New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every day (Mondays excepted) at No 94 Camp street. Terms: $16 a year; $8 for six months; $4 for three months—payable invariably in advance. Single copies ten cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12 net	$22 net	$30 net	$50 net	$75 net
Two	22 ..	39 ..	50 ..	80 ..	125 ..
Three	30 ..	53 ..	70 ..	110 ..	175 ..
Four	38 ..	67 ..	80 ..	140 ..	225 ..
Five	46 ..	80 ..	105 ..	170 ..	275 ..
Six	54 ..	93 ..	120 ..	200 ..	325 ..
Seven	60 ..	105 ..	135 ..	230 ..	375 ..
Eight	65 ..	115 ..	150 ..	260 ..	420 ..
Nine	70 ..	125 ..	165 ..	290 ..	460 ..
Ten	75 ..	135 ..	180 ..	320 ..	500 ..
Eleven	80 ..	145 ..	195 ..	350 ..	540 ..
Twelve	85 ..	155 ..	210 ..	380 ..	580 ..
Thirteen	90 ..	165 ..	220 ..	410 ..	620 ..
Fourteen	95 ..	175 ..	230 ..	430 ..	660 ..
Fifteen	100 ..	185 ..	240 ..	450 ..	700 ..
Thirty	175 ..	330 ..	450 ..	750 ..	1200 ..

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds of the above rates.

Second page monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.

Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion seventy-five cents per square.

Second page transient advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, will be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed twenty-five per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

is published every Saturday morning, and contains the news by telegraph, miscellaneous reading, editorials, local matters of general public interest, commercial and monetary reports, and everything that appears in the Daily, except such items as are of little or no public moment. The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is an excellent family paper, valuable as well for instruction and amusement as information on the current topics of the day.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, $5; six months, $2 50.

Advertisements.

Transient advertisements same terms as in the Daily. Monthly advertisements inserted for one-fourth of the daily rates.

A liberal commission allowed to those who send us clubs of five or more.

The Proper Time to Agitate for Reform.

[From the New York Nation.]

In view of the discussion now raging, and which has been raging for some time past, over the various "investigations" which have been proposed, the question—which, though not new, is very interesting—presents itself: What is the proper time and place to agitate for the removal of abuses and the improvement of the administrative machinery? It has arisen frequently already in a slightly different form, in relation to the duty of voters with regard to what they believe to be abuses of their power on the part of caucuses and nominating conventions. Some persons have held, and an increasing number actually hold, that the time for an elector to speak out his mind on this point is after the nominations have been made, and while the candidates are already in the field, and the public attention fixed on them. But the political managers have always maintained that to do so then was to imperil the election, and, through this, to injure the party; and that it was, therefore, the duty of those who thought the success of the party essential to the best interests of the country to keep silent till the election was over, and to vote the regular ticket; but, the minute its success was assured, to make such remonstrances as the case seemed to call for, and in this way prevent the recurrence of the thing complained of. To this, on the other hand, the reformers have replied that if they waited till the election was over, their remonstrances would fall on leaden ears; that the managers, who live from day to day, and have the deepest confidence in the forgetfulness of the public and the changefulness of the political sky, would be little troubled by threats which, at worst, could not be put into execution for a year or two; and that the people, who can ill afford the time they have to give to political affairs during the canvass, and are little disposed to listen to general preaching on the subject of political purity which has no application to pending events, and are totally opposed to crying over spilt milk, would pay small heed to denunciations which, however admirable in the abstract, could produce no immediate practical effect. Indeed, so well recognized is the futility of post-election preaching on the propriety of "nominating none but good men for office," that there would be no difficulty in getting all the corrupt politicians in the country to engage in it heartily if it were made worth their while; and that all men who have seriously considered the various plans for keeping bad men out of office are very generally agreed that "scratching," or, in extreme cases, "bolting," is the only one of any real efficacy.

Now the question comes up—and it must be admitted that it is a very serious question—what is a Republican to do who is not satisfied with the administration: who either has lost his confidence in the President, or who believes that, though personally pure himself, he is surrounded by and is influenced by men of whom the same thing can not be said, and that, if he is reelected, their influence will be strengthened rather than diminished? That there is a large body of Republicans of this kind who are firmly rooted in their dissatisfaction, and who believe that it rests on sufficient evidence, there is no denying. What are they to do?

All are agreed that they ought not to go over to the Democrats. Nobody in the Republican ranks looks for anything good in politics from Democratic hands, or doubts that a Democratic administration would introduce fearful confusion by reopening questions which should never be reopened, and trying experiments which should never be tried. Therefore, all concur that reform, if to be sought at all, should, if possible, be sought "inside the party lines," as the phrase goes. All the discontented people in the nation are indeed cordially invited by the party papers and orators to come into the party, as the only place in which great problems can be solved or great grievances redressed. So far, therefore, the path is clear: it is the duty of a reforming Republican to seek his reform by agitation within the party.

