New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

Amendment to the Steamboat Law.

The executive committee of the National Convention of Steamboatmen have completed the amendments they desire to the last steamboat law, and submitted it to the members of the House committee on commerce. The new bill is greatly praised by several on the committee, and it is believed will be reported substantially as presented to them. It has been prepared by practical steamboatmen from all sections, representing the vast lake and river interests. Of the seventy-seven sections in the old bill thirty eight are amended. Six sections pertain to the methods of manufacture and system of stamps for boiler iron or steel. The stamps on each plate to show how it was made and its strength, the figures to be in all cases far within the actual strength, and penalties are provided to insure the correctness of the representations made by the stamps.

Penalties are prescribed in case the boiler makers use defective iron, and for inspectors who knowingly pass a defective sheet. All boilers are to be tested before use by a hydrostratic test, and allowed to carry three-fourths the test. The intention of all the sections on boiler iron has been to insure a higher standard of quality among the manufacturers.

The bill abolishes the 'low water indicators, lock up safety gauges and according gauges. The reason urged for this course is that these contrivances tend to make engineers negligent.

The number and kind of life-boats, life-preservers and life-apparatus for each class of vessels is prescribed.

There is a section which defines the different classes of vessels. Passenger steamers are those which carry any person other than the officers and crew and other employes (not owners) and their families and servants, except ferryboats. Freight, tug, towing and ferrybots, yatchts and canal-boats are clearly defined.

A passenger is defined to be any person carried on a steamer other than the officers, crew and other employes, owners and their families and servants. The measurement, under the bill, is held to be that of the customhouse. The doors on steamers are to be hung in such a manner as can be readily lifted off, to serve as floats. The water bulkheads must extend to the deck above the line of water when the boat is loaded.

There are severe restrictions upon carrying inflammable articles; crude petroleum, camphene, benzole, nitro-glycerine and similar articles are prohibited on passenger steamers. All boats can carry refined petroleum that will stand a fire test of one hundred and ten degrees, but it must be stored in such places as the local inspector shall designate in writing. All who attempt to ship prohibited articles are liable to a heavy penalty.

It is proposed to have an inspector general at the head of a new bureau of the Treasury Department, but not to have him meet with the board or have power to vote upon measures. All rules of the board which have been found to be practicable are proposed as parts of the new law.

The number of watchmen is fixed on each class of vessels from sunset to sunrise, and the lights which must be carried are named.

The license provision is retained for captains, engineers, mates or pilots, but the fees for the same are reduced one-half.

Under the present law the board must meet in Washington, but the amendment proposes to have meetings in the various ports of the country, as the board itself may determine.

Stringent provisions are inserted looking to making each officer responsible for the prompt discharge of his own peculiar duties.

Special care has been taken to prepare a bill that can be readily understood by all interested, and the result meets with warm commendation from the committee. The great trouble with the board of inspectors with the last law was its obscurity.

The executive committee discussed the propriety of requiring all foreign vessels navigating our harbors, lakes or rivers to comply with the same regulations which the government from which they come impose on American vessels; this, however, has not yet been put into the bill.

The Shreveport *Republican* very pertinently says:

In all cases where bills granting monopolies have been forced through the Legislature they have been vetoed by Governor Warmoth, and subsequently became laws by being passed over his veto. Now the fathers, those who engineered and maneuvered those bills through the Legislature, have the audacity to charge Governor Warmoth with the responsibility of their existence. Who introduced the first slaughter-house bill? Carter. Who introduced the election law? Carter. Who introduced the constabulary bill? Ray. Who was interested in the Ship Island scheme? Carter and the majority of those who are the opposers of the Republican party. Is not this record sufficient to stamp the verdict of shame upon those now trying to undermine the popularity of H. C. Warmoth, and aiming to destroy the principles which he has so faithfully been the noble champion and exponent of? The record of those men is too plain to admit of doubt of the sentiments of the people and the result of the election in 1872.

The New York *Times* says:

Among the reported assets of the Ocean Bank is one hundred thousand dollars of protested paper of the New York Printing Company. This company, as we have shown in our exposures of the ring frauds, received $1,575,989 54 from the city and county treasury, during the years 1869 and 1870, for work that any other printing establishment would have been glad to do for one-fourth of that sum. The president of the New York Printing Company is Charles E. Wilbour, a former editor and present stockholder of the New York *Tribune*. Both he and Cornelius Gibson, the secretary of the company, are each reported to be worth at least half a million, which they were, probably, too much engaged in finding safe keeping for, to attend to so trifling a matter as honoring their business engagements.

