New Orleans Republican.

FFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE LOUISIANA REVOLUTIONISTS

WHAT THE PRESS SAYS

EMBRACES OF THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRACY

The Louisville *Commercial* of Tuesday, a staunch Republican journal, says:

The situation at New Orleans is certainly critical, and it looks very much at this distance as though the conflict between the Customhouse clique and the Governor must throw the State into the hands of the Democrats. The action of the Governor in calling an extra session of the Senate a few days before the regular assembly of the Legislature, for the purpose of selecting a successor to the late Lieutenant Governor Dunn, is pronounced by the opposition an unwarrantable and expensive exercise of his prerogatives. The result was favorable to the Governor, whose candidate, Senator Pinchback (colored), was chosen to fill the vacancy. But since the Legislature convened, the Democrats, in a solid body, have united with the anti-Warmoth Republicans to defeat the State administration. The removal of Speaker Carter and the election of one of Warmoth's supporters to preside over the sittings of the lower House have given the organization to the Warmoth side, but the coalition has thus far prevented a quorum in the Senate, and has set up a House of its own. The indictment of Governor Warmoth at the instigation of the opposition, and the use of United States troops, bear rather the appearance of rash partisan tricks than of necessary steps for the vindication of law.

Let us not be misunderstood. We are as unwilling to condemn either faction unheard, as we are to acquit either of designs upon the spoils of office. Least of all do we regard the embraces of the Louisiana Democracy, which the large Republican minority has shamelessly enjoyed, as evidences of the purity of those thus prostituted.

Nothing is easier than to make charges of conspiracy to defraud the State. No doubt, in the case of any of the parties to the disgraceful squabble at New Orleans, nothing would be easier than to prove such charges. But if Governor Warmoth vetoes the bills rushed through by Speaker Carter's ring, let us thank God, and take courage to attack Governor Warmoth's ring when its measures are urged.

How far the great body of the colored voters of Louisiana, who were controlled by Lieutenant Governor Dunn in opposition to the State administration, can be led by the Carter factionists into the arms of the Democrats, it is not possible to doubt. Whenever they shall discover that they are politically cheek by jowl with their bloody adversaries of 1867-8, they will unhesitatingly repudiate their leaders. If Governor Warmoth can not regain their support, he is henceforth politically as dead as a herring. In short, it is difficult to understand how the Republican minority in the Legislature can survive, while the Republican majority in that body are like to lose their places and the State altogether.

Perhaps it is better so. Honest men would prefer to leave dishonest government to their opponents rather than to be suspected of conniving at official rascality and affiliating with a corrupt party. Let us know who are the honest men of Louisiana.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader* has an editorial, the closing portion of which we reproduce:

It will thus be seen that the battle is pitched, and that more trouble is ahead. The conduct of the Republican factions in New Orleans is disgraceful in the extreme, and ought to be put an end to. The protest of the party throughout the country should be enough to silence and pacify the outrageous tumult in that city. The scenes we have sketched are worthy only of Paris in the days of the red revolution, or of Mexico after a Presidential contest. Are the Warmothites and anti-Warmothites civilized Republicans, or are they wild Indians? A council of Apaches could hardly do worse in defying the rule of law and the behest of order. There are courts in Louisiana where all conclusions between Legislative factions as to the legitimacy of their rival claims ought to be tried. Let the appeal be to these civil tribunals, and not to revolutionary violence in the Legislative chambers, or to mob outrage in the streets of New Orleans. The country is tired and disgusted with these Louisiana muddles, jangles, and incipient revolutions; and if they don't stop pretty soon we hope that the Democracy will carry the State and turn both Warmothites and their antagonists out of office. We are glad to learn from Washington that the administration proposes to have nothing to do with this war of factions.

