New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No 94 Camp street. Terms: $16 a year; $8 for six months; $4 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Square.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12 net	$22 net	$30 net	$50 net	$75 net
Two	22 ..	38 ..	50 ..	90 ..	125 ..
Three	30 ..	53 ..	70 ..	110 ..	175 ..
Four	38 ..	67 ..	90 ..	140 ..	225 ..
Five	46 ..	80 ..	105 ..	170 ..	275 ..
Six	54 ..	93 ..	120 ..	200 ..	325 ..
Seven	60 ..	105 ..	135 ..	230 ..	375 ..
Eight	65 ..	115 ..	150 ..	260 ..	420 ..
Nine	70 ..	125 ..	165 ..	290 ..	450 ..
Ten	75 ..	135 ..	180 ..	320 ..	500 ..
Eleven	80 ..	145 ..	195 ..	350 ..	540 ..
Twelve	85 ..	155 ..	210 ..	380 ..	580 ..
Thirteen	90 ..	165 ..	220 ..	410 ..	620 ..
Fourteen	95 ..	175 ..	230 ..	440 ..	660 ..
Fifteen	100 ..	185 ..	240 ..	450 ..	700 ..
Thirty	175 ..	330 ..	450 ..	750 ..	1200 ..

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THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is published every Saturday morning, and contains the news by telegraph, miscellaneous reading, editorials, local matters of general public interest, commercial and monetary reports, and everything that appears in the Daily, except such items as are of little or no public moment. The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is an excellent family paper, valuable as well for instruction and amusement as information on the current topics of the day.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, $5; six months, $2 50.

Advertisements.

Transient advertisements same terms as in the Daily. Monthly advertisements inserted for one-fourth of the daily rates.

A liberal commission allowed to those who send us clubs of five or more.

Retrenchment Bill.

We publish a synopsis of the debate in the Senate on last Thursday, the consideration being resumed of Mr. Anthony's resolution to create a Committee on Retrenchment, with Mr. Trumbull's amendment, authorizing it to sit during the recess and send for persons and papers.

Mr. Wilson warned his Republican friends that they were placing their party in a false position before the country. Already there were millions throughout the country who believed that an attempt had been made in the Senate of the United States to shield the administration. He hoped there would be a unanimous vote for Mr. Trumbull's resolution, so as to let the people see that the Republicans were determined to keep the administration pure in all its departments. He had no sympathy with the plan of covering over our shortcomings by talking of gigantic swindles in New York. There were Republican thieves as well as Democratic thieves, and a Republican thief was to him far more hateful of the two, because he brought disgrace upon the Republican party. Notwithstanding the defects of the present administration, it was far purer and more efficient than most of its predecessors. No previous administration had ever been so prompt in punishing delinquency among its own officers.

Mr. Blair: The Senator is very boastful about the purity and rigor of the administration. I wish to call his attention to a case in Arkansas, where a district attorney and marshal were both removed from office for procuring an indictment against a man for violating a law of the United States.

Mr. Wilson: I don't know whether that was so or not.

Mr. Blair reiterated the statement.

Mr. Wilson said he was not boastful of the administration. He simply desired to be just, and therefore he said that the administration was seeking to progress in the right direction, although a good deal more of it was necessary. He was not one of those Republicans who thought the Democratic party dead. He expected to encounter them in full force next year, and he warned his friends against relaxing their efforts in any degree in the vain hope that they would meet no vigorous opposition in 1872.

Mr. Nye opposed Mr. Trumbull's resolution. Certain gentlemen in the Republican party who thought the President was becoming too popular devised the scheme of civil service reform, and under that cry they were now attempting to revive the old committee, with all the extraordinary powers of sending for persons and papers.

Mr. Thurman: The Senator objects to sending for persons and papers. Where was his voice on the memorable occasion when a committee of the House of Representatives was examining into the conduct and affairs of Senators to discover whether they had not been bribed to acquit Andrew Johnson, and were ransacking telegraph offices to get at something that might compromise those Senators?

