Scrip, Dividends and Interest thereon, due for over three years, which shall not be demanded by the legal owners th