Considering that the Democrats were the prime movers in the recent attempt at revolution, and that they numbered more in the Senate and the House of Representatives than the Carter-Customhouse faction, the following editorial from the St. Louis *Times*, a Democratic paper, affords very refreshing reading. Single-handed, either one of these parties could be easily beaten by the Republicans, in either branch of the General Assembly, who sustain the State administration; but combined together, as the Democratic communists and Republican revolutionists have been, the struggle to circumvent their conspiracy was more difficult, though at length the conspirators have all been defeated. This is what the *Times* says:

That the terrific war of Radical factions, which has so long disturbed the peace of Louisiana, obstructing the material progress of the State, and even jeopardizing the public safety, would sooner or later end in their mutual destruction and the restoration of the masses to their rights and liberties, we have never for a moment doubted, although the prospect has been gloomy and unpromising indeed.

Our Democratic friends in that State, who really constitute the body of the people, have always been entitled to peculiar sympathy, for the apparent helplessness of their condition. They have been ground as it were between the upper and the nether millstones; confronted upon the one hand by the audacity of federal power, and upon the other by the infamous corruptions of the Warmoth ring; but if we have a proper understanding of the late turbulent proceedings in the Legislature, an opportunity has arrived at lastt when they may make their power felt and obtain some concessions to their long neglected interests.

As to the merits of the immediate quarrel between the executive and the Customhouse, for such we must suppose it to be, we are of course imperfectly informed; but it seems to be the almost universal sentiment of the conservative citizens of New Orleans that the time has come to overthrow the State administration, even at the risk of promoting the interests of General Grant, who here appears in the somewhat anomalous character of a reform leader. The great object of the Democratic members of the Legislature, by their alliance with the anti-Warmoth faction, undoubtedly is to secure a repeal of the various obnoxious laws that now deface the statute books, and as the *Times* observes, "reduce the people to virtual vassalage," such as the election law, the registration law, the constabulary law, the Metropolitan Police bill, the school system and other iniquitous abuses; and the probabilities are that they will now succeed in revolutionizing the legislation of the State and place Louisiana once more on the high road to prosperity.

The Democratic State Central Committee approves this co-operative movement with the reform wing of the Legislature, as the only alternative left to preclude further and remedy existing grievances; and the party at large will doubtless approve their action.

True to their instincts and principles, as they are generally found under all circumstances, they will become arrayed on the side of reform and honest administration, yet without identifying themselves in any way, as partisans with either of the contending factions; and the State once more rescued from the plunderers who have so long trifled with its welfare, we may safely predict the speedy reascendency of Democratic rulers and Democratic measures.

The New York *Sun*, which in its bitter hostility to President Grant, says many things that had better be unsaid, contains the subjoined editorial:

On a superficial view it would look as if General Grant had promised to take some steps toward reprimanding Casey, Packard and his other officeholders in New Orleans, for their attempt to wrest by force the government of Louisiana out of the hands of the properly constituted authorities. But a careful reading of his note to Senator West, and which West telegraphed to Governor Warmoth, shows nothing of the sort. Warmoth's two bold dispatches to Grant, demanding to know whether his officeholders were—as they claimed to be—acting by his authority in their efforts to overthrow the State government, doubtless brought Grant to bay. But all that he promised in his note to West was that "I (Grant) will have the matter investigated at once."

We place no reliance upon this promise. It has been made once before under similar circumstances, and was never fulfilled. When Casey and Packard stormed the Republican State Convention last August with armed infantry and Gatling guns, Governor Warmoth and a committee of the leading Republicans of Louisiana protested against the outrage, and demanded the removal of these recreant officials, Grant then sullenly promised that he would have the matter investigated. But he never took the first step toward an investigation; and, so far from removing Casey and Packard, he has kept them in power till now, and beyond all doubt has been a fellow conspirator with them in the attempt to subvert the State Government, simply because Warmoth and his friends are opposed to his renomination for President.

The truth is that the recent debate in the Senate, started by Mr. Trumbull, and the damning disclosures before the committee now examining into the corruptions and frauds in the New York customhouse, have frightened Grant, and he not only shrinks from carrying through his prearranged programme at New Orleans, but promises to have the matter investigated. He is not the first man, however, who, under the pressure of an unforeseen exigency, will make promises without hesitation, which he will afterward violate without shame.

