that fatal word, "*Repudiation!*" Remember that the time is not far distant when the people will take this matter into their own hands. Unless we change the course which we have pursued since the formation of our new constitution, and legislate more for the benefit of the people at large, and less in the interest of private individuals, that power which still exists in the people of the State will be exercised, and much, if not all, that we have done, will be erased from the statute books of the State: This is the danger which we have to encounter; these are the signs which indicate to us as Senators, as representatives of the people, and as members of the Republican party, that it is time to repeal such laws, that it is time for us to manifest some interest in the welfare of the people of the State, and to endeavor by wise legislation to provide for the payment of the floating debt, and for the payment of the interest on the regular debt of the State. There is an election to be held in 1872, when the people of the State will be heard: when they will ask of every Senator on this floor an account of his actions while representing them in the Senate, and when they will approve or disaprove of the record he has made for himself. Unless we change our course before that time approaches nearer, we will be swept from our positions by an overwhelming tide of popular indignation and disapproval. Let us clear our decks for the battle; let us throw overboard everything that will impede our vigorous action when the fight comes on, and we can then, perhaps, save ourselves from the condemnation which will be pronounced upon us by the people for the passage of such infamous laws as these. We have made mistakes; we are but human, and are not guided by a plenary inspiration. All men make mistakes; all parties commit errors. While our path has been beset with difficulties, while we have met with the opposition of the intelligent and taxpaying portion of the State in every step which we have taken in the process of reconstructing the State government, it would be astonishing, it would be unnatural if we had not committed errors. Passion may have swayed us at times, the path of duty may have seemed dark and obscure; but to-day we occupy the vantage ground, and can go back and undo the past: we can now strike from the statute books all those laws which have served the purposes for which they were created, and all those laws which never should have been placed there. Let us, as wise men, as men who owe their fealty to the people who elected them, keep pace with the progress of the people and pass laws looking toward retrenchment and reform. Let us do that and then we can go before the people and say "here is our record; we have repealed those laws which we considered wrong, and we have retained those which we considered right." I hope that either to-night, or to-morrow, or some near day, remembering that we owe a duty to the State and to the people we represent, that we will come here prepared to take definite action upon this important matter. Right here the reform must begin; right here we must show to the people of the State our determination to remedy, if possible, the evils which now exist. Let us, then, come together and take up this printing bill, or some other bill of the same character, section by section, and, without crimination or recrimination, go to work like men of intelligence and candor, of sincerity and of truth, who desire nothing but the public weal, and remedy this monstrous evil. Let us work, if you please, for the benefit of the Republican party, and of the Republican press of the State; but, at the same time, let us not work a serious injury to the people by taxing them unnecessarily for their support.

Mr. Pinchback: I do not propose to make any speech on this question, because I think my distinguished colleague from Carroll [Mr. McMillen] has said all that can be said upon the subject. There was one point, however, made by the honorable Senator from St. James [Mr. Hunsaker] which I would like to call to the attention of the Senate. He has stated, with all the gravity in the world, that he has not had time to read this bill, or to consider it properly. Of all the strange statements that he has made since he has occupied a seat on the floor of this Senate, this is the most remarkable. This bill was introduced at the very beginning of the present session. I think it was either the first or second bill that was presented—certainly we had not been in session more than two or three days when it was introduced and referred to the appropriate committee. That committee made a favorable report upon it, and it was made the special order for a certain day. Since that time it has been repeatedly postponed, and now, when the session is almost at an end, another motion is made to postpone it. One other remark, and I am done. It has been said by several Senators that Senator Blackman wants to get the credit of having this bill passed, and that they do not want it to be said that a Democrat managed to get the present obnoxious printing law repealed. Such remarks have been made to me in conversation with these gentlemen. I would like to ask these gentlemen how Senator Blackman can succeed in getting anything through when there are only seven Democrats in the Senate. If they can show me, by any mathematical process, that seven can control twenty-nine of the members of this body, I am willing that Senator Blackman should have the prestige of having repealed this law. I hold that it can not be repealed at this session, or any other session when we have a large Republican majority, except by Republican votes. If there was a Democratic majority in the General Assembly, Senator Blackman might then go before the people and claim that he was the chief instrument in having this law repealed. I propose, however, to go further than that. I intend to indorse, by my vote, any measure which looks to the benefit of the people, no matter whether it emanates from a Democrat or a Republican. I hold that it is our duty to look above and beyond partisan prejudices while acting as legislators on the floor of the Senate. I fully concur in the sentiments expressed by the Senator from Carroll that all the patronage that we can bestow should be given to the Republican party and Republican press of the State. I would call the attention of the Senate to the fact that Senator Blackman did not expect or want to change that rule. He has acknowledged, openly and frankly, that the patronage of the State belongs to the party in power. That argument, in consequence (admitting that it was advanced in good faith) falls to the ground. I want it to be distinctly understood that I would favor this measure or any other measure that looks to the protection of the taxpayers of the State, just as strongly if it had been introduced by Senator Blackman. If, however, those Senators will take the trouble to look at the calendar they will find that this bill was introduced by Senator Lewis, a Republican. It was referred to a committee, unquestionably Republican; and if the bill is eventually passed, it will be by the votes of Republican Senators. I hope the Senate will proceed to its consideration at once.

