

Nelson, Oplatke, Pond, Stanton, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, York—30. Carried. By unanimous consent, Mr. Thompson, of St. Tammany, introduced, according to previous notice, House bill No. 325, an act to amend and re-enact sections eleven, twelve, thirteen, fifteen, twenty-six, thirty-three and thirty-eight, and to repeal sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, thirty-six and thirty-seven of the registration law, which was read.

Under a suspension of the constitutional rule the bill was placed upon its second reading, and referred to the committee of the whole.

It was ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for next Saturday at 1 P. M.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved to reconsider the vote making the bill the special order of the day for Saturday, and referring it to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Thompson, of St. Tammany, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and on that motion demanded a ye and nay vote, seconded by Mr. Moncre, of Caddo.

The roll was called, with the following result:

Yeas—Baker, Barber, Broussard, Bran, Butler, Chachere, Darby, Durio, Ellis, Fontenelle, Gaddy, Garkamp, Williams, Harter, Hyams, Johnson, Kemper, Killen, Kissella, La Saliniere, Laurent, L. Lott, J. B. Lott, Marvin, McFarland, Meadows, Moncre, Oplatke, Pond, Stanton, Stinson, Tatman, Thompson, Tread, E. Williams, H. Williams, Worrall, York—36.

Nays—Abel, Bentley, Blunt, Brown, Carr, Crawford, Davidson, Davis, Davis, DeWentz, Deslonde, Faulkner, Floy, Gardner, P. Harper, Mahoney, Marvin, Matthews, McCarty, Moore, Morphy, Morris, Murray, Ong, Overton, Quinn, Raby, Riley, Ringgold, Sartain, Soper, Stamp, Tourin, Verrett, Washington (Assumption), Washington (Concordia), Young—28.

And the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. Carr, of De Soto, moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Registration, and on that motion called the previous question.

The main question was ordered, and the bill was referred accordingly.

Upon motion of Mr. Davidson, of Livingston, the House was declared adjourned until 12 M. on Monday.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Chief Clerk.

THE SENATE YESTERDAY.

Twenty-fourth day's Session. SENATE CHAMBER, Saturday, January 27, 1872.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment Present—Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate, and Messrs. Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Blackman, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lewis, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Thomas, Thompson, Todd, Twitchell, Wilcox—31.

Prayer by the Chaplain. Reading of the minutes of the previous day's session dispensed with. No corrections. Adopted.

The President of the Senate announced the appointment of the following committees:

Committee on Printing—H. J. Campbell, chairman; John R. Gallup, John Lynch, G. Y. Kelso, S. M. Thomas.

Committee on Public Lands and Levees—A. B. Harris, chairman; A. Butler, W. L. McMillen, H. J. Campbell, T. C. Anderson.

Committee on Public Education—G. Y. Kelso, chairman; A. B. Harris, A. E. Barber, H. J. Campbell, C. A. Antoine, S. M. Thomas, T. C. Anderson.

Mr. Ingraham having asked for information relative to the appointment of the committees authorized by sections 1549 and 1545 of the Revised Statutes, the President announced that he regarded himself unauthorized to appoint such committees without a resolution for that purpose being first adopted.

Mr. Jenks moved that the President of the Senate appoint the committees authorized by sections 1549 and 1545 of the Revised Statutes of 1870.

Adopted. Mr. McMillen gave notice that he would on Monday introduce a joint resolution relative to the appointment of such committees.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. O'Hara: Of a bill to be entitled an act to enforce article 123 of the constitution.

By Mr. Ray: Of a bill to be entitled an act for the relief of the sufferers by fire of Monroe.

Also, of a bill to be entitled an act to amend the charter of the city of Monroe.

The President requested the sense of the Senate as to whether bills should be taken up for first reading, on previous notice, as sent to the desk of the Secretary, or only as called up by the Senator introducing them, addressing the President for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Blackman, the latter rule was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills were introduced according to previous notice:

By Mr. McMillen: Senate bill No. 281, to be entitled an act to define and punish bribery.

Passed its first reading. The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

On a call of the yeas and nays, by the following vote: Yeas—Anderson, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Gallup, Harris, Hunsaker, Jenks, Kelso, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Twitchell—16.

Nays—Blackman, Bowman, Coupland, Herwig, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Smith, Thompson, Wilcox—11.

By Mr. Ragan: Senate bill No. 282, to be entitled an act to give the parishes of St. James and East Baton Rouge to retire their floating indebtedness, and to issue bonds therefor.