But whatever the President may do or fail to do, the country expects that Congress will immediately appoint an impartial committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and probe these disgraceful proceedings to the bottom. If the Republican party fails to do this, it can not hope to retain any hold upon the confidence of the people.

The Albany *Evening Journal* has an editorial from which we quote:

While the opposition to Governor Warmoth is charged upon friends of the administration the Governor himself has a dispatch from the President promising an investigation of the conduct of the federal officials. We trust he will make a searching inquiry into the matter. The federal officials are probably no more worthy of blame than any other parties to the dispute. They were doubtless drawn into it, not so much because they are federal officers as because they are politicians, and because every politician in the State was sucked into the vortex. We do not sympathize with the disingenuous spirit which insidiously seeks to attach the whole stigma to them in spite of the plain truth that the other side was at least as guilty. At the same time we have no disposition to shield them any more than the others, and we hope the President will institute an examination to the end that the exact facts may be brought to light and a remedy applied, if any remedy there be. The late political history of Louisiana has been stained with repeated abuses, and public sentiment demands that the disgraceful chapter shall be brought to a speedy close. Meantime we are glad to know the government regards it as a war of factions in which it is not called to take any part.

The Houston *Union*, ignorant of the precise condition of affairs, says:

At this distance the recent commotion in political circles in our neighboring State of Louisiana appears exceedingly disgraceful. We say it with shame, because men calling themselves Republicans are alone responsible for the disorder and confusion which has attended the meeting of the Legislature of that State. There is no Democrat to blame for it. In fact, the conduct of the Democrats during the whole Warmoth and Carter squabble has been such as to entitle them to praise. True, no doubt, they have stimulated the Kilkenny cat fight, in the hope that the contending factions would devour each other. In this we do not blame them much, for they richly deserve annihilation. If the Republican party is to be used by ambitious, selfish, unscrupulous, or bad men as an engine to subserve their corrupt purposes, then it is doomed. No party can thrive under such circumstances. In this case the whole Republican organization of a State is degraded to the purposes of enraged and malignant leaders. All principle is lost sight of in the mad fight for party leadership. Let the entire Republican press of the South denounce both parties in this disgraceful proceeding, and insist that the party be purged of the men who are responsible for it. Certainly we can find good men in every State to put at the head of affairs. If not, the sooner the fact is made known the better for all concerned. We have done apologizing for abuses in our own party, and shall henceforth apply the scalping-knife where it is needed.

The Galveston *Bulletin* concludes an editorial thus:

The leader of the other faction—George W. Carter—is so well known in this State that it is almost needless to say anything about him. Let it suffice to say that he was at one time a minister of the gospel, then a drunkard, a rebel during the war, a fire-eating Democrat after it was over, and now he is the most ultra Radical. With such men as leaders, the sooner and more seriously the combatants are wounded the better it will be for the State of Louisiana.

The Lydia Thompson Troupe.

We copy this first-rate notice from the St. Louis *Republican*. The Lydia Thompson troupe will commence an engagement at the Academy of Music next Monday, and it is predicted they will have a greater patronage than ever before. Says the *Republican:*

The close of the engagement of Miss Lydia Thompson and troupe necessitates very little remark of any kind whatever. They have done a reasonably good business, but nothing at all extraordinary, and there has been none of that enthusiasm noticeable on previous visits. In short, the blonde department of burlesque is no longer a novelty, but is forced to stand squarely on its merits, and rise or fall with the public estimation of those merits. When luxurious female legs and a superabundance of golden locks were new articles in the market, the populace were pardonable in going often and early to see them, and taking much delight in the inspection thereof; but now, when legs and locks are as common as dead leaves in autumn, the same populace are justifiable in paying very small attention to them. And, for our part, we shall be glad when the last remnant of this glittering trash is swept from the stage altogether, or at least confined to those establishments which openly cater to the lowest instincts of fun-loving humanity. It is, after all, but base amusement that these people furnish us, even in their best estate. A woman dancing, talking, singing and pantomiming behind the footlights, with not many clothes on her back and fewer still below, is a sorry show, and the men who accompany her seldom have talent enough to save them from dramatic damnation if they appeared in legitimate plays. The truth is that the school of art—if such it may be termed—which the Thompsonians represent, is to the theatre what a certain class of French novels is to literature—corrupting, debauching, and a nuisance generally. Therefore, we are glad to see that the taste for it is measurably decreasing, with a cheerful prospect of speedy extinction.