Mr. Lewis: I have very little to say on this subject, as it has already been exhausted, and, therefore, will not waste much of the valuable time of the Senate. During the last session of the General Assembly a bill was introduced by Senator Blackman, which had for its object the repeal of the present printing law. I was in favor of the passage of that bill, but certain gentlemen who now occupy seats upon this floor came to me and demanded that I should not vote for it because it had been presented by a Democrat. They promised me at that time that a bill for the repeal of this obnoxious law would be introduced from the Republican side of the House. I was foolish enough to believe their story, and feeling a pride in the party that I represented, I did not support the bill. I felt assured that the gentlemen who had prevailed upon me not to vote for it would not act falsely with me. I had promised Senator Blackman that I would support his bill, and I was cheated into opposing it. I rose in my seat when that bill was first introduced, and told the Senate that the only vote I had ever cast in my life that I was ashamed of was the one I gave in the adoption of the present printing law, and that I had cast that vote against my own wishes. I did not intend to do so, but there were certain influences brought to bear upon me which caused me to change my determination. After they had employed this subterfuge—after they had dodged the question in that way—the same gentlemen during the last session, delayed the fulfilment of their promise to me until the latter end of the session. Now, what do they propose to do now? This bill was introduced in the early part of the present session, and it has been postponed, day after day, until we are now very near the close of it, and yet, after the numerous postponements that have been made and after the bill has been before the Senate for nearly two months, a Senator has the audacity to rise in his seat and ask a further postponement, pretending that he does not understand the bill yet. It has been said that the Republican party could not pass this bill because many of its members were public printers and were making money under the present printing law, and therefore interested in its retention on the statute book. They assert that many papers which could not exist if they depended entirely upon private patronage, are now published in the various county parishes of the State, which are supported entirely by the printing given them by the State. Now, the circulation of most of these papers would not pay them for the cost of the press. If they cannot be kept up without the public printing; if their subscription lists are not large enough to make them self-sustaining, then, it is a perfect farce to publish the laws of the State in them, as they are never read by anybody. It certainly cannot benefit the Republican party to keep such papers up by giving them the public printing. On the contrary, it has a tendency to drag the party down, as it gains it the name of being a party of monopoly and a party of plunder. I was surprised to see how quickly this bill brought every public printer in the Senate to his feet. There was not a single one of them who did not rise in his seat and say that we were taking away from them the public pap that was sustaining them. There is no use in talking about the public printers in the Senate not being personally interested in this matter. It is a matter of interest to them, because there is not one single paper published by any public printer upon the floor of this Senate that is able to sustain itself by its subscription list alone. If a man's property is seized by the Sheriff, he is compelled to have it published in a paper that is not read by half a dozen persons, and the consequence is that his property is sold for a mere song on accoun of the scarcity of bidders. This is a rank injustice, to say the least of it. It is unjust that the people of the State should be forced to support a swarm of vampires, and receive no benefit from them in return.

