New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

DEBATES IN THE HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, February 21, 1872.

Mr. Young rose to a question of privilege. He said: Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House of Representatives, I desire to make a personal explanation, in order to relieve my distinguished friend from Jefferson of any false impressions he may have entertained in regard to my desire to place him in the Speaker's chair. On Tuesday evening I made it a point to be punctually in the House—according to adjournment—at half-past six o'clock, for I knew that members, previous to that time, had been indulging freely in State House champagne, and I did not know what effect it might have on them, or what it might incline them to do. On entering the House I discovered a pretty jolly set of fellows, and among them some of my friends who had but recently been made "glad to get out of the Wilderness." They whispered in my ear that Speaker Brewster had done worse than any other Speaker; that he had adjourned the House without calling the roll. My distinguished and highly esteemed friend from Jefferson was among them, and was most anxious to convince me that he was my especial friend and admirer. He had often before tried to impress upon me Mr. Brewster's unfitness for the chair, but now he was more in earnest than ever; and I soon learned that some body under the influence of the aforesaid champagne was running a huge joke on my very distinguished friend and scholar. Of course I did not like this, and to shield him from the full force of this cruel joke, conceived under the inspiration of the sparkling Krug, I made a motion, in fun of course, that Mr. Murray take the chair, and, unfortunately, my very distinguished friend and scholar from Jefferson, suffering from a very serious attack of Speaker on the brain, understood that I had called him to the chair, and, so understanding, rushed frantically for the Speaker's chair and actually succeeded in planting himself there to the great amusement of all who could enjoy a joke, even at the expense of one who is not inclined, even under the influence of champagne, to be a joker. I desire to repeat, Mr. Speaker, that I did not nominate my distinguished friend and scholar from Jefferson for Speaker, as that gentleman supposed. My motion was to elect Mr. Murray Speaker, and when that motion was made I had fully entered into the spirit of fun that had evidently taken possession of everybody but my grave and reverend friend from Jefferson, and sir, I say here, before I would nominate my distinguished and egotistic friend, I would take my carpetbag and go back to Concordia parish.

Mr. Worrall, of Jefferson—I, also, rise to a privileged question. I will reply to the remarks made by the gentleman from Concordia in as brief a manner as I possibly can. He has insinuated about "the gentleman from Jefferson" Now, I am free to confess that I am "the gentleman from Jefferson" alluded to. I will state to the gentlemen of the House why I took the Speaker's chair. I did not take the chair on the motion of the gentleman from Concordia, but on the motion made by Mr. Matthews. He made the motion that I take the chair; but before that I was asked if I would agree to take the chair, and call the meeting to order. I replied, most certainly I would if the present Speaker did not call the House to order again. The motion was put, and almost unanimously adopted. His motion was, "I move that Dr. Worrall be elected Speaker," and as I said, it was unanimously carried, and I now call upon Mr. Matthews to verify my statement. I ask him—

Mr. Matthews—I call the gentleman to order. I wish to correct his statement. I made a motion to some few friends near me that Mr. Worrall take the chair, but no such motion to the House, or in an official or public manner. I did it in a jocular way and as a burlesque. I thought the whole thing a joke, and am surprised that the gentleman from Jefferson should consider it serious, and bring the matter into the House.

Mr. Worrall—Well, Mr. Speaker, in order to test and settle this question I move that the Speaker's chair be declared vacant, and call for the yeas and nays.

The Chair was sustained by an almost unanimous vote.

Mr. Barrett—I rise to a privileged question. Some time ago I offered a resolution, which has appeared upon the journal of this House, relative to the gentleman from Jefferson (Dr. Worrall). The resolution called for his censure by the Speaker of this House for acts that he had committed. That resolution passed, and I can prove it by the journal of this House. Now, sir, I want to know why that gentleman was not arraigned before the bar of this House. I move that the resolution be enforced, and that the gentleman be arraigned before the bar of the House, and that the Speaker give him the reprimand that is due him.

The Speaker—If the House will allow me I would like to make a statement. The gentleman from Orleans (Mr. Barrett) did offer a resolution requiring the gentleman from Jefferson to be arraigned before the bar of the House for certain acts which he did as an editor.

I wish to say to the members that in the opinion of the Speaker the House can not hold the gentleman responsible, according to parliamentary rules, for an affair he did outside the bar of the House. Now, the crime for which the gentleman has been ordered to be arraigned before the House was committed as an editor, and I do not think the House ought to censure him. He did nothing as a member of the House, but as an editor.