Florence, the comedian, tells a capital story of a waiter at one of the London taverns who was sadly given to drink. A party of young men determined to reform him, and one day they read him an imaginary paragraph from the paper relating a terrible accident, in which an inebriate on blowing out a candle, was killed by the flames uniting with the fumes of his breath. Jerry pricked up his ears at this, and requested that the paragraph might be read to him again, which was done to the evident horror of the poor man, who immediately went in search of a prayer book. Returning with this, he expressed a desire to take a solemn oath upon it; bemoaned the fact that he had been a sorry tippler, and was bringing himself to ruin, and then swore that never again, so long as he lived, would he attempt to blow out a candle!

During the last fiscal year 11,746 men and 35,748,788 pounds of freight were transmitted over the Pacific railroads for the United States government, at the following cost: Union Pacific railroad, $255,603 85; Central Pacific railroad, $66,123 74; and Western Pacific railroad, $1730 50. One-half of this was retained at the Treasury and applied to the interest on bonds of these roads, and the other half was paid by the Quartermaster's Department to the companies. A careful estimate shows that the cost of this transportation by wagons, at the old rates, would have been over three millions of dollars, without counting the great saving in time, and the increase in the efficiency of the service.

Says the *Golden Age*:

Undoubtedly Mr. James Fisk's sins are more in number than the sands on the seashore, and each particular sin is scarlet-hued; but he has caused more litigation and given the lawyers more business, and confused the brains of more judges than any other man alive. To be sure he is not the first man who has confounded the judges, but with a railroad and a line of steamers in one pocket, and an opera house in the other, and a judge and a whole bevy of lawyers in his hat, he has demonstrated that he is a taking man.

OFFICIAL.

TREATIES AND PROCLAMATIONS.

PROCLAMATION by the President of the United States of America:

Convention between the United States of America and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Rights, etc., of consuls. Signed July 11, 1870; ratified December 19, 1870; ratifications exchanged June 26, 1871; proclaimed June 29, 1871.

Whereas a convention between the United States of America and his majesty the emperor of Austria, king of Bohemia, etc., and apostolic king of Hungary, concerning the rights, privileges, immunities and duties of consuls of either country residing in the other, was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries on the eleventh day of July, 1870, which convention, being in the English and German language, is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary, animated by the desire to define in a comprehensive and precise manner the reciprocal rights, privileges, and immunities of the consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents, their chancellors and secretaries, of the United States of America and of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and to determine their duties and their respective sphere of action, have agreed upon the conclusion of a consular convention, and for that purpose have appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries, namely: the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States; and His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, apostolic king of Hungary, Charles, Baron von Lederer, knight of the imperial and royal order of Leopold and his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in the United States of America, who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Each of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty to establish consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents at the ports and places of trade of the other party, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers; but this exception shall not apply to one of the high contracting parties without applying to every other power.

Consuls general, consuls and other consular officers appointed and taking office according to the provisions of this article in one or the other of the two countries, shall be free to exercise the right accorded them by the present convention throughout the whole of the district for which they may be respectively appointed.

The said functionaries shall be admitted and recognized, respectively, upon presenting their credentials in accordance with the rules and formalities established in their respective countries.

The exequatur required for the free exercise of their official duties shall be delivered to them free of charge; and upon exhibiting such exequatur, they shall be admitted at once and without interference by the authorities, federal or State, judicial or executive, of the ports, cities, and places of their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted.

ARTICLE II.

The consuls general, consuls, vice consuls and consular agents, their chancellors and other consular officers, if they are citizens of the State which appoint them, shall be exempt from military billetings, from service in the military or the national guard, and other duties of the same nature, and from all direct and personal taxation, whether federal, state or municipal, provided they be not owners of real estate, and neither carry on trade nor any industrial business.

If, however, they are not citizens of the state which appoints them, or if they are citizens of the state in which they reside, or if they own property or engage in any business there that is taxed under any laws of the country, then they shall be subject to the same taxes, charges and assessments as other private individuals.

They shall, moreover, enjoy personal immunities, except for acts regarded as crimes by the laws of the country in which they reside.

If they are engaged in commerce, personal detention can be resorted to in their case only for commercial liabilities, and then in accordance only with general laws, applicable to all persons alike.

ARTICLE III.

Consuls general, consuls, and their chancellors, vice consuls, and consular officers, if citizens of the country which appoints them, shall not be summoned to appear as witnesses before a court of justice, except when, pursuant to law, the testimony of a consul may be necessary for the defense of a person charged with crime.