The next question is, by what methods are reforms to be sought within the party? To this the fathers of the church give absolutely no answer. We do not know a single party chief or newspaper to whom we can refer an anxious layman for light on this most important subject. We can tell him, however, what he must not do. He must not band himself together with others of his way of thinking, and draw up platforms differing from the regular party platforms, and nominate candidates other than the regular party nominees, because this is what the Missouri Liberals have done or propose to do, and we are assured by all the party organs that this is a base and foolish thing to do, because apart altogether from its hostility to General Grant, it threatens, by creating a split in the party ranks to bring the Democrats into power, than which there could be no greater calamity. Nor must he write or speak in a critical or condemnatory manner of the administration, for two reasons. One, and of course the principal one, is that his criticisms, if unfavorable, are sure not to be well founded. The things with which he is dissatisfied—say the management of the New York or New Orleans Customhouse for instance—are not things with which a reasonable man ought to be dissatisfied. A great many other men as good as he are not dissatisfied with them; besides which, the President, if he gets time, will make the changes called for; that he has not made them already does not tell against this view, because he found the system which he administers existing as it is now when he came into office. The other is that the administration represents the party. The party put it in power, supports it, and is responsible for it before the country. You can not, therefore, attack the administration without attacking and helping to divide and weaken the party; and if you divide and weaken the party you endanger the delivery of the country to the Democrats. You remember what happened in Missouri; the bolt there sent the author of the Brodhead letter to the Senate. Do you wish to see this repeated on a great scale in the national politics?

The President is the most important officer of the government; the choice of the President is the most important political duty the people have to perform. As long as Presidents are eligible for re-election, no proper estimate of the fitness of the actual incumbent for re-election can be formed without a careful consideration of the manner in which he has already performed the duties of the office, and the proper time to form this estimate is, of course, the last year of his term. To form it any sooner would be unjust to him; to form it any later would be useless, except for historical purposes. Nevertheless, if you attempt to form it in the last year by either investigation or discussion which seems likely to lead to an unfavorable conclusion, you are accused of foul play. If you attempt to lay before the public the shortcomings of his administration, you are accused of seeking to prevent his renomination, as if this were a sufficient reason why you should not be listened to, whereas this object of yours furnishes almost your sole excuse for saying anything at all. You are told that to try to demonstrate the President's unfitness for the position is to attack the administration; to attack the administration is attack the party; to attack the party is to prepare the way for its defeat; to defeat it is to throw the country into the hands of the Democrats, and so on in a viscious circle. How, then, under the circumstances, are reforms to be effected within the party lines? If we may not, in the fourth year of his term, discuss the qualifications of a President for re-election, when should they be discussed? If they may not be discussed at all, and the mere fact that a man does not believe that a President should be re-elected is sufficient to deprive him of all claim to a hearing when he attempts to give a reason for his belief, is not this virtually converting the term of four years into eight years?

It is said that the debate which has been going on in the Senate and in the press over the customhouse investigation and the French arms investigation is really the work of the Philadelphia convention, and that the malcontents should wait till that body meets, lay their plans before it, and abide by its decision. But the fact is that the Philadelphia convention, as everybody knows, will, like all conventions, be guided in its action by opinions already formed by its constituents. Delegates are already being chosen in every direction, and, by the use of the usual machinery, pledged to vote for General Grant's nomination—that is, pledged to support him, no matter what may be said at the convention. To argue with them would be as useless as to argue with the master of thirty legions. In fact, the main business of the politicians who support the administration is now, and has been for several months, so as to arrange matters that the question of renominating the President shall not, at the convention, be an open question. Those, therefore, who doubt the expediency of renominating him can only reach the convention by creating, if they can before it meets, such an opinion adverse to him as shall render him in its eyes not available.

Whether they can succeed in doing this, or whether it would be well if they could succeed, are matters on which we now express no opinion. We merely wish to point out the unreasonableness of the outcry which is raised against all discussion of the claims of possible candidates, and particularly the claims of the President, in advance of the meeting of the convention. Attempts to show that he is not a good man for the place, or that some one else would be, are not the base and contemptible work that some people would have us believe. "President-making" is by no means out of place during the next three months. On the contrary, it is about the most important business in which an American politician can engage. Saying that a man who arraigns the administration for misconduct or incompetency ought not to be listened to, because he seeks to prevent General Grant's renomination, is very like saying that you ought not to listen to a man's arguments because he aims at persuasion, or to listen to testimony because its object is proof. "Why, you're trying to corner me," said the gentleman who found his antagonist getting the better of him in a discussion; and so also some of our office-holders, when you accuse them of malfeasance, declare that, as your aim is to get them out of office, nobody ought to mind anything you say.

A Man Murders His Wife and Three Children.

This is a special to the St. Louis *Journal of Commerce:*

DAYTON, Ohio, March 11.—A frightful tragedy occurred four miles from this city yesterday. A German named Leonard Morguland murdered his wife and three children. His wife was found lying on the bed stark naked, choked to death. About two hundred yards from the house, and close by a mill stream, was found the youngest child, an infant, with its head smashed. A few yards up the stream were found the other two children, boy and girl, aged six and eight years, stark naked, but with marks upon them. They were evidently drowned, and their bodies afterward taken out of the stream and laid upon the bank. Morguland was arrested, and is now in jail. It is thought that he must be insane.