Mr. Smith: There has been a great deal of buncombe displayed in the debate on this question, and some arguments have been made which should not have been made in the Senate chamber. My name, in particular, has been mentioned in connection with the public press. I admit that I am doing a little in that way, but I can not imagine why that should have anything to do with my vote upon this question. I am willing to vote for any reasonable printing bill that is brought before the Senate, and I am willing that any bad features which may exist in the present law should be stricken out. I want, however, to hear the gentlemen who are advocating the passage of this bill back it up with logical arguments, and not make assertions which have no foundation whatever. Let them talk like men, and we will meet them on their own ground.

Mr. Harris: I think we have afforded ample entertainment to the lobby for one night, and I, therefore, call for executive session.

Mr. Blackman rose to the point of order that the call was not in order, executive session having been called for once before on this same bill.

The Chair decided the point well taken.

Mr. Ragan: I do not intend to entertain the Senate with an argument in opposition to this measure, because the real merits of the case have not yet been touched upon. I wish only to state, in regard to the conversation which Senator Pinchback alleges that he had with certain Senators in reference to the advocacy of this measure by Senator Blackman, that I am not one of the Senators who expressed such sentiments. I will state further that I would as readily favor a measure introduced or advocated by a Democrat as a measure introduced by a Republican. This measure, however, has been forced upon the Senate as a party question, and I regard it as such. Now, it is a well known fact that the dominant party in any and every State in the Union supports its own press. When the Democratic party was in power it sustained the press of its denomination, and now that the Republican party is dominant I am in favor of the same rule. The Senator from Carroll seems to regard this as a measure of economy and retrenchment, from which I am led to believe that he had withdrawn from his connection with the public printing.

Mr. McMillen: Does the Senator have reference to me when he speaks of the Senator from Carroll?

Mr. Ragan: I understand that you have withdrawn from your connection with the public printing.

Mr. McMillen: I beg to correct the gentleman in his premises. I never owned a dollar's worth of interest in any journal; was never, in any manner, connected with the public printing in this State, and never had any interest in it, directly or indirectly.

Mr. Ragan: I beg the gentleman's pardon. It seems that I have been misinformed. I can now see some reasonable ground for his opposition to the present printing law. So far as the question of the public printers in the Senate being interested in the measure is concerned I am of the opinion that they are interested in any measure that comes before this body. Whether they have a pecuniary interest in it or not is left to the Senate to determine under its rules. Now, I have not read this bill, and, consequently, am not informed as to what it proposes to do. It is true that it was introduced early in the present session, but it was placed in the hands of the printing committee, and remained in their hands until within a few days ago. It having been brought so recently before the attention of the Senate, it is certainly unjust to force it down our throats without a fair opportunity to examine into its merits and purposes. I therefore move that the further consideration of this measure be postponed until to-morrow at two o'clock.

Mr. Sypher withdrew his motion to postpone until Monday next

Mr. McMillen moved to lay the motion of Mr. Ragan on the table.

The Senate refused to table the motion.

Mr. McMillen moved to adjourn.

The Senate refused to adjourn.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Ragan, to postpone until to-morrow at two o'clock.

Adopted.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE BILL.

House bill No. 209 (the "slaughterhouse bill") having been called up.

Mr. McMillen said: I move to refer this bill to the judiciary committee. I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that there are important legal points involved in this measure, and the public interests do not demand that it should be passed hastily. The last Legislature passed an act incorporating what is known as the "Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company." In my capacity as a member of the House of Representatives, I opposed, by every means in my power, the passage of that act, and on its final passage I voted against it. I believed then that it was not for the public good that it should become a law, but the General Assembly differed with me, and it *did* become a law. Under that act the company has been organized, and a large amount of capital has been invested in the enterprise. Under the charter granted by the General Assembly, certain rights have been conferred on this corporation, and if those are vested rights, the passage of this bill would not at all affect or impair the powers and privileges of that corporation. It certainly seems to me that if innocent parties have put their money in this enterprise, believing that the company had certain constitutional rights, no action of the General Assembly can in any manner affect them. I think that we should pause and consider carefully whether anything is contained in this bill which looks to the divestment of those vested rights. I hope the matter will be referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr Harris moved to lay the motion to refer on the table. Carried. The bill finally passed.