In other cases the local court, when it deems the testimony of a consul necessary, shall either go to his dwelling to have the testimony taken orally, or shall send there a competent officer to reduce it to writing, or shall ask of him a written declaration.

ARTICLE IV.

Consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents shall be at liberty to place over the chief entrance of their respective offices the arms of their nation, with the inscription: "Consulate General," "Consulate," "Vice Consulate," or "Consular Agency," as may be.

They shall also be at liberty to hoist the flag of their country on the consular edifice, except when they reside in a city where the legation of their government may be established. They shall also be at liberty to hoist their flag on board the vessel employed by them in port for the discharge of their duty.

ARTICLE V.

The consular archives shall be at all times inviolable, and under no pretense whatever shall the local authorities be allowed to examine or seize the papers forming part of them.

ARTICLE VI.

In the event of incapacity, absence or death of consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, their consular pupils, chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have been previously made known to the respective authorities in the United States, or in the Austro-Hungarian empire, shall be admitted at once to the temporary exercise of the consular functions, and they shall, for the duration of it, enjoy all the immunities, rights and privileges conferred upon them by this convention.

ARTICLE VII.

Consuls general and consuls shall have the power to appoint vice-consuls and consular agents in the cities, ports and towns within their consular districts, subject, however, to the approbation of the government of the country where they reside.

These vice-consuls and consular agents may be selected indiscriminately from among citizens of the two countries or from foreigners, and they shall be furnished with a commission issued by the appointing consul, under whose orders they are to be placed.

They shall enjoy the privileges and liberties stipulated in this convention.

To vice-consuls and to consular agents who are not citizens of the state which appoints them, the privileges and immunities specified in Article II. shall not extend.

ARTICLE VIII.

Consuls general, consuls, vice consuls or consular agents of the two countries may, in the exercise of their duties, apply to the authorities within their districts, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, in the event of any infraction of the treaties and conventions between the two countries; also, for the purpose of protecting the rights of their countrymen.

Should the said authorities fail to take due notice of their application, they shall be at liberty, in the absence of any diplomatic representative of their country, to apply to the government of the country where they reside.

ARTICLE IX.

Consuls general, consuls, vice consuls or consular agents of the two countries, also their chancellors, shall have the right to take at their office, at the residence of the parties, or on board ship, the depositions of the captains and crews of vessels of their own nation, of passengers on board of them, of merchants, or any other citizens of their own country.

They shall have the power also to receive and verify conformably to the laws and regulations of their country: 1. Wills and bequests of their countrymen, and all such acts and contracts between their countrymen as are intended to be drawn up in an authentic form and verified. 2. Any and all acts of agreement entered upon between citizens of their own country and inhabitants of the country where they reside.

All such acts of agreement, and other instruments, and also copies thereof, when duly authenticated by such consul general, consul, vice consul or consular agent under his official seals, shall be received in courts of justice as legal documents, or as authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn up by competent public officers of one or the other of the two countries.

Consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents of the respective countries shall have the power to translate and legalize all documents issued by the authorities or functionaries of their own country; and such papers shall have the same force and effect in the country where the aforesaid officers reside as if drawn up by sworn interpreters.

ARTICLE X.

Consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents shall be at liberty to go on board the vessels of their nation admitted to entry, either in person or by proxy, and to examine the captain and crew, to look into the register of the ship, to receive declarations with reference to their voyage, their destination, and the incidents of the voyage; also, to draw up manifests, lists of freight, to assist in dispatching their vessels, and, finally, to accompany the said captains or crews before the courts and before the administrative authorities, in order to act as their interpreters on agents in their business transactions or applications of any kind.

The judicial authorities and customhouse officials shall, in no case, proceed to the examination or search of merchant vessels without previous notice to the consular authority of the nation to which the said vessels belong, in order to enable them to be present.

They shall also give due notice to consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents, in order to enable them to be present at any depositions or statements to be made in courts of law, or before local magistrates, by captains or persons composing the crew, thus to prevent errors or false interpretations which might impede the correct administration of justice.

The notice to consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents shall name the hour fixed for such proceedings, and upon the non-appearance of the said officers or their representatives, the case shall be proceeded with in their absence.

ARTICLE XI.

Consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents, shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation. They shall have therefore the exclusive power to take cognizance of and to settle all differences which may arise at sea or in port between captains, officers, and crews, in reference to wages and the execution of mutual contracts, subject in each case to the laws of their own nation.