The gentleman from Jefferson rose to a point of order when that resolution was offered, substantiating the statement I have just made—that the obnoxious affair was done as an editor outside the House, and not as a member, and if the Speaker had heard him he would have certainly decided the point of order well taken and correct. The resolution passed, and the House has a right to call it up; but I ask the members to restrain from so doing, as it will look now like a malicious thrust at the gentleman, and I hope the House will excuse the Speaker from performing such an unpleasant duty.

The Committee on Ways and Means asked that their time be extended, in order to allow them to report.

Mr. Garstkamp—Now, Mr. Speaker, I object to allow the committee any further time. They came in here not long ago and asked further time; it was granted; and now they come back and say they are not prepared to report. We have but five or six working days, and are near the end of the session. It has been the object to bring these important bills before the House on the last nights of the session, and rush them through without giving the members time to examine into the merits of the bills. Now, sir, I object to allowing them any further time. They say they want the bill printed. I object, because it takes up so much time. We can not get a bill printed in less than three or four days, and sometimes it takes weeks. I am entirely opposed to such proceedings. When bills contain ninety to one hundred clauses, I want to read the bill through. I want to examine its merits. If it is all right, then let it pass; if not, let us amend it in such a manner as to make it acceptable. Now, I think the committee should have had the bill printed when they submitted their report. And, sir, when the resolution was offered authorizing the committee to have the bill printed, it was its duty to obey that resolution—the voice of the House. I am opposed to having the bill printed at this late day. Let the Clerk read the bill section by section, and let us consider it.

Mr. Carr—I wish to say to the gentleman that he does not know what he is talking about He is talking about something that he knows nothing about. The bill that is the special order of the day is the license bill. I want this bill printed, and made the special order of the day for Saturday.

Mr. Barrett, of Orleans—If this bill can not be printed in time by the official printer, why let us give it to some one who can do it in less time. I know that we have plenty of printing houses in New Orleans where we can have these bills printed in twenty-four hours. Now we can not get them in forty-eight. I am interested in this printing business. I sent a bill to be printed three weeks ago. Three days was to have been the time in which the bill was to be printed. Three weeks have gone by, and yet I have not seen the bill. Now, sir, I give notice that if this bill is not returned in the specified time, I will offer a resolution that the printing be taken elsewhere.

Mr. Johnson—This bill is an important one, and one that every member on this floor who represents a constituency is interested in. I want the bill brought before the House, and I am satisfied that the bill can be printed and made the special order of the day for Friday.

In reference to the revenue bill, Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, said:

I think, sir, that the tax referred to in the second section should not be reduced. If the State treasury was overflowing it would be different; we could make a great reduction; but as it is quite the opposite, I think we should keep the tax as high as possible.

Mr. Matthews—I am opposed to increasing the license on retail merchants to $200. The section calls for $100; that is entirely too much. Last year it was only $15. I am opposed to the license business in toto. I look upon it as a per capita tax, and illegal. I consider it unconstitutional. Why, sir, some of our merchants do not carry $100 worth of stock; and do you want to tax these men the same as those who carry thousands of dollars? The Supreme Court, I am told, has directed that it is illegal to make the licenses pro rata on amount of business done; therefore, if there must be a license at all, let us make it low as possible, and not freeze out the small merchants. Now, the gentleman from Caldwell says we had better make the license large, and keep the treasury full of money. Does he want to wring the money out of merchants to keep the treasury full, and exempt the property holders? A man is taxed on his capital stock same as the man who holds real estate or personal property, and now the man who carries on a business must pay a large license. You see that does not make taxation equal and uniform, as our constitution provides. Now, I am in favor of cutting down this license. I offer an amendment to strike out "$100" and insert "$25." Why, sir, there is not a State in the Union that pays such a heavy license as Louisiana. Ten dollars on all is the usual amount.

Mr. Carr—I want to make a revenue to pay the expenses of the State government. I am tired of having our warrants offered on the streets at such low figures, but I think one hundred dollars is too much for the retail merchants to pay in this city and the country. Our idea should be to fix it so as to do the greatest good to the largest number.

Mr. Young—We should do justice to the country merchants as well as the city merchants. It is a well known fact that the country merchants can not afford to pay even twenty-five dollars. It was only fifteen dollars last year, and now you want to raise it to twenty-five. I think fifteen dollars is sufficient.

Mr. Blunt—What is the use of reducing the taxes? They will not sell any lower.

