DEBATES IN THE SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 23, 1872.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Blackman, omitted in the report published yesterday:

Mr. Blackman—I have a few words to say in reply to the remarks of the Senator from Orleans (Mr. Campbell.) The gentleman has made a great many assertions in bold and in some instances eloquent language, without any foundation in fact. He charges on the part of the Customhouse officials here, as representing a portion of the Republican party of the State, a coalition with the Democrats for the purpose of overthrowing the present State government by violence. That assertion I am prepared to deny, so far as I am personally concerned, and so far as the Democracy of the State is concerned. The Democratic party has never entered into any conspiracy and no compact for the purpose of destroying the State government, nor do I believe the Republican members of what is called the Customhouse party ever had any such intention. We have been brought together by a community of interests—you may say we have been driven together by dire necessity—for the purpose of protecting ourselves against the outrageous conduct and destructive usurpations of the chief executive: we were forced to form a combination simply as Senators representing an injured people, and not as Democrats and Republicans. The question of politics was never touched upon, and party advantage never considered.

The President—I dislike to interrupt the Senator, but I would like to ask him what he told me when he came into the Senate. I asked him whether he was going to oppose me, and he told me the policy of the Democratic party was to work with the weakest side of the Republican party.

Mr. Blackman—Well, be it so. We occupy the same position now that we occupied last session, when Governor Warmoth was the weakest in the Senate, and when the gentleman now presiding so eloquently declaimed against us, and declared that Warmoth intended to make slaves of all. We thought the Republicans representing Governor Warmoth intended to carry out those measures of reform which were so vehemently demanded by the people of the State, and which they considered necessary for the preservation of their civil and political rights. Warmoth and his political satellites so promised. The record will show their broken promises, and how the Senators on the opposite side voted as a unit against us on measures of reform, and refused to take from the Governor a single one of the extraordinary powers he exercised under the election, registration, constabulary, printing and Metropolitan Police laws. These Senators voted against the repeal or modification of the election law, even after his excellency had recommended it in his message, but we all know this recommendation was made to incur popular favor. He recommends the same thing in his message at this session of the General Assembly, but we have no confidence in him and his friends, and this was the cause of our action in joining the opposition now. You did not even vote with us when we asked the repeal of the odious printing law, which was oppressing the people of the State with taxation, and enriching a few adventurers who had no interest or sympathy with us.

Mr. McMillen—Does the Senator refer to me as one of those who opposed the repeal of the printing bill?

Mr. Blackman—No, I am speaking generally of the Senators on the other side. I admit that Senator McMillen acted with us then, and I am the more surprised at seeing him occupy the position he does to-day.

Mr. McMillen—I am with you this session so far as the printing law is concerned.

Mr. Blackman—The Democrats voted unanimously for the repeal of these laws, and we were assisted by the Senator who now occupies the chair (Mr. Pinchback), although we find him working against us this session. Circumstances change, and men with them. From the outset we were driven, as a minority, first to one side and then to the other, in order that we might obtain for ourselves and our constituents equal laws, and fair and just representation in the State government. We knew we could never obtain it without a combination with the reform Republicans, whose interest it was to have them repealed; we knew the very existence of the State administration depended upon the perpetuation and enforcement of these infamous laws, by which his excellency could manipulate the returns, and have them all pass "through his fingers" to his satisfaction. No wonder he openly proclaims to the members of the Legislature that if they opposed him now, they would never be returned to their seats as elected. We are simply laboring to reform all these abuses, and to grant protection to all citizens, whether black or white, Republican or Democrat, in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights. This is the extent of the compact, and, if successful, it will put an end to the reign of fraud and corruption, and restore the government to its rightful sovereigns, the people.

The Doorkeeper here announced the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Ray thought he should not be admitted until the legal status of the House of Representatives had been determined by the Senate.

The President ordered the Clerk to be admitted.

Messrs. Ray and Blackman protested.

Mr. Blackman, resuming—The argument of the Senator from Orleans (Mr. Campbell) went beyond the purview of the resolution under consideration, and was evidently intended for political effect. He is eager to catch at anything which would make it appear that the Democrats have formed a coalition permanent with the Customhouse Republicans, as he expects to tell the colored people that the Customhouse Republicans had sold them out to the Democrats, and say to the Democrats of the country that their representatives have betrayed them into the hands of the negroes and Grant. Now what are the charges against us? Simply that we saw proper to put down in writing the objects we had in view, in order that we might be able to justify our action when we returned to our constituents. This is the agreement:

JANUARY 12, 1872.