It was stated some time since that Chauncey Burr had been commissioned to write a history of the Tammany Society. He will now have an opportunity to make it complete.

RAILROADS.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after December 13, 1871, passengers to all points North, East and West will leave New Orleans from the depot, Calliope street.
Way, Mail and Passenger, leave Daily (Sundays excepted), at..... 7:00 A. M.
Night Express, leave Daily, at..... 5:30 P. M.
Night Express, arrive Daily, at..... 12:00 M.
Mail and Passenger, arrive Daily (Sundays excepted), at..... 12:00 P. M.
Night Express will stop only at all regular stations south of Magnolia, and at flag stations Saturday nights and Monday mornings.

Five Hours and a Half Quicker than any Other Line.

Baggage checked from residence to destination, and berths secured in Pullman Palace Cars as usual.
Tickets for sale at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common street, and at depot corner of Calliope and Magnolia streets.
S. E. CAREY, General Ticket Agent, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.
C. P. ATMORE, General Passenger Agent
ap22

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

Change of Schedule and Rates, Friday, December 15, 1871.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

11 A. M. Express (leaves daily) arrives at Mobile at 5:20 P. M., connecting with through trains for Louisville, St. Louis, Atlanta, Lynchburg and all points North, East and West. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run by this train from New Orleans to Louisville; also from Tensas, near Mobile, to Lynchburg, without change.

5 P. M. Evening Express (leaves daily) arrives at Mobile at 11:20 P. M., making close connection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad for Meridian, Selma, Dalton, Lynchburg and New York.

From Mobile, trains leave 12:35 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans at 7 A. M.
From Mobile, trains leave 10:30 A. M.; arrive at New Orleans at 5 P. M.

Freight taken at new tariff rates.

Fare from New Orleans to Mobile, $7.

Mileage tickets are sold as follows (good for families and firms): 500 miles for $20, 1000 miles for $30.

Through tickets sold at the office corner Camp and Common streets.
Through Freight Trains daily between New Orleans and Mobile. Freight received at foot of Girod street before 5 P. M. delivered in Mobile at 5:40 A. M. next day.
No freight will be received after 5 P. M.
Through Bills of Lading signed for all points North, East and West. Apply at Freight Office, at foot of Girod street.
G. W. R. BAYLEY, General Superintendent.
G. G. SANBORN, General Ticket Agent.
W. J. PHELPS, General Freight Agent.
C. A. WHITNEY & CO., General Agents.
oc10 1y

LOUISIANA DIVISION OF THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

TRAINS FOR DONALDSONVILLE
Leave New Orleans at 8 A. M.
Arrive at Donaldsonville at 12:15 P. M.
Leave Donaldsonville at 1 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans at 4:50 P. M.
Freight received and tickets sold at the station of the Mobile division. G. W. R. BAYLEY, General Superintendent.
de15

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN
Accommodation Train.

The Saturday Accommodation Train, on and after the sixth instant, will leave the Calliope street depot at 4:15 P. M.
Persons coming into the city on the Monday Morning Accommodation Train can return the same night, as the 5:30 P. M. Mail Train will stop at all stations between New Orleans and Magnolia on Monday evenings.
ja5 3t E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE
To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph,
And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 9 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Meridian with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.
For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL, Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets Story Building, opposite City Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD, General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad. no24

TO THE EAST.....TO THE EAST
Via Louisville and Ohio and Mississippi Railway.