"A friend of mine," said Erskine, "was suffering from a continual wakefulness, and various methods were tried to bring him asleep. At last his physicians resorted to an expedient which succeeded admirably: They dressed him in a watchman's coat, put a lantern in his hand, placed him in a sentry-box, and he was asleep in ten minutes."

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW ORLEANS,

61.....Camp street.....61

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21, 1871.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1870:

Amount of premiums for the year ending thirty-first December, 1870, viz.:		
On Fire Risks	$102,060 88	
On Marine Risks	46,465 64	
On River Risks	74,305 59	
	$224,832 11	
Add—		
Unterminated Risks for 1869	51,511 00	
		$276,343 11
Deduct—		
Unterminated Risks for 1870	$45,612 00	
Return Premiums	914 56	
		46,526 56
Net earned premiums for 1870		$229,816 55
Losses paid during same period, viz.:		
On Fire Risks	$78,579 00	
On Marine Risks	51,065 61	
On River Risks	20,964 88	150,610 69
Taxes	13,913 79	
General Expenses	37,012 72	
Discount on Premiums	16,031 91	
Interest on Scrips	47,434 42	
Reinsurances	3,114 38	117,507 22
Amount reserved for unadjusted losses less savings	6,759 04	
	$274,776 55	
Less—		
Discount and interest, and profit and loss	57,996 00	
		216,780 55
Net Profit		$13,036 00

The Company have the following Assets, estimated at the lowest market cash values, viz:

465 Consolidated and Railroad City Bonds	$386,435 00
6 State Bonds	5,160 00
44 City Seven Per Cent Bonds	23,630 75
4 I. O. O. F. Bonds	4,000 00
3 Grand Lodge of Louisiana Bonds	3,000 00
2 N. O. Turners' Association	1,000 00
600 Shares N. O. Gas Light Company*	99,000 00
224 Shares Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	36,600 00
350 Shares Union Bank of Louisiana*	11,900 00
223 Shares Canal Bank*	9,372 00
60 Shares Crescent City Bank	1,200 00
59 Shares Louisiana State Bank*	5,900 00
50 Shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	1,000 00
30 Shares Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
5 Shares Merchants' Bank	325 00
Loans on Pledge	54,863 45
Loans on Mortgage	72,450 00
Bills Receivable	2,800 00
Scrip of other Insurance Companies	6,321 60
State Coupons	3,457 20
Premiums in course of collection	28,000 00
Cash on hand	63,296 82
Total	$774,061 82

*Including Dividends.

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

THOMAS SLOO, President

THOMAS ANDERSON, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-first day of January, 1871.

ANDREW HERO, JR., Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the second Monday of February, 1871; also, fifty per cent on the balance of the scrip of the year 1858, payable on and after the third Monday in March, 1871, and they have further declared a dividend of ten per cent on the net earned Participating Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the twentieth day of March next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JOHN G. GAINES, Vice President.
THOMAS ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John G. Gaines,	E. J. Hart,
B. Biscoe,	Henry Renshaw,
I. N. Marks,	W. E. Seymour,
J. Weis,	R. S. Venables,
W. A. Kent,	Richard Flower,
Hugh Wilson,	Thomas Sloo.

fa27 1y

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1870:

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1870, including unterminated risks of 1869		$261,772 65
Premiums on Fire Risks	$140,506 14	
Premiums on River Risks	67,778 18	
Premiums on Marine Risks	33,488 33	261,772 65
Less:		
Return premiums	$1,763 11	
Premiums on Risks not terminated in 1870	44,352 00	45,703 11
Net earned Premiums		$216,069 54
Losses during same period:		
On Fire Risks	$45,316 62	
On River Risks	34,056 47	
On Marine Risks	66,397 54	
Total		$112,764 63
Reinsurances and rebate in lieu of Scrip	18,498 75	
Taxes	12,998 25	
Interest on all outstanding Scrips and expense account, less discount and interest and profit and loss	40,682 49	185,948 12
Net profit		$30,121 42