We, the undersigned State Senators, pledge ourselves in honor, each to the others that we will, during the present session of the General Assembly, act as a unit and all together on the different reform measure, which may be before the General Assembly, and particularly on the subjects of the amendment of the registration, election and constabulary laws, the general appropriation bill, the revenue and license bill, the bill to provide for the assessment and collection of the taxes, the bill defining the expenses of the General Assembly, and all other bills reforming and reducing the expenses of the State, and on all appropriation bills and funding bills, and on the confirmation or rejection of nominations. Also, the printing bill, apportionment bill, Metropolitan bill, militia bill, and the arrangement of committees, and upon all questions or bills affecting the best interests of the people.

JOHN RAY,
WILLIAM L. THOMPSON,
W. F. BLACKMAN,
JAMES H. INGRAHAM,
SAMUEL M. TODD,
S. S. BOWMAN,
C. C. ANTOINE,
F. DAIGLE,
PATRICK H. O'HARA,
MORTIMER F. SMITH,
C. WILCOX,
T. V. COUPLAND,
J. B. LEWIS,
A. J. SYPHER,
P. F. HERWIG.

I sign the above, and concur in it, with the exception of the registration and election laws.

S. M. THOMAS.

That paper was intended for the protection of every gentleman who signed it. I have no doubt that the gentleman is chewing the cud of disappointment, bitter as it is, in not finding the elements of a conspiracy which he has described. The written instrument refutes his bold assertions, and he is left to draw on the imagination, which faculty of the gentleman's mind has been well cultivated, if we may judge from his report on peace and order in the State. I state here that I am an earnest and zealous Democrat, and we are told by some that these laws may be used by us; but if the State had to be given to the Democracy by any such outrageous frauds as were perpetrated at the last election, God forbid that I should countenance or give any aid to the movement. It has been charged that we have formed an alliance with the friends of President Grant, and were going to support his administration at the next election. In reply, I say I have nothing to do with Grant's administration; I never supported it; I never voted for General Grant, and never expect to. I have nothing in common with him. But when I am forced either to support him or Henry C. Warmoth, I say give me Grant. I look to the State of Kentucky, where, ruled by her own people, under Grant's administration, the people have their rights and liberties protected, and a State debt of only $1,000,000, while ours is $40,000,000 under Warmoth's personal government, and our people suffering from enormous taxation to support a government which deprives them, by fraud, of representation, and overawes and intimidates the people by the use of the bayonet. When the Senator refers to the centralized and despotic power which is accumulating in the hands of the President, we ourselves are alarmed. But I reply that the Senator himself (Mr. Campbell) and those with whom he is associated were the cause of it originally. Look at the "peace and order" report made by the gentleman in 1869; look at the slanders and misrepresentations that were circulated against our people here, accusing them of sedition and conspiracies of all kinds, which called forth that extraordinary legislati n on the part of Congress. The honorable Senator well knows that long before the Legislature convened in 1869 he made his report on "peace and order" of the State, and sent it broadcast over the country as a Republican campaign document, and that under those misrepresentations, as well as others from the Southern States, Congress had a pretext to pass these oppressive measures. What has been done in South Carolina under the Ku-Klux bill has been done in the parish of Grant by the executive of the State under the militia law. Armed militiamen have led out innocent men and murdered them, and established a reign of terror throughout the entire parish, and yet no complaint is made. When the gentleman spoke of revolution, and of the exercise of extraordinary powers by the federal authorities, the scene enacted here, when we first met under the reconstruction laws, presented itself again to my mind. Who first inaugurated the measures of which the Senator complains? When it became necessary for your party to take some desperate steps in order to gain complete possession of the House of Representatives, and organize as you saw proper, a willful and malicious falsehood was sworn to against one of the members, Dr. Butler, under which he was dragged before a United States commissioner, and while thus detained, you unseated him, and placed in his seat the celebrated E. W. Dewees, who had scarcely received a single vote in the parish of Bienville. Turn to the Senate chamber, and what was the picture presented here? In order to carry out your plan to revolutionize the State government and obtain possession of it by violent means, you came in here, under a caucus agreement, and demanded that every Senator should take and subscribe to the test oath before he could occupy his seat or be recognized as a Senator. When an appeal was demanded by myself from the decision of the chair, what did the gentleman then presiding say: "I will not recognize you as a Senator unless you take an oath which is not prescribed by the constitution; I do not recognize your right to appeal." It was all right then; you were all a happy family; it was against the Democrats; and yet when Mr. Carter did the same thing, you cried out that it was revolution, that it was treason against the State government. Now, if there had been a conspiracy such as that described by Senator Campbell; if the Democrats were determined, as he alleges, to take possession of the State government, why did they not accept the proposition which emanated from his excellency, and which was made to us through B. B. Simmes and others.