Mr. Nye: Just where it is now. Give me another such set of circumstances and I vote for it again. But there is no such occasion now. There is peace in the ranks now, save with one here and there who would be greater than his master. [Laughter.]

Mr. Schurz replied to Mr. Nye, and in the course of his remarks, said; The legitimate sphere of a comedian is generally within the walls of the theatre, but if the Senator is satisfied with the role he plays here nobody else has reason to be dissatisfied. Those who defend a bad cause always resort to a certain line of defense. They attempt to throw suspicion on the motives of those who attack. So with the Senator from Nevada (Nye). Like other Senators here, he makes no attempt to disprove any of the facts that I stated yesterday in regard to the New York customhouse, but simply throws aspersions upon my motives, and accuses me of insinuating that Mr. Leet's service in the army should prevent him from obtaining employment in the civil service of the government, and that the President had something to do with the cartage of business in New York. I do wish to say a few words in reply to the Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling). He stated yesterday that the investigation of the New York customhouse was closed up by the Committee on Retrenchment last year. The committe did undoubtedly believe that the case was closed, for it had reason to believe that when such scandals as it exposed were laid bare, the adminstration would jump at the chance to put an end to the disgrace; but it turns out that they were vastly mistaken; for the same scandalous system of robbery exists down to this day, in spite of the exposures made by that committee. The Senator asked also why we have proposed in legislation to remove these abuses, because no legislation was necessary. The abuses were created by executive action in the administration of the customhouse, and they could be done away wit by executive action. The Senator objected to what I said of the power which sustains this system. I did say, having laid the evidence before the Senate, that when the most respectable merchants of New York had protested against this system of robbery; when the Secretary of the Treasury had time and again pronounced against it; when the committee on retrenchment had pronounced against it; when still it is sustained and kept alive down to this very day, I did say, in view of this evidence, that there must be some mysterious power sustaining that system stronger than a decent regard for public opinion, and stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury himself.

Mr. Patterson here interposed to make an explanation, and, in reply to a remark by Mr. Trumbull, said: "I do say that there are inspectors in the customhouse in New York who stated before the committee under oath, that in violation of their official oaths and in violation of the laws of the land, they had taken bribes and that they took bribes every time they discharged a vessel, and I say further, that agents of a steamship company told me that they could not get their vessels discharged without bribing officials."

Mr. Sumner: I should like to know whether these men are continued in office.

Mr. Patterson: I have no knowledge of their having been removed. I know nothing about it.

Mr. Schurz: The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) says that my remarks yesterday cast reflection on the Republican party. How so? Do we not all profess to be in favor of reform? And yet, when a member of this body attempts to lay bare gross abuse, the cry is raised that he is trying to injure the Republican party. My motives have been reflected upon, and I, and those with whom I act, have been asked what object we pursue. I am ready to tell the Senate my object is to uncover and denounce, and to try to have corrected any and every abuse whenever I can lay my hands upon it, without regard to how it will affect the interest or advantages of a party, and without regard to whether this or that person may like it or not. I am in favor of reform, and I am in dead earnest. I do not mean to denounce abuses on the other side and to shield abuses among my own friends. I want to put the iron to the very bottom of the sore, and unless we do that we do nothing.

Mr. Tipton followed in support of Mr. Trumbull's proposition. He cited Mr. Morton's statement yesterday that the object of those who befriended that proposition was to show that great corruption exists under the present administration, and said that that was exactly what he wished the people to understand. As to the other branch of Mr. Morton's charge that this movement was an attack on the Republican party, it was not true. He (Tipton) made no attack on the Republican party. On the contrary, he desired to redeem that party from the curse that had come upon it through the mistakes of the administration and corruption of its officials. He believed that there was corruption deep, damning and festering all through this administration. The motives of those who sought to revive the committee on retrenchment were called in question. Could not a man believe that even in the Senate there might be found a better leader for the Republican party than the intellectual colossus now sitting in the White House, without being therefor accused of unfaithfulness to the party? Would it be said that there was only one man in the country under whom the Republicans could train to be loyal? The Senator from Indiana (Morton) had boasted that it was a distinguishing mark of the Republican party that it was prompt to punish wrong doers among its members. He (Tipton) had once believed so, and had acted upon that belief, but he had been proscribed and punished for it ever since.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was rejected by a vote of 24 yeas to 35 nays.