Passed its first reading. The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Ray: Senate bill No. 283, to be entitled an act providing for the organization and maintenance of public schools throughout the State of Louisiana, and for the repeal of act No. 6, approved March 16, 1870, except certain sections thereof, and for the repeal of act No. 8, approved February 25, 1871.

Passed its first reading. Also, Senate bill No. 284, to be entitled an act to punish bribery and attempting to bribe in certain cases, and in regard to the competency of witnesses in certain criminal cases.

Passed its first reading. Also, Senate bill No. 285, to be entitled an act chartering the Monroe, Bastrop and Arkansas Railroad Company, defining the powers and duties of said company, and authorizing the company to issue its bonds, and to mortgage the property of the company to secure the payment thereof, and authorizing the sale, lease or consolidation of said railroad.

Passed its first reading. Also, Senate bill No. 286, to be entitled an act to incorporate the Monroe Bridge Company, and to authorize the company to issue its bonds and to do all other acts an incorporated company may do.

Passed its first reading. Also, Senate bill No. 287, to be entitled an act relative to services of subpoenas, interrogations, motions and interlocutory orders, and also relative to the demand and notice required by law in hypothecary actions.

Passed its first reading. Also, Senate bill No. 288, to be entitled an act to amend and re-enact section 629 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the community of acquiescence and gains.

Passed its first reading. Also, Senate bill No. 289, to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled "An act to reimburse certain taxes illegally imposed and collected under act No. 55, of 1865, being act No. 93 of 1871."

Passed its first reading. Also, Senate bill No. 290, to be entitled an

act abolishing the funds known as the Seminary fund, free school fund and the redemption of State debt fund, and transferring the funds thereof to the general fund in the State treasury, and authorizing the sale and exchange of the bonds so transferred, payable or exchangeable in warrants of the Auditor of Public Accounts on the State treasury.

Passed its first reading. By Mr. Twitchell: Senate bill No. 291, to be entitled an act to incorporate the town of Coushatta, in the parish of Red River.

Passed its first reading. The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

By Mr. McMillen: Senate bill No. 292, to be entitled an act to grant to S. M. S. Barlow and Samuel Simpson, their associates, successors and assigns, an exclusive right to lay cables for purposes of telegraphing from this State to one or more places on the European continent or to Great Britain.

Passed its first reading. The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Corporations and Parochial Affairs.

By Mr. Ragan: Senate bill No. 293, to be entitled an act for the relief of the officers and members of the Metropolitan Police.

Passed its first reading. The constitutional rule was then suspended by a four-fifths affirmative vote, the bill put on its second reading, and referred to the Committee on Metropolitan Police, when appointed.

The regular order of the day was postponed until three o'clock.

Mr. Barker introduced the following concurrent resolution: Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, that the Congress of the United States be and is hereby requested to adopt the supplementary bill, known as Senate bill No. 99, introduced in the United States Senate by the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; and

Be it further resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded by his excellency the Governor of this State to the presiding officers of both houses of Congress, with the request that the same be presented to their honorable bodies at the earliest practicable moment.

And moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of acting upon the resolution, which, on a call of the yeas and nays, was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Ragan, Ray, Swords, Sypher, Thompson, Twitchell, Wilcox—24.

Nays—Blackman—1.

On a call of the yeas and nays the concurrent resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Anderson, Antoine, Barber, Bowman, Butler, Campbell, Coupland, Gallup, Harris, Herwig, Hunsaker, Ingraham, Jenks, Kelso, Lynch, McMillen, Noland, O'Hara, Pinchback, Ragan, Ray, Smith, Swords, Sypher, Twitchell, Wilcox—26.

Nays—None.

Mr. Hunsaker moved that the Senate adjourn until Monday at 12 M.

Adopted.

The President then announced that the Senate stood adjourned until Monday, the twenty-ninth instant, at 12 M.

DEBATES IN THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1872.

After the usual routine of business, Mr. Kenner, of Orleans, asked permission to speak upon a privileged question, which being granted, he said:

Mr. Speaker, I have tried for two days to get an opportunity to speak upon a privileged question, and now that opportunity is given to me, I propose to give expression to my sentiments. My motive in speaking upon this privileged question is to place myself in a right light before my constituents. I have been attacked upon the street, and in the public journals of this city, calling me a traitor, and saying that I have been guilty of taking bribes. This I deny, and say it is an unqualified falsehood, and I am ready any inside or outside this bar to make such charges against me. Whoever does, I will prove that he is guilty of lying.