Mr. Harris—I desire to state that no such proposition was made by the Governor. B. B. Simmes does not belong to our side.

Mr. Blackman—Well, we don't want him.

Mr. Harris—Neither do we.

Mr. Blackman—Well, let him go out. I say it can be substantiated that the Democrats were offered everything they asked for, and Mr. Moncure, of the House, was to be elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. We might have succeeded in getting the Speakership, but that was not what we were contending for. We ask no political power at the hands of any person; all what we demand is, that every man in the State of Louisiana shall have a fair chance to cast his vote as he pleases, that the votes shall be specially counted, and that there shall be no second election by the executive and his board, as is now. We ask that it shall not be left to the supervisors to return whom they please as elected. That is the abuse complained of by the Democrats and a portion of the Republicans, and a remedy is demanded by everybody except those whose tenure of office is based upon fraud and corruption. I think I have sufficiently explained our position on this question. Now, as to the revolution in the House of Representatives, I ask the Senator what Mr. Carter had at his back when the House adjourned on the fourth day? Governor Warmoth had charge of the Metropolitan police; he is commander-in-chief of the militia, and he has a right to have them assembled. Did not Mr. Carr, on that eventful day in the House of Representatives, cast his glance backward to the hired men who would sustain him in his revolutionary action? You say Speaker Carter had armed men in his private room for his protection. This statement is false. The Lieutenant Governor has armed policemen in and around his private office, and nothing said of it. Who nailed up the approaches to the State House and the Speaker's room? The Governor. And what right had he to do it? What right had he to say that Mr. Carter and his associates should not come inside the State Capitol?

Mr. Campbell—As I understand it the doors were closed by direction of Mr. Brewster, the legally elected Speaker of the House.

Mr. Blackman—In relation to the motion made by Mr. Carr, Mr. Carter ruled it out of order because made pending the call of yeas and nays on a question to investigate a charge of felony against Carr and Dewees. I venture to say that Mr. Carter did not take the same view as that expressed by the President of the Senate—that his place could not be declared vacant except in case of his death, impeachment or resignation. If he had held that opinion, what right had Mr. Carr to put the motion to the House? Senators say there are precedents for this action of Mr. Carr. I would like to be shown one in which a member arose in his seat, made a motion, and then undertook to put it to the House pending the roll call. This is revolution.

Mr. Lynch—I will inform the Senator that when there was a dead-lock in the business of the United States House of Representatives, because the acting Speaker refused to put a motion, the question was asked, "Who will put the motion?" and the old veteran John Quincy Adams rose in his seat and said, "I will put it," and it was carried.

Mr. Blackman—That is not an analogous case. The journal shows that only one of the Representatives was arrested, and that every one of them were back in their seats within a short time afterward, except Mr. Dewees. They were there then, when Mr. Carr made his motion to unseat Mr. Carter.

Mr. Harris—It was the day before that Mr. Carr made his motion, and Mr. Carter refused to entertain it. It is well known that he promised to resign, through his friend, Colonel Yorke, but that promise was made in bad faith. Knowing he would be deposed, he, in my judgment, went to the Customhouse and had those members arrested.

Mr. Campbell—I desire to inform the Senator (Mr. Blackman) that when those unseated members returned to the House the thing had been done.

Mr. Blackman—When members were unseated none were absent except of their own accord. I say that the first revolutionary act was committed by Mr. Carr and his associates in retiring from the hall before the motion was put, and attempting to unseat Mr. Carter by making a motion to declare the chair vacant, and to force therein a member Mr. Carr declared elected. There were only twenty for whom warrants were issued, and they were notified to appear at their convenience at the commissioner's office; and the fact is that only one of that number was arrested. Where were the ? Twenty, you say, were arrested, and yet the newspapers tell me that every one of them were in their seats except Mr. Dewees. They were only absent of their own accord, attempting to break a quorum; but when the vote was taken to seat contestants there were fifty one members present, which was declared to be a majority of the members. Who was it, then, that attempted to break the quorum and organize revolution?