The following Republicans voted for it: Alcorn, Fenton, Logan, Patterson, Robertson, Schurz, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, West and Wilson.

The original resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Trumbull then moved to instruct the committee provided for in the resolution just adopted to inquire into all the subjects enumerated in his rejected amendment, and made a few remarks—

He denied that he had done, or proposed, or said anything hostile to the administration or the Republican party. He was astounded at the ground taken by certain Senators in this debate. He was hostile to none who were not dishonest and corrupt, and would any Senator undertake to say that the administration or party did not desire honesty in the government? The President had declared in favor of reform.

Mr. Morton said that the drift of the debate was a reflection upon the Republican party, and an insinuation that it was corrupt.

Mr. Trumbull: Have I ever said or intimated that?

Mr. Morton replied that from the spirit of the Senator's remarks he inferred that he [Trumbull] did believe that gross corruption existed under the present administration, but he was glad now to find that he did not think so.

Mr. Trumbull said he believed that great abuses did exist under this administration. Abuses had existed under all administrations; but he believed that the great increase in the amount of patronage had naturally caused an increase in abuse. He had not said, however, that more corruption existed under this than under previous administrations; but then he wished this administration to be better than all its predecessors, and the Republican party to be purer than any other.

Mr. Morton: I am glad to hear the Senator declare his devotion to the Republican party, but I did understand the spirit of his speeches to be different. However, I accept his statement of his position. Now as this question of reform is sprung, there seems to be a disposition on the part of some people in this country to become professional reformers par excellence. They seem to desire to monopolize that business, and to set themselves up as the only men who hate corruption. Now, I desire to say to those gentlemen, whoever they may be, that for one I shall not allow them to monopolize that business. I claim to be as good a reformer as any of them, although I don't make such high pretensions.

Mr. Trumbull said Mr. Morton was extremely kind to accept his statement, but he decined to answer him (Morton) for his Republicanism, and denied his right to call him to an account. Senator Morton claimed to be a reformer, but he had a queer way of showing it. Not long ago, in a speech at St. Louis, he had eulogized the civil service as it stands at present.

Mr. Morton remarked that in that speech he had said of the civil service, that while there were many reforms and improvements which could be made in it, and which the Republican party would make, he did believe on the whole we had the best civil service in the world, and he did say the same now.

Mr. Trumbull: Well, if there is anywhere in the world a worse civil service than that of the United States, I pray God to deliver that people from it. [Laughter.] I feel less disposed than ever to submit by Republicanism to the test of the Senator from Indiana (Morton) after his declaration that we have the best civil service in the world. My Republicanism is not partisan. I care nothing for it except as a party of great principles, and if it ever comes to be used as a cover for frauds and iniquities, the honest people of the country will overwhelm us, as they ought to.

At 5 M., without reaching a vote on Mr. Trumbull's motion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

A Case of Cheerfulness in Adversity.

Mr. Charles Lempriere writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette* about what he saw in Virginia thus:

With their houses burned, their cattle driven off, their fences destroyed, their black laborers all gone, all the white labor migrated, the banks all broken and all their money in confederate bonds, what can the people do? I was a month in daily communication with one man who had been educated as well as I had been. He had served as aide-de-camp throughout the war. His house and property were utterly wasted. He had a small shanty for himself, his wife and boy, with one hunchback negro, who refused to leave them. He worked as an oyster dredger cheerfully, and his wife taught music and French. She had kept her piano. I never heard one murmur from either. I saw hundreds of like cases. They cannot leave their country, but they welcome Englishmen to their hearts as well as their homes.

This is from the Washington *Patriot*:

The Gatling Gun Company is now manufacturing at the Colt's arms works, at Hartford, twenty-five guns, which are to be tested in our service to ascertain by experiments whether the endurance and mechanism of the machinery will stand the vicissitudes of a campaign. This means a war-like campaign. Grant's friends tested them thoroughly in a political campaign in New Orleans.