In reference to section four, Mr. Moncure said that if the State did not tax draymen the cities would not.

Mr. Young—I am from the country and I know what a hard time the draymen there have to procure a living. Now, then, when they want to tax anything, they simply vote it, for or against, as the occasion may be. I know that these poor men have to labor all the week just as hard as they can, and I know they can not afford to pay thirty dollars, and I move to amend by saying two dollars and a half, and that is too much.

Mr. Stamps, of Jefferson—I think it is unjust to tax public hackmen so high; twenty-five dollars is too much. I also think, Mr. Speaker, that the members are not sent here to legislate for individuals, but for the good of the State at large. I hope the members will perform their duties as legislators, and not come here for individual purposes.

Mr. Garstkamp, of Jefferson—I think, Mr. Speaker, that twenty-five dollars is too much for the hackmen of this city to pay. Four-fifths of them own their hacks, and have to make a living, and I think it an outrage to tax them so much. If they pay twenty-five dollars to the State, they are compelled to pay twenty dollars to the city, which makes forty-five dollars. This is too much for them to pay; besides, that is more than a merchant in this city is compelled to pay.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Gaddis—We can never legislate while there is so much confusion and noise, and I hope the Speaker will have the rules enforced.

Section fifth was read.

Mr. Harry Lott offered to amend by striking out $500 and inserting $2500.

Mr. Carr—That will never do. I do not care about theatres; I very seldom go, but I think $500 is as much as any theatre can afford to pay. I do not believe there is a theatre in this city that has paid expenses for the last four years. Mr. Ben DeBar, of the St. Charles Theatre, has never realized the interest on the money he has invested in that theatre, and I reiterate my statement, $500 is as much as any theatre can afford to pay, and I move that the amendment of Mr. Lott be laid upon the table.

Mr. Lott—My reason for making the amendment is, there is no theatre where a colored man can go, and the concert saloon is taxed $500, and that is the only place the colored man can go to. Of course, there is a part of the house in which the colored people can sit, but it is about one hundred feet in the air and in a chicken coop or hen roost.

Mr. Quinn—I do not think this amendment will do any good. A civil rights bill was brought up in 1868, and yet the colored people can not go to the theatre.

Mr. Young, of Concordia—I don't know what good the amendment of Mr. Kenner will do. Every ticket that is sold in the theatre has a contract upon the back by which the proprietors can reserve the right to admit or refuse, just who they please. A civil rights bill was introduced in 1868, which gave my friend, Mr. Kenner, the rights of an American citizen, and Mr. Kenner is not there yet. If any of the colored members of this House feel aggrieved at not being admitted, they have the resource—the courts. I will help them as much as I can with what money I have. The law of this land will protect them. The law of this land may soon decide that the colored men can go into those places, and I may yet take the arm of my friend, Mr. Bryan, and walk into the dress circle together.

Mr. Johnson—Do you know of any civil rights cases that have been decided by the courts.

Mr. Young—Yes, sir, plenty of them, but whether the courts have decided or not, is not a question to raise in the House as to whether the courts have done their duty or not. We have nothing to do but to wait. Many things which we at one time thought impossible have been accomplished. This is but a question of time, and only time can decide it. I can say here, sir, that the class of people I represent, the people I am identified with in the country parishes, have no interest in theatres. Now it was but a few days ago that we adopted a bill organizing a company to be known as the "Theatre Company." If my friends are anxious to go to the theatre, let them wait a short time, and no doubt ample opportunity will be offered them to gratify their desires.

Mr. Barrett—I desire to ask the gentleman a question. When the General Assembly was trying to get a quorum, was there any distinction shown on board of the Wilderness?

Mr. Young—I decline to answer any such question, as it has nothing to do with the subject before the House, but I say this: I expect to see the day when Mr. Moncure will take me on board some first-class packet or passenger car, where we can all ride together, and when we do that we can get into the dress circle. I will say, in reference to the rights that were enjoyed on board of the Wilderness, that those men who were on it were only there to subvert the State government. That is why these rights were offered to them. I feel it is my duty to answer that question. I stand here to-night in the character of a Representative. My hands are clean. I defy any man to say anything that will impeach my character. I am not a traitor to my race, as has been asserted on my right hand. I have always and on all occasions stood up and fought for the people I am identified with. I do not say that I do not want the rights of an American citizen. I do want them; but what is the use of trying to accomplish impossible things. I do not see what good the amendment offered by Mr. Kenner will do. What need he care. He told me some time ago that he was a white man. If that is the case he need not be so anxious about the colored race.