Mr. Hunsaker—I will state to the gentleman that every member of the Senate and House of Representatives who was arrested had to give bail.

Mr. Blackman—I repeat, that they went out on their own recognizance; that there was no unlawful interference which would prevent these members taking their seats, and that the Warmoth faction broke the quorum because defeated in carrying out their revolutionary schemes. They thought it best to disorganize the House.

Mr. Campbell—Suppose I were to come into the Senate Chamber and arrest you and four or five of the Senators with whom you are associated and take you away to the Customhouse for the purpose of passing some measure in your absence to which you were opposed, would not the rest of your colleagues be perfectly justifiable in leaving their seats and breaking the quorum until you returned?

Mr. Blackman—I do not know but what that would be justifiable and proper. You argue, however, that these arrests were illegal and revolutionary. We reply that if such action is justifiable in one instance, it is justifiable in another. Your action in 1868, making arrests under like circumstances, was all right, because it operated in your favor, and in opposition to the Democrats; but now, when it is brought to play against you, you say it is revolutionary. The Senator from Carroll (Mr. McMillen) will remember that when the officers of the United States army wanted to organize the House of Representatives, in 1868, the members entirely ignored their power, although ordered by the law to organize the Legislature, called a list of the Democrats elected, refused them their seats, arrested Dr. Butler, dragged him to the Customhouse, kept him there for twelve hours, forced him to give bond, and have persecuted him ever since. During his absence they unseated him, and seated in his place E. W. Dewees, then from Bienville, now from De Soto, and God knows where he will be from next.

Mr. Twitchell—Who made the affidavit?

Mr. Blackman—Mr. Honneus made the affidavit.

A voice from the lobby—I made the affidavit.

Mr. Blackman—I repeat that if the arrest of Dr. Butler in 1868, at the organization of the House of Representatives, was proper and justifiable, the arrest of the members of the House on the fourth day of the session was equally so.

Mr. McMillen—I would ask the Senator whether the arrest of Dr. Butler in 1868 was caused by the affidavit of a fellow member of the House for the purpose of changing the political complexion of that body?

Mr. Blackman—I am arguing that it is the same thing so far as the right or wrong of it is concerned. Whether the affidavit in the case of Dr. Butler was made by a fellow member or not does not affect the principle involved. When the United States marshal comes with his writ to arrest us, you say it is all right and proper, but when he comes to arrest you, you cry out that it is an outrage. If you did not complain of it when he arrested Dr. Butler, what right have you to complain of it now when you are the sufferers? We are not responsible, anyhow, for the action of the United States marshal. If he has committed a fault it devolves upon him to explain himself to the government. I opine, however, that when a writ of arrest is placed in his hands for execution he is bound to serve it, let the consequences be what they may. We hold that the first wrong was committed by you, and in proof of that assertion we refer you to the Senate and House journals of 1868, sworn to by the present Secretaries. You who were present then well remember the arbitrary ruling of the President of the Senate which forced us to leave the Senate Chamber, and during our absence you unseated Mr. Sambola, who had been legally elected, and seated Mr. Campbell in his place, when only eighteen Senators were present.

Mr. Campbell—There were nineteen Senators present at the time, and the journal shows it.