The completion of the Louisville Division of this road, and the splendid equipment for passenger travel, makes this the
BEST ROUTE TO CINCINNATI,
AND
ALL POINTS EAST AND NORTHEAST.
THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY,
With direct connections from the south for Cincinnati
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Be sure and ask for tickets via Louisville and the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, for sale at all principal ticket offices in the South, and in Louisville at the General Office of the Company, corner Fourth and Main streets, also at Galt House and Louisville line and Willard Hotels.
N. B.—Tickets to Cincinnati and points East, via this line, are good on mail line steamers, and Mail line tickets are good on this road.
CHARLES E. FOLLETT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.
J. L. GRISWORD, General Superintendent, St. Louis.
THOMAS BORWIN, General Southern Agent, Louisville.
y5 1y

BANKS AND BANKING.

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, on 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 freedmen 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, Cashier New Orleans Branch.
mh17 1y

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

JOHN GRAYER,
Proprietor of Phœnix Stables and Undertaker, Nos. 35 and 37 Elysian Fields street, opposite Pontchartrain railroad, Third District, New Orleans. Carriages, Barouches, Buggies and Saddle Horses to hire. Horses bought, sold and kept on livery. Patent Metallic Burial Cases, Mahogany, Black Walnut and plain Coffins always on hand. Funerals attended to by the Proprietor, who hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage. jy28 1y

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	239,686 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	$429,799 37	
On marine risks	69,258 27	
On river risks	72,791 68	
Total	$571,812 27	
Taxes	46,531 71	
Reinsurances and return premiums	30,952 37	
Total	$648,396 35	
Deduct interest, less expenses	33,260 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 89
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	2,200 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—Unclaimed interest and interest payable July next on all outstanding scrips of the company	$70,745 90
Issues of scrip for the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, payable in July	179,930 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,
je4 1y J. J. Fernandez.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.
ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 1870, $502,742 07.
Insures fire, marine and river risks, dividing the profits on each department separately to the insured. J. TYLER, 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.
my12 1y

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	19,135 09	
On river risks	72,629 45	
		$137,564 49
Taxes paid and estimated	42,819 21	
Discount in lieu of scrip, stamps, expenses, interest account, etc., less discount, etc.	56,103 53	
		231,557 2
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	
		405,312 43
Real estate		75,000 00
City bonds, bank and other stocks		228,745 00
Premiums in course of collection		82,572 65
Total		$908,662 52

The company has also suspended—

Notes, stocks and bonds	$232,246 25
Forfeited scrip	9,904 70
Less interest on scrip	53,429 52

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 Trustees resolved to pay interest at six per cent in cash on all outstanding certificates of scrip, and also to pay in cash FIFTY PER CENT of the issue of 1866, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the first Monday in June next.
They have also declared a scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT on the earned premiums entitled to participate, for the year ending April 30, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of government tax.
THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
C. T. BUDDECKE, Vice President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Thomas A. Adams, Samuel H. Kennedy,
C. T. Buddecke, P. H. Foley,
S. B. Newman, A. Thomson,
A. G. Ober, John Phelps,
P. Simms, E. H. Summers,
A. Eimer Bad B. Newgass,
J. J. Garrard. my21 1y

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. 158 Common street, New Orleans. fel8 2y

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	$102,060 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	51,066 61	
On River Risks	20,964 83—	150,516 09
Taxes	13,913 79	
General Expenses	37,012 72	
Discount on Premiums	16,631 91	
Interest on Scrips	47,434 42	
Re-insurances	3,114 38—	117,507 22
Amount reserved for unadjusted losses loss savings	6,759 04	
	$474,776 35	
Less—Discount and interest, and profit and loss	57,995 80	
		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	23,650 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	1,800 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	6,331 50
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,
E. Biscoe, Henry Renshaw,
I. N. Marks, W. R. Seymour,
J. Weis, R. S. Venables,
W. A. Kent, Richard Flower,
Hugh Wilson Thomas Sloo.
ja27 1y

CONSTABLES' SALES.

Jean Dubarry vs. M. Monaghan—G. Zimmer vs. M. Monaghan—First Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, Nos. 2381 and 2399.