The company have the following assets:

Cash	$105,389 62	
Bills receivable for pledge loans on call	200 00	
Bills receivable for premiums	2,509 21	
Outstanding accounts in course of collection	36,600 22	144,819 05
Real Estate, No. 78 Camp street		50,000 00
Bonds of the city of New Orleans	$316,796 25	
Bonds of the State of Louisiana	49,950 00	
Bonds of St. Charles Hotel Company	15,000 00	
Bonds of Grand Lodge, F. A. M.	3,000 00	
Bonds of Odd Fellows' Hall Association	5,000 00	444,746 25
Bank Stocks		127,125 00
Vallette Dry Dock Company Stock		7,400 00
New Orleans and White River Packet Company Stock		1,000 00
Harbor Protection Company Stock		1,500 00
Scrips of other Insurance Companies		4,237 0
Suspended Stock and Bond account		270,512 50
Total		$1,051,339 80

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

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this nineteenth day of January, 1871.

ANDREW HERO, JR., Notary Public.

The Board of Trustees, at a meeting held this eighteenth day of January, 1871, unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That SIX per cent interest on all outstanding certificates of profits be paid to the legal holders of the same, on and after the thirteenth day of February next; and further, that a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE per cent be declared on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31, 1870, for which certificates will be delivered on and after the fifteenth day of March next.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WILLIAM M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary. ja22 1m

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. W. EASTHAM.....G. MORRIS.

EASTHAM & MORRIS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

BRUSHES,

No. 15 UNION STREET, BOSTON. au

C. MEHLE & CO.,

CHRIS. MEHLE, B. C. STEINBACK, J. DONALDSON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE

SALE OF LIVE STOCK,

Stock Landing, New Orleans.

jal 1y

CHARLES G. SCHULZE,

No. 66 Gravier Street, New Orleans.

Postoffice Box 1138.

Stereotype and Electrotyping,

Seal Press Engraving, Die Sinking, Stencil Cutting, Designing. Agency for the best Card and Canceling Stamps, Red, Black and Blue Ink, Ribbons for Hand Stamps, Stencil Plates, etc. First premium for best Stereotype Plate at last Fair. jal4

S. GOLTMAN & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

132.....St. James Street.....132

(Near the Ottawa Hotel),

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Suits or single garments made to order and sent to any part of the United States at very low prices. Send for fashion plates and price lists. au7 1y

W. W. SHARPE & CO.,

(OF THE LATE FIRM OF JOY, COE & CO.)

GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENTS,

Tribune Buildings,

NEW YORK.

oc21

JOHN RHEINTHAL,

CARRIAGE MAKER.

170.....Girod Street.....170

(Near St. Charles Street,)

NEW ORLEANS. ap23 1y

ECONOMY THE ROAD TO WEALTH.

HAVE YOUR OLD CLOTHES CLEANED AND THEY WILL LAST ANOTHER SEASON,

BY

J. JOLY,

TAILOR AND SCOURER,

514.....Camp Street.....514

(Near the Magazine Market.)

Suits of every description made to order.

au26 1y

C. F. HOLLE & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

81 Magazine street,

Between Poydras and Lafayette streets

NEW ORLEANS.

Dealers in all kinds of

WESTERN PRODUCE,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Also, agents for the celebrated CINCINNATI LAGER BEER.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments. no11 tf

BANKS AND BANKING.

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.

This bank will open for business on THURSDAY next, the ninth instant, at the Banking House, No. 54 Camp street, under the management of the following

Board of Directors:

ALEX. WHELESS, President.
JAMES N. BEADLES, Vice-President.

Jesse K. Bell,	Thomas Henderson,
Henry Block	Jerome B. Vanhorn,
John L. Dunnica,	James B. Woods,
Samuel Delgado,	Albert Chapsky,
Edward C. Palmer,	George D. Fisher.

fe8 30t RICHARD JONES, Cashier.

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6, 1871.

In compliance with the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, approved June 3, 1864, and of the eighteenth section thereof, I publish herewith the certificate of authority, issued to the New Orleans National Bank of New Orleans.