Mr. Blackman—With yourself voting on your own case, there were nineteen, but you excluded from the Senate Chamber all those who could not take the test oath; you refused to allow legally elected Senators to take their seats, and yet in the face of all this, you get up here and say, that because, forsooth, you are the injured parties now, it is a revolution and a conspiracy to overthrow the government. I have no doubt that the wires are freighted down with dispatches to all parts of the country that a new rebellion has broken out in Louisiana, and that the people are trying to upset the State government and break up the Union again. I say you founded your State government in revolution, have sustained it by revolutionary acts, and now, when it is tottering on its throne under the execrations of an outraged and incensed people, an attempt is made to uphold it by revolution. For the last two years one universal cry has gone up, both from Republicans and Democrats, for the repeal of the infamous laws which are oppressing them, and which have so long disgraced our State and our Republican institutions. You see now that the sword is drawn to cut the slender thread upon which your power is hanging; and rather than submit, you are determined to inaugurate a revolution and scenes of violence. What right had the Governor of the State to interfere with the legislative department? What right had he to exercise such powers as are not delegated to him, and as were never used by any executive officer before, for the purpose of carrying into execution his personal designs? What right had he to create a House of Representatives of his own, and to assume to exercise powers which are not given him by the constitution, for the purpose of preventing his impeachment? For four years he has been committing these illegal and revolutionary acts, in direct violation of the constitution, and gone unwhipped of justice. Some time ago he arrogated to himself the right to remove constitutional officers elected by the people, and actually did remove the Secretary of State, Mr. Bovee. Whatever may have been the shortcomings of that officer, whatever may have been his dereliction of duty, he was still an officer equal in his sphere to the Governor, and could not be removed except by impeachment. Why not remove the Senate and House of Representatives? Why not remove the judiciary? I suppose he would do it if his interests dictated it. This is not all that his excellency has done. I have been informed that, in consideration of his friendship for the deceased Senators, Messrs. Pierce and Fish, he attended their bodies to the grave as one of the pall bearers. The seats of those Senators are vacant; the voices of the seventh and fourth senatorial districts are not represented in the State Senate, simply because, in the opinion of his excellency, they can not be trusted. The evident intention is to deprive the people of a voice in this body, which would see that no accidental executive and representatives would set up "a power, glory and majesty" for themselves in fraud of their liberties. His excellency and his representatives should remember the lines of the old Puritan poet:

"That there is yet on earth an auguster thing,
Though veiled it be, than parliament or king."

Was there ever such gross injustice before? Did his excellency ever before refuse to order an election when an office had been vacant four or five months? But he did fill the vacancy on the school board occasioned by the death of Senator Pierce, by the appointment of Mr. Herron, which shows that he has the necessary official information. If he had ordered these two elections, and they had been held, all these differences would have been settled long ago. The verdict of the people has been rendered against him and his administration, and he feared the result of an election at this time. Ever since the organization of your State administration in 1868, you have been committing illegal and revolutionary acts. Colored men and Democrats, who were elected by the people to represent them in the General Assembly, were deprived of their seats, by fraud, under your laws, and other men, who had scarcely received a single vote in the districts they pretended to represent, were seated in their places. I do not wish to reflect personally upon any members, but I say that those representatives who were thus illegally seated are now the strongest partisans of his excellency, and are assisting him in the exercise of those extraordinary powers he has assumed. Men came here, as I said before, from the Northern States, as carpet-baggers, went into the country parishes, and had themselves returned as elected by constituents whose faces they had never seen before and dare not see again. It was to prevent the consummation of such frauds in the future that we entered into a compact as representatives of the people, irrespective of party, to pass such reform measures as would meet the necessities of the times, and restore the State to its rightful sovereigns, the people. But, sir, we find ourselves in the minority, and have little to hope for at the hands of this body.

Let the people be prepared for broken pledges on their part, as I feel almost assured that not one of these laws of abominations will be so amended or changed, in any essential particular, as to deprive the Governor of his power to interfere in the elections. But the people will be prepared by force of numbers to render inoperative his instruments of fraud, and protect and preserve their civil government and republican liberties from the clutches of tyranny. The scenes of the last few weeks show how the great masses have been aroused, irrespective of party or color. Thus it happens that in all great political convulsions that shake the foundations of society, the mighty events cast their shadows before them in their coming. Thus it is that the atmosphere is agitated with low prophetic murmurs, with which nature in the moral as the physical world, announces the march of the hurricane.

—When from the shores
And forest-rustling mountains comes a voice,
That, solemn sounding, bids the world prepare.

The Grand Duke Alexis was snowballed in St. Louis. While riding around the city with a party of friends a gang of boys was encountered, who instantly recognized the imperial visitor. With a chorus of yells, "There's the Juke!" and "Give it to the son of a Czar," the mitrailleuse of snowballs was discharged. Royalty ducked beneath the fast descending missiles, but ducking availed not, and Alexis smiled a grim smile as the democratic snow trickled down his neck. The mind of the average American gamin is not up to a decent respect of royalty.

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 it charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions and associations. Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand in currency or gold, with interest due. Deposits can be made by express, or bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check at sight.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated for the special benefit of the 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,
mh17 1y Cashier New Orleans Branch.

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

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

DIRECTORS:
W. H. Thomas, David Wallace,
Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe.
H. J. Mullan.

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

BANK NOTICE.—STATE NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, January 6, 1872.—Books of subscription are now open for the increase of the capital stock of the State National Bank of New Orleans from five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) to eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($850,000). Subscribers to the new stock of 3500 shares of $100 each are notified that subscriptions will be payable in full at time of subscription.