The local authorities shall in no way interfere, except in cases where the difference on board ship are of a nature to disturb the peace and public order in port or on shore, or when persons other than the officers and the crew of the vessel are parties to the disturbance; except as aforesaid the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of forcible assistance required by the consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents, and shall cause the arrest, temporary imprisonment, and removal on board his own vessel, of every person whose name is found on the muster rolls or register of the ship or list of the crew.

ARTICLE XII.

Consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents shall have the power to cause the arrest of all sailors or all other persons belonging to the crews of vessels of their nation who may be guilty of having deserted on the respective territories of the high contracting powers, and to have them sent on board or back to their native country.

To that end they shall make a written application to the competent local authority, supporting it by the exhibition of the ship's register and list of the crew, or else, should the vessel have sailed previously, by producing an authenticated copy of these documents, showing that the persons claimed really do belong to the ship's crew.

Upon such request the surrender of the deserter shall not be refused. Every aid and assistance shall, moreover, be granted to the said consular authorities for the detection and arrest of deserters, and the latter shall be taken to the prisons of the country and there detained at the request and expense of the consular authority until there may be an opportunity for sending them away.

The duration of this imprisonment shall not exceed the term of three months, at the expiration of which time, and upon three days' notice to the consul, the prisoner shall be set free, and he shall not be liable to rearrest for the same cause.

Should, however, the deserter have committed on shore an indictable offence, the local authorities shall be free to postpone his extradition until due sentence shall have been passed and executed.

The high contracting parties agree that seamen, or other individuals forming part of the ship's crew, who are citizens of the country in which the desertion took place, shall not be affected by the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XIII.

In all cases where no other agreement to the contrary exists between owners, freighters, and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter the respective ports voluntarily or by stress of weather, shall be settled by the consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents of their respective nation, provided no interests of citizens of the country where the said functionaries reside, nor of citizens of a third power, are concerned. In that case, and in the absence of a friendly compromise between all parties interested, the adjudication shall take place under supervision of the local authorities.

ARTICLE XIV.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the government, or owned by a citizen of one of the two contracting states, being wrecked or cast on shore upon the coast of the other, the local authorities shall inform the consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents of the district of the occurrence; or, if such consular agency does not exist, they shall communicate with the consul general, consul, vice consul, or consular agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked or cast on shore in Austro-Hungarian waters shall be directed by the United States consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents; also all proceedings relative to the salvage of Austro-Hungarian vessels wrecked or cast on shore in American waters shall be directed by Austro-Hungarian consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents.

An interference of the local authorities in the two countries shall take place for the purpose only of assisting the consular authorities in maintaining order and protecting the rights of salvors not belonging to the crew, also for enforcing the regulations relative to the import or export of the merchandise saved.

In the absence and until the arrival of the consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, or their duly appointed delegates, the local authorities shall take all the necessary measures for the protection of persons and preservation of the property saved from the wreck.

No charges shall be made for the interference of the local authorities in such cases, except for expenses incurred through salvage and the preservation of property saved; also for those expenses which, under similar circumstances, vessels belonging to the country where the wreck happens would have to incur.

In case of a doubt concerning the nationality of the wrecks, the local authorities shall have exclusively the management and execution of the provisions laid down in the present article.

The high contracting parties also agree that all merchandise and goods not destined for consumption in the country in which the wreck takes place shall be free of all duties.

ARTICLE XV.

Consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, also consular pupils, chancellors, and consular officers, shall enjoy in the two countries all the liberties, prerogatives, immunities, and privileges granted to functionaries of the same class of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XVI.

In case of the death of a citizen of the United States in the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy, or of a citizen of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy in the United States, without having any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall inform the consuls or consular agents of the State to which the deceased belonged of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to the parties interested.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made in conformity with the respective constitutions of the two countries, and exchanged at Washington within the period of ten (10) months, or sooner if possible.

In case neither of the contracting parties give notice before the expiration of the said term of its intention not to renew this Convention, it shall remain in force a year longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In testimony whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this Convention and have hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

HAMILTON FISH.
LEDERER.