RICHARD JONES, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Controller of the Currency, Washington, January 30, 1871.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, in the city of New Orleans, in the county of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, John J. Knox, Acting Controller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The New Orleans National Bank," in the city of New Orleans, in the county of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this thirtieth day of January, 1871.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Acting Controller Currency.

No. 1779. fe8 30t

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51.....Camp Street.....No. 51

JOSEPH S. COPES, President. W. VAN NORDEN, Vice-Presiden
JOHN S. WALTON, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

W. H. Thomas,	David Wallace,
Henry Peychaud,	Dr. W. H. Holcombe.

8½ per cent paid on savings deposits.
Safes rented, and valuables received.
Interest on bonds collected and remitted.
Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc., at a small expense. no11 1y

ST. CHARLES LOAN OFFICE.

15.....St. Charles Street.....15

ST. L. DESTEZ.

SUCCESSOR OF A. MARCHAND.

Money loaned on furniture, clothing, jewelry, diamonds, etc. ap2 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPLENDID SPICED BEEF.

FIVE HUNDRED HALF BARRELS SPICED PICKLE BEEF,

In lots to suit purchasers, for sale by

NEWTON, BISBEE & CHAPSKY,

fe25 1mo 34 Tchoupitoulas street.

J. H. JENSEN,

Agent for

RHODES' SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, RHODES'

SOLUBLE AMMONIATED SOUTH SEA

AND THE

ORCHILLA GUANO.

The Standard Commercial Fertilizers,

Cotton Factor and Commission Merchant,

Office, No. 78 CARONDELET STREET,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

fe17 eod 1m

FORSYTH UNITED STATES STANDARD SCALES.

Railroad Track, Depot, Hay, Coal, Portable, Platform and Counter Scales.

FORSYTH, ELLISON & CO., No. 46 Magazine street (Under the St. James Hotel.)

fe15 eod 1m

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY

informs his friends and the public that he has withdrawn from the firm of

J. L. GUBERNATOR & CO.,

but will continue the TIMBER BUSINESS for his own account, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage so long and liberally bestowed on him. He is now prepared to deliver SPARS, KNEES, CROSS-TIES, BRIDGE and WHARF TIMBER of every description, at the shortest notice and lowest prices.

Parties in want of any of the above articles will please call before purchasing elsewhere.

WILLIAM WELLS,

102.....GRAVIER STREET.....102

Orders left at box 45, Mechanics and Dealers' Exchange, No. 10 Union street, will be promptly attended to. fe10 1m

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Association publish the following statement:

Premiums received during their first fiscal year, ending December 31, 1870:		
Fire Premiums		$313,275 69
Marine Premiums		262,776 32
River Premiums		194,876 27
Total		$770,928 28
Less unearned Premiums	$108,455 00	
Returned Premiums	16,018 70	
Rebate	6,597 50	
Reinsurances	10,267 33	141,338 59
Net earned premiums		$629,589 69
Fire losses	$97,873 60	
Marine losses	128,574 69	
River losses	47,347 82	
	$273,996 11	
Expense	53,285 62	
Profit and loss	652 86	
Reserved for unadjusted losses	22,000 00	
	$359,934 59	
Less interest	23,609 76	336 64 83
Net profits		$293,324 86

ASSETS:

Cash	$142,412 29
Notes and bills receivable	189,296 47
Stocks and bonds	10,250 00
Premiums in course of collection	91,821 10
	$433,779 86
Stock notes	$968,500 00

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Association.

C. CAVAROC, President.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this fourth day of January, 1871.

G. LEGARDEUR, JR., Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the second day of January, 1871, it was resolved to declare a dividend of fifty per cent cash, payable on or after the fifteenth of February next, by credits on stock notes, pro rata to the amount of earned premiums paid by each stockholder.

C. CAVAROC, President.
F. E. BERNARD, Vice-President.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.

Directors:

Charles Cavaroc,	F. E. Bernard,
Charles de Ruyter,	S. Cambon,
A. Reichard,	C. Marinoni,
Leon Haas, Jr.,	Arthur Poincy,
E. F. Mioton,	Ant. Lanata,
W. Agar,	J. Egle. ja5 1y

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW ORLEANS.