The Washington *Patriot* says:

Colonel William Hemphill Jones, chief clerk of the first controller's office, who has been all over Europe in connection with the syndicate business during the past three months, has arrived in this city, looking as hale and frisky as any dashing young gentleman in town. Colonel Jones was warmly greeted by his many friends in and out of the departments yesterday, and says he likes America all the better for his trip.

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN

Has the largest circulation of any Republican paper in the South. It is devoted to News, Literature Commerce, Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, and the Dissemination of Republican principles, and gives particular attention to all matters affecting the interests of the South and Southwest. It is the earnest advocate of the poor man's rights, as well as a guide to the young politician. Its character as an earnest Republican Journal, should commend it to the support of every Union man and industrious citizen in the country; and not only should they subscribe for it themselves, but urge others to do so, thereby assisting us in its circulation, and thus contribute to secure the proper results of governmental and material reconstruction.

It is the medium by which the State and National Governments make known their laws to the people of Louisiana. It has been selected by law for the publication of all judicial and other Government advertisements, State, Federal and municipal, and non are valid or of any legal force unless published in this paper. We publish, also, officially, the proceedings of both Houses of the General Assembly, and of the Common Council, Sheriff's sales and monitions, all advertisements relating to successions of deceased persons; all cases in admiralty arising in the United States District Court; Bankruptcy notices and sales; all ordinances of the Common Council, and all advertisements of the Government calling for proposals to furnish supplies or perform work.

No other paper in New Orleans embraces within its columns so wide a range of interests. Our regular telegraphic dispatches are the same as those furnished the New Orleans Associated Press. Special dispatches from Washington and elsewhere are obtained from the best sources and are always full of interest. Our views upon questions of State, national and municipal polity are freely and concisely stated, always with an object to promote the public welfare. In making selections from our exchanges and various correspondents, care is taken to use such as relate to matters in which our people have a vital interest. Literary and miscellaneous selections are taken from the best writers in the Northern and European publications, while we are not unmindful of native talent.

The REPUBLICAN is at all times open to discussion from the people, ready to answer inquiries and to discuss topics of interest. Nothing of sufficient importance to find its way into a first class newspaper escapes our notice. Honest officials, who discharge their duties with fidelity, can rely upon finding a staunch defender in the REPUBLICAN; while no amount of personal or business influence will shield the dishonest official from exposure.

In addition to our newspaper department, we have one of the largest job offices in the South, from which we turn out, in the course of a year, more work than any other four establishments of the kind in New Orleans. For dispatch and good taste our job establishment has no superior. We print books of every description in the highest style of the art. Also, blanks, circulars, cards, account sales, briefs, judicial forms, and every description of printing on orders from every parish in the State.

Such is the New Orleans REPUBLICAN, and such it is likely to remain. It is a power in the State second to no other But its power and influence are always exerted for the highest good of the human race.

Advertisements of ten lines Agate solid one dollar and fifty cents per square for the first, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Second page advertisements charged as new each day. Advertisements inserted at intervals charged as new.

The DAILY REPUBLICAN is published every day except Monday, and the Weekly is issued every Saturday.

TERMS:

Daily, one year....$16 00 Weekly, one year....$5 00
Daily, six months.... 8 00 Weekly, six months, 2 50

Money should be sent by Draft, Post-office Order, Registered Letter or Express

THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN,
No. 94 Camp street,
New Orleans, La.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATES OF JOHN MAXWELL AND Henry S. Soria, individually, and the firm of Maxwell & Co., in bankruptcy, No. 1163.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana.
New Orleans, November 18, 1871.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estates of John Maxwell and Henry N. Soria, individually, and the firm of Maxwell & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who were adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the third day of January, A. D. 1872, at nine o'clock A. M.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal District of Louisiana.
no14 ja3

ESTATE OF JACOB YOUNG.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana,
New Orleans, December 14, 1871.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE third day of November, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Jacob Young, of Baton Rouge, parish of East Baton Rouge, and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1871, at nine o'clock A. M.