And whereas the Senate, by their resolution of the twelfth of May, 1871, did advise and consent that the period within which it was stipulated in the said Convention that the ratification thereof should be exchanged might be extended for a period of three months:

And whereas the said Convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged, in this city, on the twenty-sixth day of June, 1871, by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, and Baron Lederer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, etc., accredited to this government on the part of their respective governments.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

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 MITCHEL, 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.
no19 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.
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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. se6 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 trust fund 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, on bank draft, or post-office 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 freedmen of the South, but 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 security and integrity are constantly assured.
OFFICE HOURS: From 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from six to eight o'clock.
C. A. STURTEVANT,
mh17 1y Cashier New Orleans Branch

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
No. 51 ..... Camp Street ..... No. 51
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JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.
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Six per cent paid on savings deposit.
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, more so, and at a small expense. no17 1y

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ARMSTRONG'S FOUNDRY AND BOILER MANUFACTORY
Corner of Erato and New Levee streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
W. J. J. ARMSTRONG, Manager.
Manufacturer of Vertical and Horizontal Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Screws and Gearing, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, Bone Black, Revivifiers, Gas Retorts, Railroad Frogs, etc.; Low Pressure, Locomotive Flue and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Filters, Juice Boxes and Clarifiers, etc.

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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

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George T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insurance Company.
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Edward H. Wright, Newark, New Jersey
George W. Farlee, Lawyer.
W. L. Cogswell, Merchant.
JOSEPH MAGNER,
Manager for Louisiana and Texas, No. 158 Common street, New Orleans. fe18 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

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W. Davis, Joseph Keller,
Isaac Scherck, 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 December, viz.:		
On Fire Risks	$102,060 88	
On Marine Risks	48,465 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	$78,539 00	
On Marine Risks	51,005 61	
On River Risks	20,984 83—150,510 09	
Taxes	13,913 79	
General Expenses	37,012 72	
Discount on Premiums	16,031 91	
Interest on Scrips	47,434 42	
Re-insurances	3,114 38—117,507 23	
Amount reserved for unadjusted losses less savings	6,759 04	
	$274,775 35	
Less— Discount and interest, and profit and loss	57,995 50	
		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	$338,435 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	36,000 00
350 Shares Union Bank of Louisiana*	11,900 00
223 Shares Canal Bank*	9,372 00
30 Shares Crescent City Bank	1,200 00
59 Shares Louisiana State Bank*	5,900 00
50 Shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	1,900 00
20 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	3,800 00
Scrip of other Insurance Companies	6,381 60
State Coupons	3,457 20
Premiums in course of collection	28,000 00
Cash on hand	63,286 83
Total	$774,061 83

*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. H. 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		103,808 61
On river risks		239,680 35
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	$429,790 37	
On marine risks	69,230 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	33,860 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		410,928 80
Notes secured by pledge		103,596 80
Bills receivable		57,735 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		3,300 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		$1,433,139 57
Less—Unclaimed 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.
Sworn to and subscribed before me the third day of June, 1871.
JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the third day of June, 1871, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of thirty per cent on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending thirty-first of May, 1871 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 the whole issues of Scrip for the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, and six per cent interest on all outstanding scrip of the company.
DIRECTORS:
P. Fourchy, L. F. Generes,
P. Maspero, P. S. Wilts,
D. McCoard, S. Z. Relf,
M. Puig, Joseph Hoy,
D. A. Chaffraix, Charles Lafitte,
J. J. Fernandez.
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NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.
ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 1870, $302,742 07.
Insures fire, marine and river risks, dividing the profits on each department separately to the insured. J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.
Directors.
George Urquhart, M. Payro,
A. Rochereau, Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock, Augustus Reichard,
A. Schreiber, Ernest Miltenberger,
Charles Lafitte, W. B. Schmidt,
T. Bailly Blanchard, J. Tuyes.
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CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Twenty-second Annual Statement.
NEW ORLEANS, May 19, 1871.
The Trustees, in conformity to the charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the company on the thirtieth day of April, 1871:

Fire premiums for the year	$180,572 50	
Marine premiums for the year	70,195 62	
River premiums for the year	222,613 88	
		$473,382 00
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		$400,010 95
Losses paid and estimated as follows:		
On fire risks	$45,799 95	
On marine risks	19,195 09	
On river risks	72,639 45	
	$137,634 49	
Taxes paid and estimated	43,819 21	
Discount in lieu of scrip, stamps, expenses, interest account, etc., less discount, etc.	50,103 53	
		231,557 23
Leaving net profits		$168,453 46
The company has the following assets:		
Bills receivable	$24,389 11	
Loans on bond and mortgage	91,143 33	
		$115,532 44
Loans on pledge of stocks at call	236,716 66	
Cash on hand	119,095 77	
		405,812 43
Real estate		75,000 00
City bonds, bank and other stocks		238,745 00
Premiums in course of collection		83,573 65
Total		$908,663 52
The company has also suspended—		
Notes, stocks and bonds		$283,246 25
Forfeited scrip		9,904 79
Less interest on scrip		53,489 22

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this nineteenth day of May. W. V. EVANS, Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of