I have been accused of taking bribes on the executive of this State; that I had been offered \$5000 to absent myself to break up a quorum. This is another falsehood. The executive of the State or Mr. George W. Carter would not dare to offer me a bribe, and no one else has ever been guilty of taking a bribe. I can not do it, and I feel proud of my position to-day. Now, I wish to speak upon the constitutionality of expelling the gentleman who has been on the street, and the reason why Mr. Davidson, the war horse of the Democracy, the king of Livingston, reconsidered his motion to admit us to our seats.

That morning we were here to take our seats on this floor. We sat down, but was told by the Sergeant-at-Arms that we must go outside of the railing into the lobby until the members of the House of Representatives were seated. The motion of Mr. Davidson could be reconsidered. Now, sir, what had that resolution to do with us? The moment that resolution was reconsidered, Mr. Davidson said that he was ready to be considered to admit Mr. Laurent to his seat. This was a death blow to the gentleman upon this question—the book that we are bound to respect—the text book of parliamentary usages—the book that gives the gentleman who is guilty the right to be seated, and which also gives me mine. I will read what it says on page 123 of Barclay's digest on limitation of a reconsideration. After making the resolution, Mr. Davidson said that the resolution had been reconsidered. Therefore, every member that had been expelled by Mr. Davidson's motion knows this as well as I; but I will also read on page 186.

Now, sir, I claim upon this point, "when a motion to reconsider has been once put and decided, it is not in order to repeat the motion."

This is down in black and white, and this is the only authority that governs parliamentary usage.

Now, if this is true, and every one of the members of this House acknowledge this as the authority by which the House is governed, when did the gentleman get into that lobby until they could vote me in?

Now, sir, I reiterate my statement, that when the gentleman from Livingston's motion was reconsidered so as to allow Mr. Laurent to resume his seat upon this floor, that resolution was a death blow, and it could not debar me from my seat upon this floor.

Now, sir, I claim to be a Republican. I have a better right to be called a Republican than any white man. From the day of my birth I have always been a Republican, and have a better title to the name of Republican than any gentleman of the white race. And yet a number of these gentlemen claim to be better Republicans than I. I say they are not, and throw it back to their teeth. Parties are not to be Republicans, and then vote to expel Republicans, are not fit to be called Republicans, and those that say they are tell an unqualified falsehood. These men who call themselves Republicans voted out Republicans who were entitled to seats on this

floor, and put Democrats in their stead. Have you any objection to that? I say, true Republicans! Now, I claim that every one of those members are entitled to seats on this floor. Every one of them are entitled to their seats on the War of the Legislature, as much entitled as any one on this floor; and any one occupying their seats has no right upon this floor. I claim that the resolution that put Mr. Burch from his seat on this floor is unconstitutional.

I do not wish an advocate for any of these gentlemen. I do not wish to say anything against Governor Warmoth or Lieutenant Governor Pinchback. I claim to be a personal friend of both these gentlemen, but when any one says that Governor Warmoth bribes me, or attempted to bribe me, I say they tell what is not so, do not deny that the resolution that was offered expelling us was not correct, but I claim that reconsidering it the second time was illegal and not in accordance with parliamentary law. I have read the authority in the books, which no one can deny is not the law that governs parliamentary bodies. I have shown you are the true Republicans and who are the false, and have shown you the constitutionality of reconsidering the vote by which we were expelled from our seats. I acknowledge that the first resolution was correct, but I do not acknowledge that the reconsideration was legal, after it had been reconsidered so as to allow Mr. Laurent to take his seat. I have said that I was an honest man, and I defy any man to say otherwise, let him come forward and I will show him that he can not hold up his head. I can walk in the street for fear some one will take his life. Green Davidson, the war horse of the Democracy, the king of the free country of Livingston, do that? No, sir. He is afraid of being assassinated. He can not walk the street for fear some one will take his life. Now, I can walk the streets and can look an honest man in the face without shrinking.

I say this, Mr. Speaker, because I am desirous of a right attitude. I might have received bribes. I do not say that I have never accepted anything. George W. Carter or George Warmoth have never offered me a bribe. They never told me that I was right or wrong; I held my own opinion. I have done as I thought best; I thought my convictions were right, and I do not regret them. I do not advocate their actions, but I say this, that the resolution admitted me on this floor was unconstitutional, and was executed in utter disregard of parliamentary usage, and I will take his name in personal against any member on this floor. I say that the resolution introduced by the old war horse, the king of the free country of Livingston, was a death blow to the gentlemen from their seats on this floor.