S. B. PACKARD,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.
de15 29

LOST.

LOST—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—A note for eleven hundred and fifty dollars ($1150), drawn by Charles Kraemer in favor of George Merz, dated July 12, 1871, and payable January 12, 1872, has been lost or stolen. The public is cautioned against trading or negotiating for said note, and any person delivering it to the undersigned, who is the present owner of it, will receive a reward of twenty five dollars.

CHARLES LERCH,
Corner of Valence and Chestnut streets.
de2 15 31* Sixth District.

LOST OR MISLAID.—CERTIFICATE OF the Bank of New Orleans stock for eight shares issued to Castillo & Harispe, dated December 19, 1862. Notice is hereby given that application for a new certificate has been made at the above mentioned bank. de6 1aw 6t

BANKS AND BANKING.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17, 1871.

In accordance 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, the Mutual National Bank of New Orleans publishes herewith the certificate of authority received from the Comptroller.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, November 10, 1871.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish 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 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, Hiland R. Hulburd, Controller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish 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 tenth day of November, 1871.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Due notice will be given of the day of opening of the Bank, in accordance with the above.
no18 2aw 1m

METROPOLITAN LOAN, SAVINGS AND PLEDGE BANK,
14.....Camp Street.....14
Under the City Hotel.

GEORGE H. BRAUGHN, President.
DR. J. WENZ, Vice President.
T. D. VAN HORN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

George H. Braughn,	A. Hero, Jr.,
Dr O. Anfoux,	J. Hassinger,
L. T. Delassize,	Thomas Isabell,
Dr. W. H. Hire,	P. W. Dickman,

Dr. J. Wenz.

This Bank will make liberal advances for thirty or sixty days on Diamonds, Plate, Jewelry and collaterals of all kinds. Forfeited pledges may be kept by agreement three months.

Deposits of fifty cents and upward will be taken on which interest at six per cent will be paid.

SPECIAL RATES FOR AMOUNTS EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. no6 3m

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A National Savings Bank.

CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE United States, March, 1865.

Thirty-three branch offices have already been established throughout the country.

Principal Office:
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
J. W. ALVORD, President. D. L. EATON, Actuary

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH:
114.....Carondelet street.....114
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits are payable on demand with interest due. SIX PER CENT interest paid or compounded, free of all taxes semi-annually each year. Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions and associations. Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand in currency or gold, with interest due. Deposits can be made by express, or bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check at sight.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated for the special benefit of the freed men of the South, but it offers its advantages to all classes alike. As a national institution, subject at all times to the supervision of the Congress of the United States, its honesty and integrity are constantly assured.

OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from six to eight o'clock.

C. D. STURTEVANT,
mh17 1y Cashier New Orleans Branch.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
No. 51.....Camp Street.....No. 51

W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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

H. J. Mullan.

Six 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

EDUCATIONAL.

MILITARY HIGH SCHOOL,
183 RACE STREET, head of Coliseum Place.
T. B. Edwards and Samuel H. Lewis, Principals.

Will prepare pupils to enter the Louisiana State University, or any other College in America. A Commercial and Primary Department attached. Military discipline, with daily drill.

Circulars to be had at the School, or at James A. Gresham's, 92 Camp street. au20 1m

NEW ORLEANS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
90.....Baronne Street.....90

This conservatory is conducted after the plan of the conservatories of Europe.

For particulars, circulars, and any desired information, apply to the New Orleans Conservatory of Music, glass box No. 1596, New Orleans, Louisiana, or personally at the Conservatory.

THEOPHILUS MASAC, President.