First Annual Statement, 1870.

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

Gross premiums on risks for the year ending December 31, 1870		$26,141 58
Less premiums on unterminated risks	$12,825 64	
Rebate	2,054 29	
Returned premiums	164 05	
Reinsurances	474 60	$15,458 58
Net earned premiums		$12,692 80
Fire losses	$2,018 00	
License and taxes	1,772 19	
Expenses	6,029 74	
Total	$9,819 93	
Less interest and profit and loss	$907 00	$8,912 93

ASSETS.

Stock Notes	$265,000 00
Cash	7,129 24
City Bonds	10,950 00
Hibernia Bank Stock	4,924 50
Loans on Pledges and Mortgage	5,200 00
Furniture, Fixtures, etc.	2,120 65
Outstanding Accounts in course of collection	2,181 02
	$316,505 51

The above statement is a true and just transcript from the books of the Company.

KASPAR AUCH, President.
LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twenty-seventh day of January, 1871.

CHARLES A. MEYERS, Sixth Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the twenty-thirdday of January, 1871, it was resolved to declare a dividend of twenty-five per cent on the amount of cash paid in, to be credited on stock notes.

KASPAR AUCH, President.
JOHN HENDERSON, Vice President.
LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

At the annual election, held on the ninth instant, the following gentlemen were elected directors of this company, to serve during the ensuing year:

Kaspar Auch,	John Henderson,
J. H. Keller,	Robert Jackson,
L. L. Levy,	John Purcell,
O. F. Theisman,	Louis Faessel,
Kaspar Auch, Jr.,	John Henderson, Jr.,
Henry Ellermann,	Robert D. Macfin,
Philipp Drumm,	Alfred Shaw,
Charles Kummel,	E. H. Burton,
J. H. Gerding,	Henry Rice,
August Bernard,	Henry Bens, Jr.,
Florence Pfister,	Christian Mehle,
J. F. Kranz,	W. R. Fish.

Louis Mathis.

And at a meeting of the board held on the sixteenth instant, Kaspar Auch, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, John Henderson, Esq., Vice-President, and John Purcell, Esq., Inspector.

ja29 1m LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED and forbidden to trade for or purchase a certain promissory note, dated New Orleans, June 25, 1870, and due March 4, 1871, for Three Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Six Dollars and Ten Cents, payable to my own order, at the Bank of America, and indorsed by me, as the same will not be paid, the consideration for which the said note was given having totally failed.

C. S. WHITCOMB.

New Orleans, February 21, 1871. fe22 6t

HAVANA CIGARS.

Fresh invoices of HAVANA CIGARS, choice brands, such as Partagas, Corona, Figaro, Upman and Pumariega, just received per Lord Lovell, General Hancock and Liberty, from Havana, and for sale at a small commission.

Also, on hand, a good assortment of DOMESTIC CIGARS, Havana Cigarettes, the celebrated Picadura "El Gallito," and fresh Havana Tobacco Seed.

M. PESANT,

fe19 3mo No. 3 Carondelet street.

CHINESE LABORERS.

CHINESE LABORERS.

Now is the time for Planters, Merchants, Manufacturers, Housekeepers, etc., to order good and reliable Chinese Laborers, Mechanics, House Servants, etc.

Apply at the office of the

"Chinese Emigration Company,"

No. 39 Perdido street,

Between Carondelet and Baronne streets,

Up stairs, Front Office.

BRANCH OFFICES.

Hong Kong, China, and San Francisco, California

de29 3m

TO BUILDERS.....TO BUILDERS.

Sealed proposals will be received until 6 P. M., February 27, at the office of La Variete Association, No. 27 Carondelet street, second floor, for the brickwork of a theatre, to be built on Customhouse, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets. Drawings and specifications can be seen at the office of the architect. The committee reserve the right of rejecting any or all tenders.

E. M. HARROD,

fe21 6t Architect, No. 5 Commercial alley.

PELICAN FERTILIZER.