BY VIRTUE OF TWO WRITS OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. H. M. Dibble, First Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell on the premises, at public auction, on MONDAY, January 15, 1872, at twelve o'clock M.—
THE CONTENTS OF A COFFEEHOUSE, known as the Cane-juice Exchange, Sugar Shed building, situated on the levee, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city.
Also, ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Terms—Cash on the spot in United States treasury notes.
ja5 10 15 DANIEL CROWLEY, Constable.

Samuel C. Young vs. Henry Armstrong—First Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans, No. 1954.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, January 19, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at No. 246 Girod street—
ONE LOT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, as per inventory on file in my office.
Seized in the above cause.
Terms—Cash on the spot.
ja10 15 19 A. J. DAVERN, Constable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON FREE EXHIBITION,
From To-day, January 5, 1872,
For a few days only, at
L. UTER'S ART STORE.
135.....Canal street.....135
Braun's famous Autotypes of Paris, comprising all the drawings, paintings, frescos, antique and modern Statuaries of all the art galleries of Europe never before exhibited, viz: The Louvre, Vienna, Dresden, Weimar, Basel, Florence, Milan, Venice, Rome, etc., and the famous Sistine Chapel by Michael Angelo, also, Braun's famous views of Europe and of the late German and French War, comprising over 10,000 diverse subjects. ja5 2t*

DANNER & TOOMER,
A. C. DANNER & Co., Mobile. WILEY G. TOOMER, New Orleans.
Office and Yard 301 and 303 Julia Street,
Between Liberty and Franklin, opposite New Basin.
Postoffice Address Glass Box 1352.
WOOD! COAL! WOOD!
We are supplying families, bakeries, steamboats and factories with ASH, OAK, BAKERS' PINE and LIGHTWOOD, of the best quality, and all kinds of COAL, delivered to any part of the city, free of cartage.
Wood sawed to stove length kept constantly on hand, the actual cost of sawing only being added to the price. Full measure guaranteed.
Lumber, Shingles, Staves, Etc.
We are agents for several large saw mills on the lakes and Mobile Bay, and are prepared to fill bills for city, plantation use or for shipment of the best yellow pine or cypress LUMBER, promptly and correctly.
The best quality of cypress SHINGLES always on hand. Orders sent to our office or addressed to us through Postoffice Lock box 921 will receive prompt attention.
We are determined to give satisfaction.
DANNER & TOOMER.
References—Thomas P. Miller & Co., Mobile; Baker, Lawler & Co., Mobile; John T. Moore & Co., New Orleans; Sterling Price & Co., St. Louis; A. J. Ward & Co., New Orleans; Tooner, Sykes & Billups, Mobile; W. G. Wilmot & Co., New Orleans; William Otis, Mobile. ja5 1m

TARPAULINS.....TARPAULINS.
C. H. ALLEN. SAMUEL BROOK.
C. H. ALLEN & CO.,
No. 84 New Levee street,
Between Poydras and Lafayette streets,
Keep always on hand a large assortment of TARPAULINS, which they will hire to merchants for covering merchandise on the Levee, and will pay all damage accruing to goods when their Tarpaulins and men are employed to protect the same.
All orders for Shipping, Railroads, Cotton Presses, or any persons requiring Tarpaulins, will address orders to SAMUEL BROOK, which will be promptly attended to. ja5 3m

CITY LICENSES FOR 1872
Paid at a Big Discount,
BY
MORGAN & MOREL,
ja3 5t No. 35½ Carondelet street.

FAIRBANKS SCALES
Of All Descriptions,
FOR SALE BY
FAIRBANKS' SOUTHERN DEPOT,
53.....Camp Street.....53
de31 W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

JOHN G. FLEMING,
DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES,
Has now on hand and for sale at his store, No 144 Poydras street, the largest and finest assortment of goods in his branch of business that can be found west or south of the Allegheny Mountains. Call and see for yourselves. no25 6m

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINE
Defeated the eight leading SHUTTLE STITCH MACHINES at the fifth grand State Fair of Louisiana.
Received the only GOLD MEDAL at the third annual State Fair of Mississippi.
Has received more FIRST PREMIUMS for best machines and machine stitching than all the competition combined, in Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Texas, and has the people's verdict in the above States, the sales being greater than that