Now, sir, in conclusion, I will say that I want the rights and privileges of an American citizen, and I expect to see the day when these rights will be enjoyed by my race from the source of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. These rights will be afforded, but it will take time. I have, since 1868, been fighting for my race, but I do not think that by raising the taxes of the people that we will gain them any quicker, and I am opposed to the amendment.

Mr. Barrett—I have listened carefully to the remarks made by the gentleman from Concordia. I am glad this question has come up, for I wish to call the attention of the gentleman to one little fact. Some time ago he made a buncombe speech, in which he said that he "was not an American citizen," and I call upon Mr. Thomas Green Davidson to verify my statement.

Pending the argument of this question the House adjourned until Friday at twelve o'clock.

The Ring Advertising.

A New York special to the St. Louis *Democrat* says:

NEW YORK, February 20.—The *Tribune* publishes the figures of the amounts paid for city and county advertising from January 1, 1870, to September 10, 1871, during the administration of the ring thieves. The whole amount is $1,978,000, of which $381,000 were paid to the *Transcript*, a small paper owned by the New York Printing Company; $196,000 to the *Star*, which is the Tammany organ, edited by the notorious forger, Howard; $193,000 went to the *Daily News*; $147,000 to the *Democrat*; $105,000 to the *Sunday Mercury*, and $81,000 to the *World*. Several obscure weeklies received from $14,000 to $60,000 each. The *Times* received $4000, the *Tribune* $11,000 and the *Herald* $32,000. At least three-fourths of the whole sum paid for advertising, say $1,500,000, were absolutely squandered, the periodicals employed having no such character or circulation as would render them desirable media for city work.

Corruption in New Orleans.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, February 19.—According to members of the New Orleans investigating committee, upon the formal statement submitted to them by Governor Warmoth, asking definite charges against Collector Casey and others, they took evidence to test Warmoth's statement, the result of which tended to show that $50,000 had been placed in the hands of Casey by the Levee Market Company to secure the passage of a bill for that company through the Legislature. The bill was passed, but the Governor vetoed it. Those who had furnished the money to Casey thereupon demanded its return and the demand was complied with. According to the evidence both Casey and Deputy Collector Herwig were interested in the scheme.

A New York special of the twentieth to the St. Louis *Republican* says:

The Academy was jammed to-night, and for a time Satan seemed to have broken loose. Victoria C. Woodhull had been announced, and the boys were ready for fun. Women's bonnets were torn off, and old men's corns were squeezed in the jam, and the screams from the pit, added to the catcalls from the galleries, made it a pandemonium until long after the rising of the curtain. Stephen Pearl Andrews and Colonel Blood, if in the house, were prudently kept in the background, and only a part of Tennie C. Claflin's profile was visible in a private box. Mrs. Woodhull, unaccompanied and without introduction, stepped to the footlights, and opened a pamphlet entitled "The Impending Revolution," began reading, and, without heeding the many interruptions, continued in a dreary monotone until she had read thirty-nine large 12mo. pages of small pica. Her audience was uproarious but good-humored, and $1000 was added to her treasury.

INSURANCE.

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	$192,059 83	
On Marine Risks	48,465 54	
On River Risks	74,398 59	
	$224,823 11	
Add—		
Unterminated Risks for 1869..	51,511 00	
		$276,343 11
Deduct—		
Unterminated Risks for 1870..	$45,613 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 69
Taxes	13,913 79	
General Expenses	27,912 72	
Discount on Premiums	16,031 91	
Interest on Scrips	47,434 42	
Re-insurances	3,114 38—	117,507 23
Amount reserved for unadjusted losses less savings		6,759 04
		$274,776 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*	39,000 00
224 Shares Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	36,600 00
350 Shares Union Bank of Louisiana*	11,900 00
323 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	54,963 45
Loans on Mortgage	72,450 00
Bills Receivable	2,800 00
Scrip of other Insurance Companies	6,381 50
State Coupons	3,457 20
Premiums in course of collection	28,000 00
Cash on hand	63,236 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 1868, payable on and after the third Monday in March, 1871, and they have further declared a dividend of ten per cent on the net earned Participating Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the twentieth day of March next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.
JOHN G. GAINES, Vice President.
THOMAS ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

John G. Gaines,	E. J. Hart,
B. Biscoe,	Henry Renshaw,
I. N. Marks,	W. R. Seymour,
J. Weis,	R. S. Venables,
W. A. Kent,	Richard Flower,
Hugh Wilson	Thomas Sloo.

ja27 1y

INSURANCE.

GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Established n 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. fe18 2y

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. P. Blanchard,	F. Laborde,	J. Lapene,
A. Eimer Bader,	A. H. D'Meza,	O. Hopkins,
O. Bercier,	Emile Dupre,	C. H. Moutin,
A. Tertrou,	John Brunaso,	W. B. Conger,
B. Huft,	D. Bouligny,	E. Bordelois,
R. W. Theurer,	A. Palacio,	T. L. Airey,
M. A. de Lizardi,	T. M. Simmons,	Joseph Aleix,
	E. Ganucheau.	

OFFICERS:

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. BALDWIN, Vice President.
L. W. BAQUIE, Secretary.

oc31 6m

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW ORLEANS.

Capital.....$300,000.

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,	Philipp Drumm,
R. H. Burton,	Henry Rice,
W. R. Fish,	L. L. Levy,
O. F. Theisman,	Florence Pulster,
Louis Faessel,	J. F. Kranz,
Henry Ellermann,	Dr. S. S. Wood,
Henry Bensel, Jr.,	Alfred Shaw.
Charles Kummel,	E. R. Chevalley,
Christian Mehle,	J. H. Nerton,
B. H. Scheme,	J. M. G. Parker,
	August Bernard.

fe16 1y

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, corner of Camp and Canal streets.

Capital, $500.000.

Assets, December 31, 1871, $694,579 90.

Insures fire, marine and river risks, dividing the profits on each department separately to the insured.

For the accommodation of its customers, the company will make marine losses payable in London.

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

DIRECTORS.

George Urquhart,	M. Payro,
C. T. Dugazon,	Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock,	Aug. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard,	E. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiber,	W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte,	J. Tuyes. fe9 2mo

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

TWENTIETH YEAR.

Premiums received during the year ending December 30, 1871, including unterminated risks of 1870 $260,325 28

The company have the following

ASSETS:

Cash	$54,834 15	
Bills receivable, loans on pledge	43,360 00	
Bills receivable for premiums	3,753 36	
Outstanding accounts in course of collection	38,437 51—	$146,444 02
Real estate, No. 73 Camp street		50,000 0
Bonds of the city of New Orleans		316,796 25
Bonds of the State of Louisiana		49,950 00
Bonds of the St. Charles Hotel Company		68,000 00
Bonds of the Grand Lodge F. A. M.		5,000 00
Bonds of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association		5,000 00
Bonds of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association		5,000 00
Bank stocks		65,050 00
Vallette Dry Dock Company stock		7,400 00
Harbor Protection Company stock		1,900 00
Scrips of New Orleans insurance companies		3,997 00
Suspended stock and bond account		258,460 47
Total		$982,997 74

The Board of Trustees, at a meeting held this nineteenth day of January, 1872, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That six per cent interest on all outstanding certificates of profits be paid to the legal holders of the same on and after the twelfth day of February next.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.
WILLIAM M. PERKINS, Vice President.
A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

Trustees—1872.

A. MOULTON,	WILLIAM M. PERKINS,
R. HARE,	S. J. KEITH,
B. M. HORRELL,	G. W. ROPER,
JOHN C. ROGERS,	M. C. RANDALL,
JOHN T. MOORE,	WILLIAM F. TUTT,
ADOLPH MEYER.	fe8 1m

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

No. 104 Canal street.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1871, including unearned premiums of the previous year—

On fire risks		$757,573 68
On marine risks		103,808 61
On river risks		239,690 35
Total premiums		$1,101,062 64
Less unearned premiums		222,422 00
Net earned premiums, May 31, 1871		$878,640 64
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$429,790 37	
On marine risks	69,230 27	
On river risks	72,791 63	
Total	$571,812 27	
Taxes	46,531 71	
Reinsurances and return premiums	30,052 37	
Total	$648,396 35	
Deduct interest, less expenses	33,260 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 8
Notes secured by pledge	163,596 8
Bills receivable	57,755 43
Premiums in course of collection	42,023 94
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip of other companies	6,112 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,300 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	3,700 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
Mortgage bonds Grand Lodge of Louisiana	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Stock Opera House Association	3,000 00
Judgments	18,134 10
Cash on hand	381,362 89
Total assets	$1,485,139 57
Less—Unclaimed interest and interest payable July next on all outstanding scrips of the company	$73,745 96
Issues of scrip for the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, payable in July	179,890 00
Unearned premiums on May 31, 1871	222,422 00— $481,057 96
	$1,002,131 61

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. P. Gepers.
P. Maspero,	P. S. Wilts,
D. McCoard,	S. Z. Relf,
M. Puig,	Joseph Hoy,
D. A. Chaffraix,	Charles Lafitte

fe4 1y J. J. Fernandez.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 1870, $902,742 07.