REFERENCES—Bishop J. C. Keener; Rev. A. P. Dixon; Rev. S. J. Taylor; Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens; W. H. Foster, Esq., from Race, Foster & K. T. Merrick; C. T. Bemiss, Esq.; Dr. William H. Holcombe; A. Wheeless, Esq., President New Orleans National Bank; Joseph Ellison, Esq., President Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company; Lloyd R. Coleman, Esq., President Mechanics and Traders' Insurance Company; W. M. Pinckard, Esq.; Jacob Hassinger, Esq.; R. M. Lusher, Esq.; F. Roeder, Esq., Superintendent; George Foerster, Esq., Editor German Gazette, etc.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Theophilus Masac, professor of history and philosophy of music; Mr. Charles Van Hufflen, professor of vocal music; Miss Carolina Zeiss, professor of vocal music; Mr. Edward F. Groenevelt, professor of theory and the piano forte; Miss Melanie May, professor of the piano forte; Miss Eugenie Lemoine, professor of the piano forte; Mr. Alfonso Miari, professor of flute; Mr. Hermann Braun, professor of orchestral instruments. Besides an efficient number of assistant teachers.
au26 1y

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—NO. 9133.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF the First Draining District, praying for a decree, etc. Petition of the city and Administrators of New Orleans, praying for the homologation of the assessment roll for said district.

ORDER.

Upon the filing of the assessment roll showing the amounts due by the persons and property assessed in the First Draining District, within the parish of Orleans, from the second to the tenth annual installment inclusive, and upon the petition of the city and Administrators of New Orleans, charged with the collection of said amounts and the management of the affairs of said district, it is ordered, that all persons whom it may concern do show cause, if any they have, within thirty days from the first publication of this order, why said assessment roll should not be approved and homologated; and it is further ordered that said order be published, in the English and French languages, in the official journal, the New Orleans Republican newspaper, twice each week for thirty days.

New Orleans, December 7, 1871.

T. WHARTON COLLENS, Judge.

A true copy:
A. D. BERNOUDY, Clerk.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

SEPTIÈME COUR DE DISTRICT POUR LA PAROISSE D'ORLÉANS—NO. 9139.

DANS L'AFFAIRE DES COMMISSAIRES DU Premier District de Dessèchement, demandant un decret, etc. Pétition de la ville et des Administrateurs de la Nouvelle-Orléans, demandant l'homologation du role d'assessement du dit district.

ORDRE.

Sur l'enliassement du role d'assessement, démontrant les montants dues par les personnes et les propriétés assessées dans le Premier District de Dessèchement de la paroisse d'Orléans, depuis le premier jusqu'au dixième paiement inclusivement, et sur la pétition de la ville et des Administrateurs de la Nouvelle-Orléans, chargés de la collection des dits montants et de la direction des affaires du dit district, il est ordonné, que toutes les personnes intéressées donnent leurs raisons, si elles en ont, dans les trente jours suivant la première publication de cet ordre, pour lesquelles le dit role d'assessement ne serait pas approuvé et homologué; et il est en plus ordonné que le dit ordre soit publié, en anglais et en français, dans le journal officiel, le Republicain de la Nouvelle-Orléans, deux fois par semaine pendant trente jours.

Nouvelle-Orléans, 7 décembre, 1871.

T. WHARTON COLLENS, Juge.

Pour copie conforme:
A. D. BERNOUDY, Greffier.
de10 14 17 22 27 30 ja1 5 10

INSURANCE.

GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Established in 1859.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.
CASH OR THIRD NOTE PREMIUMS.
NO NOTES REQUIRED.

Last Cash Dividend Fifty Per Cent.

Cash assets over	$2,000,000
Policies in force	25,000,000
Annual income	1,000,000
Losses paid since 1859	600,000

OFFICERS:

W. H. PECKHAM, President.
W. T. HOOKER, Vice President.
L. McADAM, Secretary and Actuary.
G. A. FREDRIKAR, Superintendent of Agencies.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. John A. Dix, New York.
John J. Crane, President Bank of Republic.
William M. Vermilye, Banker, Wall street (Vermilye & Co).
Charles G. Rockwood, Cashier Newark Banking Company.
Hon. George Opdyke, ex-Mayor of New York.
Minot C. Morgan, Banker.
Thomas Rigney, firm Thomas Rigney & Co.
Benjamin B. Sherman, Treasurer New York Steam Sugar Refining Company.
Aaron Arnold, firm Arnold, Constable & Co.
Richard H. Browne, of Wetmore & Browne, lawyers
E. V. Haughwout, firm E. V. Haughwout & Co.
William Wilkens, firm W. Wilkens & Co
Julius H. Pratt, Merchant.
William W. Wright, Merchant.
Charles J. Starr, Merchant.
William Allen, Merchant.
George W. Cuyler, Banker, Palmyra, New York.
George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Company.
John H. Sherwood, Park Place.
Walton H. Peckham, corner Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street, New York.
William T. Hooker, Wall street.
Edward H. Wright, Newark, New Jersey
George W. Farlee, Lawyer.
W. L. Cogswell, Merchant.