Now, sir, I will claim the attention of every Republican upon this floor to see how this resolution is carried. Mr. Davidson, the king of the free soil of Livingston, is something so hideous that the party that elected him look upon him as a loathsome object, and have disowned him from accept him in your ranks when he has been so hideous to his own party that the executive committee of the Democratic party would not have received him on the floor. The question of electing a Warrant Clerk arose, and Mr. Hempstead said:

Mr. Speaker—I am opposed to this appointing a Warrant Clerk. I have been charged with a felony, and one of the measures of reform that the Governor promulgates in his message is the abolishment of Warrant Clerk. We know that over \$50,000 were expended last year, and I am opposed to this employing a Warrant Clerk when we can do without it.

Mr. Barrett—As I offered this resolution it develops upon me to stand by it. The gentleman who just got down knows that I have ever supported the administration of the Governor, and intend to support him as long as he inaugurates the measures of reform that he proposes in his message. But I look upon this as a financial question, and one of great benefit to the House. I tell you, Mr. Speaker, that a great number of our members are in debt, and some have to go to the market with, and this electing a Warrant Clerk will relieve them. Therefore, I call for the previous question.

After putting the question the House adjourned.

The Galveston News publishes the particulars of the wrecking of the schooner Wm. H. Tull, which was wrecked on the bar at Galveston a few days ago. The captain, two passengers (a gentleman and lady) and one of the crew were drowned or died from cold and exposure. The man named Jackson, one of the crew, was saved.

He that has money commands the service of men; he that has not, must be thankful for what he gets. Consequently, the poor is to be weak, to be rich is to be strong.

Wachtel drew a \$7800 house at Philadelphia in the "Position of Longjumeau."

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Office, No. 10 Exchange Alley.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending thirty-first of December, 1871:

Premiums during the year ending thirty-first of December, 1871: On fire risks, \$24,222 88; On marine risks, 22,252 88; On river risks, 33,991 88—\$80,477 64.

Premiums unearned December 31, 1871, 10,317 60; Return premiums, 7,001 50—110,735 29.

Net earned premiums, \$74,035 50.

Less: Reinsurance, \$12,511 32; Losses on fire risks, 104,573 78; Losses on marine risks, 49,433 79; Losses on river risks, 20,977 04.

Total, \$188,509 98.

Taxes, interest, less expenses, less interest, \$12,847 54; Interest on out-standings, 20,775 90—42,623 44.

Fifteen per cent rebate on \$12,847 54, 21,739 52—232,012 06.

Profit, \$21,892 55.

Net earned premiums, \$74,035 50; Less fifteen per cent rebate on, 145,065 40.

Amount participating to profit, \$129,772 10.

Profit on fire, \$19,094 28; Profit on marine, 29,698 17; Profit on river, None.

Total, \$48,792 45.

The company have following assets: Bills receivable (premiums), \$17,294 03; Bills receivable (subscriptions), 331,309 76; Premiums on unexpired risks, 79,591 55; Cash on hand, 58,414 76; Bonds and stocks—cash market value, 150,499 08; Scrips Merchants Mutual Insurance Company—cash market value, 2,800 00; Property corner Canal and Camp streets—cash value, 25,000 00.

Total, \$694,979 90.

Liabilities: Outstanding scrips 1861-1870, \$66,265 00; Interest on scrips 1861-1870, 29,735 50; Interest on scrips unclaimed, 2,071 00; Reserve for unexpired risks, 21,262 55; Forty per cent on scrips 1860 unclaimed, 36 00; Twenty-five per cent on scrips 1861 unclaimed, 895 00; Reserved for unearned premiums, 103,717 00; Profits thirty-first December, 1871, 21,892 55; Excess over liabilities, 29,463 45.

Total, \$694,979 90.

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

J. W. HINCKES, Secretary. J. TULLY, President. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twelfth day of January, A. D. 1872.

F. CHS. CUVILLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the eleventh day of January, 1872, it was resolved to declare a dividend of ONE HUNDRED PER CENT on amount paid in, to be credited on the ninety per cent Stock Notes of stockholders.

KASPAR AUCH, President. LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the twelfth instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve the ensuing year: Kaspar Auch, John F. Kranz, Louis Mathis, H. K. Keller, Louis Faessel, Dr. S. S. Wood, O. P. Theisman, E. H. Schene, August Bernard, Hys. Bessel, Jr., J. H. Norton, August Bernard, Charles G. Kummel, E. H. Burton, Florence Pfister, Alfred Shaw, Henry Rice, Christian Mehle, E. K. Chevaley, L. L. Levy, J. M. G. Parker, Henry Ellerman.