PELICAN FERTILIZER.

THE NEW ORLEANS SANITARY AND FERTILIZING COMPANY.

No. 12 Union Street, Up Stairs,

Have now ready for delivery their superior FERTILIZING COMPOUND, in quantities to suit purchasers. Certificates from well-known citizens characterize it as superior to Peruvian Guano, while it is sold at less than half the price, and has no disagreeable odor. Send for Circular.

Price of our Pelican No. 1.....$50 per ton
Price of our Pelican No. 2.....$45 per ton

Also, EARTH CLOSETS and COMMODES for sale. Samples to be seen and orders taken at the office. fe16 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

THEY NEVER FAIL.

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

The Recent Great Fire at Tioga.

TIOGA, Penn., February 13, 1871.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTLEMEN—We purchased one of your Herring's Patent Safes in 1857. It passed through the recent fire, February 9, 1871. Our building was large, and burned with great heat. * * * It withstood a severe fire. Our books and papers are in a perfect state of preservation; only the back edge of the binding is somewhat crisped by the steam from the fire-proof filling. The flames came upon the safe with such intensity that the brass handles were melted. Yours,

T. L. BALDWIN & CO.

Another in the Same Fire.

TIOGA, Penn., February 13, 1871.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTLEMEN—I have a Herring Safe; it was moved out and stood at the front door of my office in the fire at Tioga, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1871. My office was stone, with tin roof, and the fire burst out at the door upon the safe in a stream like that from a blow-pipe. On opening the safe I found that the papers were all safe and sound, and the varnish upon the wood-work not even scorched or blistered. My idea is that it was subjected to greater heat than if it had remained in the building. The whole inside of the building, finished with hard wood, burned out before the roof fell, and the fire escaped at the door and windows in streams. Yours truly, F. E. SMITH.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes.

"The Old Reliable" Herring's New Patent Champion Bankers' Safes. The best protection against bank robbers extant.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 53 Camp street, New Orleans.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street, New York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

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THE BARBARIN GAS LIGHTING COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12, 1871.

We, the undersigned, practical chemists, residing in this city, after having carefully and fully tested the process of the BARBARIN GAS LIGHTING COMPANY OF LOUISIANA for making gas under the patents of Messrs Barbarin & Dupas, and known as the BARBARIN GAS, do hereby declare that there is no possibility of any explosion in the process, and that the gas, in its chemical combination, is even less dangerous than coal gas, owing to its great richness in carbon and poverty in hydrogen.

(Signed) JAS. ALBRECHT, M. D.
I. CRAWCOUR, M. D.

To Charles Cavaroc, Esq., President Barbarin Gas Lighting Company of Louisiana.

(COPY.)

We, the undersigned, hereby declare that in our opinion the apparatus furnished and used by the Barbarin Gas Lighting Company IS NOT DANGEROUS, and that we HAVE NOT INCREASED THE RATES OF INSURANCE on the buildings and establishments using said apparatus.

(Signed)

HENRY PEYCHAUD,
President Hope Insurance Company.
JULES TUYES,
President New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.
P. FOURCHY,
President Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.
CHARLES ROMAN,
President Salamander Fire Insurance Company.
LLOYD R. COLEMAN,
President Mechanics and Traders' Insurance Company.
CHARLES BRIGGS,
President Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.
E. GANUCHEAU,
President Louisiana State Mutual Insurance Company.
ALFRED MOULTON,
President Home Mutual Insurance Company.
H. DOANE,
President Factors and Traders' Insurance Company.
E. RIGNEY,
President Atlantic Insurance Company.
THOMAS SLOO,
President Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
J. H. OGLESBY,
President Commercial Insurance Company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS,
President Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.
D. MICHEL,
President Germania Insurance Company
A. CHIAPELLA,
President Union Insurance Company.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS BULLETIN, January 26, 1871.

For two months past we have used the Barbarin gas in our office, editorial, and composing rooms, and take pleasure in testifying that it is giving entire satisfaction. It affords a bright, steady, soft light, less injurious to the eyes, and much cheaper than any light we have ever tried.

SEYMOUR, JEWELL & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

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