Insures fire, marine and river risks, dividing the profits on each department separately to the insured.

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

Directors.

George Urquhart,	M. Payro,
A. Reichereau,	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		$400,910 94
Losses paid and estimated as follows:		
On fire risks	$45,799 95	
On marine risks	19,195 69	
On river risks	72,639 45	
		$137,634 49
Taxes paid and estimated	43,319 21	
Discount in lieu of scrip, stamps, expenses, interest account, etc., less discount, etc.	90,103 53	
		231,057 2
Leaving net profits		$169,853 44

The company has the following assets:

Bills receivable	$24,389 11	
Loans on bond and mortgage	91,143 33	
		$116,532 44
Loans on pledge of stocks at call	206,716 66	
Cash on hand	119,695 77	
		405,812 43
Real estate		75,000 00
City bonds, bank and other stocks		228,745 00
Premiums in course of collection		82,572 65
Total		$908,962 52

The company has also suspended—

Notes, stocks and bonds	$283,246 25
Forfeited scrip	9,904 73
Less interest on scrip	53,439 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 1860, 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,
F. Simms,	E. H. Summers,
A. Eimer Bad	B. Newgass,

J. J. Garrard. my31 1y

SHERIFF'S SALES.

A. Rochereau & Co. vs. E. Eichelberger.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 3096.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, February 24, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

FOUR CERTAIN LOTS OF GROUND, with all their dependencies and appurtenances, rights, ways, etc., situated in the Third District of this city, in the square bounded by Clouet, Love or Rampart, Louisa and Craps or Burgundy streets, designated by the numbers two, three four and five on a private plan deposited in the office of Octave deArmas, notary public, on the first of December, 1865; which said lots of ground adjoin each other, and measure each thirty feet front on Clouet street, by a depth between parallel lines of one hundred and thirty-five feet nine inches and three lines.

The said four lots of ground were purchased by the said defendant Eichelberger from Miss Egerie Bertrand, by act passed before said notary Octave deArmas on the first day of December, 1865.

Seized in the above suit.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET.

ja23 fe10 24 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company vs. estate of Mrs. Marie Z. F. de Thorigny (Marie Françoise Zulme Langnelle, widow by first marriage of Amable Charbonnet, and deceased wife of P. F. E. T. L. de Thorigny.

SEVENTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 2843.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale to me directed by the honorable the Seventh District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on TUESDAY, March 12, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

1. A PORTION OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of the city of New Orleans, in the square bounded by Royal, Toulouse, Chartres and St. Peter streets, measuring, French measure, twenty-five feet three inches front on Toulouse street, by one hundred and twenty one feet four inches in depth.

2. A LOT OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of this city, on St. Ann street, between Conde and Royal streets, measuring about twenty-eight feet six inches front on said St. Ann street, by fifty-six feet two inches in depth on the side line nearest to Royal street, and fifty-six feet two inches and two lines in depth on the other side line nearest to Conde street.

Seized in the above suit.

Plans thereof will be on exhibition at the Exchange.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

C. S. SAUVINET.

ja24 fe10 24 Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans.

John A. Miller vs. Joseph E. Guillotte.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans, No. 29,813.—By virtue of a writ of seizure and sale, to me directed by the honorable the Fourth District Court for the parish of Orleans, in the above entitled cause, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street between Canal and Customhouse streets, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, February 24, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

TWO LOTS OF GROUND, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the faubourg Plaisance, in the Sixth District of New Orleans (lately in the parish of Jefferson, in this State), in the square bounded by Prytania and Nayades streets, Louisiana avenue and the property of the heirs of Delachaise. Said lots are designated by the numbers seventeen and eighteen, on a plan by Benj. Buisson, surveyor, dated May 12, 1856, and deposited in the office of O. Drouet, notary public, in this city. Said lots measure each thirty-one feet five inches front on Louisiana avenue, by a depth of one hundred and sixty feet, between parallel