At a meeting of the Board, held on the fifteenth instant, KASPAR AUCH, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, ROBERT JACKSON, Esq., Vice President, JOHN PURCELL, Esq., Inspector, and LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

JAN 1st LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 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. BOOKER, Vice President; L. M. CADAM, Secretary and Actuary; G. A. FELDBERGER, Superintendent of Agencies.

DIRECTORS: Hon. John A. Dix, New York; John J. Crane, President Bank of Republic; William M. Vermilye, Banker, Wall street (Verilye & Co.); Charles G. Rockwell, Cashier Newark Banking Company; Hon. George Opdyke, ex-Mayor of New York; Minot C. Morgan, Banker; Thomas Rigby, firm Thomas Rigby & Co.; Benjamin B. Sherman, Treasurer New York Steam Sugar Refining Company; Aaron Arnold, firm Arnold, Constable & Co.; Richard H. Brown, of Wetmore & Brown, lawyers; E. W. Haughton, firm E. W. Haughton & Co.; William Wilkens, firm W. Wilkens & Co.; Julius H. Pratt, Merchant; John H. Sherwood, 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, Bank 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. Farrie, Lawyer; W. L. Cogswell, Merchant.

JOSEPH MAGNER, Manager for Louisiana and Texas, No. 128 Common street, New Orleans.

DELTA INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE CORNER CARondelet and COMMON STREETS, NEW ORLEANS.

CAPITAL STOCK DEPARTMENT. Shares \$100 each. Annual interest dividends ten per cent.

PREMIUM DEPARTMENT. All dividends to Stockholders payable in Cash. FIRE, MARINE and RIVER policies issued by this Company at Current Rates of Premiums.

TRUSTEES: A. Baldwin, C. J. Leeds, L. H. Gardner, G. B. Bledsoe, J. F. Lapsley, J. E. Bader, A. H. DeMa, G. Hopkins, O. Berrier, Emile Dupre, C. H. Moutin, A. T. Brown, W. B. Corger, R. H. Huff, D. Bonigny, E. Bordenis, R. W. Threner, A. Fallico, T. L. Airey, M. A. de Lisard, T. M. Shannon, Joseph A. S. R. Gannebaux.

OFFICERS: E. GUYER, President; A. BALDWIN, Vice President; L. W. BAQUIE, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF NEW ORLEANS. Office corner of St. Andrew and Magazine streets up stairs; entrance on St. Andrew street.

INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICERS: KASPAR AUCH, President; ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President; Louis Mathis, Secretary; John Purcell, Inspector.

DIRECTORS: J. H. Keller, Philip Drum, E. H. Schene, L. L. Levy, W. R. Fish, L. L. Levy, O. P. Theisman, Florence Pfister, A. T. Brown, Dr. S. S. Wood, Henry Ellerman, Alfred Shaw, Charles Kummel, E. K. Chevaley, Christian Mehle, E. H. Norton, E. H. Schene, J. M. G. Parker, August Bernard.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Corner of Canal and Camp streets.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT—1871.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending thirty-first of December, 1871:

Premiums during the year ending thirty-first of December, 1871: On fire risks, \$24,222 88; On marine risks, 22,252 88; On river risks, 33,991 88—\$80,477 64.

Premiums unearned December 31, 1871, 10,317 60; Return premiums, 7,001 50—110,735 29.

Net earned premiums, \$74,035 50.

Less: Reinsurance, \$12,511 32; Losses on fire risks, 104,573 78; Losses on marine risks, 49,433 79; Losses on river risks, 20,977 04.

Total, \$188,509 98.

Taxes, interest, less expenses, less interest, \$12,847 54; Interest on out-standings, 20,775 90—42,623 44.

Fifteen per cent rebate on \$12,847 54, 21,739 52—232,012 06.

Profit, \$21,892 55.

Net earned premiums, \$74,035 50; Less fifteen per cent rebate on, 145,065 40.

Amount participating to profit, \$129,772 10.

Profit on fire, \$19,094 28; Profit on marine, 29,698 17; Profit on river, None.

Total, \$48,792 45.

The company have following assets: Bills receivable (premiums), \$17,294 03; Bills receivable (subscriptions), 331,309 76; Premiums on unexpired risks, 79,591 55; Cash on hand, 58,414 76; Bonds and stocks—cash market value, 150,499 08; Scrips Merchants Mutual Insurance Company—cash market value, 2,800 00; Property corner Canal and Camp streets—cash value, 25,000 00.

Total, \$694,979 90.

Liabilities: Outstanding scrips 1861-1870, \$66,