Certificates of stock in the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans will be taken in payment of the new subscription on the basis of ninety dollars ($90) for each full paid share of one hundred dollars ($100) in said Merchants' Bank.

Shareholders in the present stock of the State National Bank who have not waived their right to a pro rata share in the increased stock, and who wish to subscribe for new stock, will have thirty days to make their subscriptions. If not then made, their rights will be considered waived.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ja10 1m CHARLES L. C. DUPUY, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Office, No. 10 Exchange Alley.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter the Insurance Association publish the following statement:

Premiums for the year ending thirty-first of December, 1871:		
Fire premiums	$362,660 00	
Marine premiums	233,217 14	
River premiums	153,891 38—	$760,769 52
Less unearned premiums	148,486 11	
Less returned premiums	5,085 96	
Less rebate premiums	6,033 78—	159,605 85
Net earned premiums		$601,163 47
Fire losses	$71,768 52	
Marine losses	146,154 39	
River losses	69,833 56	
Total	$287,776 47	
Reinsurances	11,876 66	
Internal revenue, State and city taxes	11,211 22	
General expenses	45,274 39	
Profits and loss	11,607 62	
Reserved for unadjusted losses	49,500 00	
Total	$417,246 36	
Less interest	42,983 67—	$374,262 69
Net profits		$226,900 78

ASSETS.

Capital stock notes	$678,090 23
Notes and bills receivable	219,336 30
Stocks and bonds	62,642 50
Premiums in course of collection	53,662 03
Real estate	40,309 00
Cash on hand	190,394 03
Funds in Europe	1,379 39
Total	$1,245,814 03

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

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

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this sixth day of January, 1872.
G. LE GARDEUR, Jr., Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the sixth of January, 1872, it was resolved that an interest of TEN PER CENT per annum on the capital paid in, and a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums, be paid on and after the fifteenth of February next, in cash, to stockholders who have paid their subscription in full, and by credits on stock notes of subscribers, on which balances are due.

It was furthermore resolved, that stockholders will have to pay, on the fifteenth of February next, all balances then remaining due on their stock notes.

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

DIRECTORS:

Charles Cavaroc,	S. Cambon,
Chs. de Ruyter,	Arthur Poincy,
A. Richard,	J. Egli,
Leon Hans, Jr.,	P. S. Wiltz,
E. F. Mioton,	Leon Queyrouze,
W. Agar,	A. Thibaut.

ja9 1m

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Canal and Camp streets.

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT—1871.

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

Premiums during the year ending thirty-first of December, 1871:		
On fire risks	$294,223 93	
On marine risks	57,356 26	
On river risks	33,991 86—	$385,574 00
Less—		
Premiums unearned December 31, 1871	103,717 00	
Return premiums	7,021 50—	110,738 50
Net earned premiums		$274,835 50
Less—		
Reinsurances	$13,851 32	
Losses on fire risks	104,757 86	
Losses on marine risks	49,443 76	
Losses on river risks	20,527 04	
Total	$188,559 98	
Taxes, licenses, expenses, less interest account	$12,347 54	
Interest on outstanding scrips	20,775 90—	42,623 44
Fifteen per cent rebate on $145,063 40		21,750 53— 252,912 95
Profit		$21,892 55
Net earned premiums		$274,835 50
Less fifteen per cent rebate on		145,063 40
Amount participating to profit		$129,772 10
Profit on fire		$19,094 38
Profit on river		2,798 17
Profit on marine		None.
Total		$21,892 55

The company have following assets:

Bills receivable (premiums)	$17,204 03
Bills receivable secured by mortgage and pledge	331,180 76
Premiums in course of collection	79,391 35
Cash on hand	58,414 76
Bonds and stocks—cash market value	155,499 66
Scrips of Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company—cash market value	2,800 00
Property corner Canal and Camp streets—cash value	55,000 00
Total	$694,579 90

Liabilities:

Outstanding scrips 1861-1870	$496,265 00
Interest on scrips 1861-1870	29,775 90
Interest on scrip unclaimed	2,071 00
Sixty per cent on scrip 1860 unclaimed	204 00
Forty per cent on scrip 1860 unclaimed	356 00
Twenty-five per cent on scrip 1861 unclaimed	395 00
Reserved for unearned premiums	103,717 00
Profits thirty-first December, 1871	21,892 55
Excess over liabilities	39,403 45
Total	$694,579 90

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

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twelfth day of January, A. D, 1872.
P. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the eleventh day of January, 1872, it was resolved to declare the following dividend, on the net earned participating premiums, for the year ending on the thirty-first of December, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second Monday of March next, viz:

THIRTY PER CENT ON FIRE PREMIUMS.
TEN PER CENT ON RIVER PREMIUMS.