JOSEPH MAGNER,
Manager for Louisiana and Texas, No. 153 Common street, New Orleans. fel4 2y

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Insure Fire, Marine and River Risks at Lowest Rates.

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

Capital.....$1,000,000
Subscribed.....700,000

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

Board of Trustees:

A. Eimer Bader,	M. Frank,
W. B. Schmidt,	Theodore Lilienthal,
Louis Schneider,	Frank Roder,
J. M. Schwartz,	Hermann Ricke,
P. Rickert,	C. H. Miller,
Jacob Hassinger,	Ch. Engstfeld,
S. L. Nasits,	H. Pohlmann,
Louis Schwartz,	G. L. L. Mayer,
R. Seig,	X. Weissenbach,
H. R. Gogreve,	N. A. Baumgarden,
W. Davis,	Joseph Keller,
Isaac Schierck,	E. T. Del Bondio.

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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 Decembe viz.:		
On Fire Risks	$102,069 19	
On Marine Risks	43,465 56	
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	$78,539 00	
On Marine Risks	51,005 61	
On River Risks	20,964 88—	150,510 09
Taxes	13,913 79	
General Expenses	37,012 72	
Discount on Premiums	16,031 91	
Interest on Scrips	47,434 43	
Re-insurances	3,114 38—	117,507 23
Amount reserved for unadjusted losses less savings	6,759 04	
	$274,776 35	
Less—		
Discount and interest, and profit and loss	57,995 30	
		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	$333,435 00
6 State Bonds	5,160 00
44 City Seven Per Cent Bonds	33,630 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	36,800 00
350 Shares Union Bank of Louisiana*	11,900 00
223 Shares Canal Bank*	9,372 00
50 Shares Crescent City Bank	1,200 00
59 Shares Louisiana State Bank*	5,900 00
50 Shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	4,800 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	63,286 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. Biacoe,	Henry Renshaw,
I. N. Marks,	W. R. Seymour,
J. Weis,	R. S. Venables,
W. A. Kent,	Richard Flower,
Hugh Wilson	Thomas Sloo.

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INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

No. 104 Canal street.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1871, including unearned premiums of the previous year—		
On fire risks		$757,573 68
On marine risks		103,806 61
On river risks		239,680 25
Total premiums		$1,101,062 64
Less unearned premiums		222,422 00
Net earned premiums, May 31, 1871		$878,640 64
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$429,799 37	
On marine risks	69,220 27	
On river risks	72,791 63	
Total	$571,812 27	
Taxes	46,531 71	
Reinsurances and return premiums	30,052 37	
Total	$648,396 35	
Deduct interest, less expenses	33,360 75—	$615,135 60
Profit		$263,505 04

The company have the following assets—

Real estate	$110,965 11
City bonds	254,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	37,456 00
Notes secured by mortgage	410,932 80
Notes secured by pledge	103,596 80
Bills receivable	57,755 43
Premiums in course of collection	62,023 94
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip of other companies	6,112 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,800 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	3,700 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
Mortgage bonds Grand Lodge of Louisiana	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Stock Opera House Association	3,000 00
Judgments	18,134 10
Cash on hand	381,362 89
Total assets	$1,483,189 57
Less—Enclaimed interest and interest payable July next on all outstanding scrips of the company	$78,745 90
Issues of scrip for the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, payable in July	179,890 00
Unearned premiums on May 31, 1871	222,422 00— $481,057 90
	$1,002,131 67

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

P. FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

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