It was also resolved to pay six per cent interest on all outstanding certificates of scrip, and thirty per cent on balance of the issue of 1861, in cash, to the the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday of March next.

DIRECTORS:

George Urquhart,	M. Payro,
C. T. Dugazon,	Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock,	Augustus Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard,	E. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiber,	W. E. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte	J. Tuyes.

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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	$102,899 28	
On Marine Risks	48,465 64	
On River Risks	74,365 59	
	$224,832 11	
Add—		
Unterminated Risks for 1869	51,511 00	
		$276,343 11
Deduct—		
Unterminated Risks for 1870	$45,612 00	
Return Premiums	914 56	
		46,526 56
Net earned premiums for 1870		$229,816 55
Losses paid during same period viz.:		
On Fire Risks	$78,539 00	
On Marine Risks	51,005 61	
On River Risks	20,964 88—	150,510 09
Taxes	13,913 79	
General Expenses	37,012 72	
Discount on Premiums	16,931 91	
Interest on Scrips	47,434 42	
Re-insurances	3,114 32—	117,507 22
Amount reserved for unadjusted losses less savings	6,759 04	
		$274,776 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	23,630 75
4 I. O. O. F. Bonds	4,000 00
3 Grand Lodge of Louisiana Bonds	3,000 00
2 N. O. Turners' Association	1,000 00
600 Shares N. O. Gas Light Company*	99,000 00
224 Shares Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	36,600 00
350 Shares Union Bank of Louisiana*	11,900 00
223 Shares Canal Bank*	9,372 00
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
30 Shares Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
5 Shares Merchants' Bank	325 00
Loans on Pledge	54,963 45
Loans on Mortgage	72,450 00
Bills Receivable	2,800 00
Scrip of other Insurance Companies	6,381 60
State Coupons	3,457 20
Premiums in course of collection	28,900 00
Cash on hand	63,236 52
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. E. Seymour,
J. Weis,	E. S. Venables,
W. A. Kent,	Richard Flower,
Hugh Wilson	Thomas Sloo.

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INSURANCE.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY
OF
NEW ORLEANS.

SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT—1871.

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

Gross premiums on risks for the year ending December 31, 1871, including unearned premiums of 1870		$48,419 58
Less:		
Premiums on unterminated risks of 1871	$15,317 33	
Rebate	3,010 41	
Returned premiums	436 25	
Reinsurances	758 67—	19,522 66
Net earned premiums		$28,896 92
Add:		
Interest	$4,859 53	
Profit and loss	102 37—	4,961 90
Gross profits		$33,858 87
Fire losses	$6,225 69	
License and taxes	1,549 60	
Salaries	6,000 00	
Rent	480 00	
General expenses	558 15—	14,794 35
Net profit		$19,074 52

ASSETS.

Stock notes	$281,250 00
Cash	5,155 67
Hibernia Bank stock (fifty shares)	5,024 50
City seven and ten per cent bonds	15,311 95
Loans on first mortgage	24,239 00
Furniture, fixtures, etc	1,642 10
Premiums in course of collection	1,769 33
Total	$334,391 85

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

KASPAR AUCH, President.
LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this seventeenth day of January, 1872.
CHARLES A. MEYERS, Sixth Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans, Louisiana.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the fifteenth 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 the annual election, held on the ninth instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve the ensuing year:

Kaspar Auch,	John F. Kranz,	Louis Mathis,
J. H. Keller,	Louis Facassé,	Dr. S. S. Wood,
O. F. Theisman,	B. H. Schene,	John Purcell,
Hy. Bensel, Jr.,	J. H. Norton,	August Bernard,
Philipp Drumm,	W. R. Fish,	Robert Jackson,
Chas. Kummel,	E. H. Burton,	Florence Pfister,
Alfred Shaw,	Henry Rice,	Christian Mehle,
E. R. Chevalley,	L. L. Levy,	J. M. G. Parker,
	Henry Ellerman.	

And 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.

ja18 1m LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

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.