A Freight Car Takes Fire—Twenty Mules Burned to Death.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 11.—Saturday, as a freight train was running over the Toledo, Wabash and Western railroad, when near Meredosia some straw on the floor of a freight car loaded with twenty large mules was ignited by a spark from the locomotive. The flames ascending set fire to a pair of animals, and the skin of the mules was burned to almost a crisp. When the train reached Meredosia thirteen of the mules were found dead, and the balance must die. The car was but slightly burned. The loss on the mules is $4000.

The Washington *Transcript* says:

The probabilities are that Judge Davis will be nominated for the Presidency by the Cincinnati liberal reform convention. If he shall be, he will defeat Messrs. Morton and Conkling's candidate worse than Scott was defeated in 1852. If Davis be not nominated, it looks now as though Senator Trumbull would succeed. In that case, we do not believe Judge Davis would be a candidate at all, and the country would have an opportunity to elect to the highest office a statesman whose reputation is deservedly illustrious throughout Christendom, and whose personal character is absolutely stainless, as it will also in the candidacy of Judge Davis.

Dr. Cottman, superintendent of one of the city bureaus of New York, sent in a petition the other day to the Board of Health to cause his salary of $4000 to cease—asking at the same time to retain his position as an honorary one. He gave as a reason for this, that there was nothing to do to warrant the paying of a salary. This is an instance of honesty that can hardly be tolerated in the city of New York. The fact should have been suppressed before it became current, but as it is out, "let it be recorded."

The Madison *Journal* says:

We understand that the great railroad king, Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, went out on a special train to Monroe, the other day, in company with several of the enterprising gentlemen composing the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company. If he gets away from Monroe with anything, we hope it will be the ownership of the railroad.

This is from the Madison *Journal:*

Sheriff Cramer dispatched twelve prisoners, eleven male and one female, to the Penitentiary by the Natchez last Tuesday. They are sent for various terms, varying from one year to that for life. We understand there is one more in jail under sentence to the Penitentiary, who was too ill to be sent, and one under sentence of death.

A St. Louis dispatch of the eighth says:

The State Senate yesterday passed a resolution that it is alike unconstitutional and inexpedient to increase the present State debt by loaning the credit of the State to any railroad or other corporations. This defeats what is known as the $18,000,000 scheme, which provides for giving all new railroads $10,000 per mile for broad gauge and $5000 for narrow gauge.

LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT No. 13.

To authorize the police jury of the parish of Red River to issue bonds for certain purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That for the purpose of building a courthouse and jail, and paying the indebtedness of the parish, the police jury of the parish of Red River are hereby authorized to issue the bonds of said parish, duly signed by the president and treasurer of said police jury, and bearing the impression of the parish seal.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the bonds so issued shall not exceed in amount the sum of twenty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and shall be of such denomination and form as the police jury may prescribe. They shall be made payable to bearer, one, two, three, four five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten years after date, respectively, with coupons attached, and shall bear interest at the rate of eight per cent, payable semi-annually upon the presentation to the parish treasurer. They may be sold under the direction and control of the police jury, on the most advantageous terms.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That in order to provide a fund for the payment of the semi-annual interest and bonds as they become due, the police jury of said parish is hereby authorized and required, within thirty days after the assessment roll of said parish shall have been completed, or as soon thereafter as possible, to determine what rate of taxation on the total assessed value of all the movable and immovable property in said parish will be sufficient for the purpose of paying the said bonds as they become due, and the said semi-annual interest and said tax, as annually determined and ascertained, is hereby levied upon all movable and immovable property that may be annually assessed in said parish, and it shall be the duty of the said police jury to enforce the collection of said tax in the same manner as the law provides or may hereafter provide, for the collection of all other parish taxes. Said tax, when collected, shall be applied exclusively to the purposes mentioned in this act, and said tax shall be payable in United States currency.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That until the final payment of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, it shall be the duty of the police jury of said parish to apply the proceeds of the tax, collected by authority of this act, to the redemption of said bonds, in such manner as may be deemed by them most advantageous to the best interests of the parish.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all expenses necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act shall be be paid by the parish; and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 4, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT No. 17.

To amend and re-enact sections one, seven, forty-nine, fifty-six, sixty-one, sixty-six, seventy-five and seventy-seven of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue; to levy and collect taxes; to prescribe certain penalties and forfeitures; to provide for the creation and removal of revenue officers, and to define their duties; to punish certain crimes and misdemeanors; to create liens and mortgages in favor of the State in certain cases; to regulate the manner of the payment of moneys from the treasury; to prescribe certain duties of justices of the peace, State and parish officers; to provide for the collection of back taxes or licenses," approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and relative to fees of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and to repeal all acts inconsistent therewith.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That section one of the act recited in the above mentioned title, and approved March three, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be so amended and re-enacted as to read as follows:

That an annual ad valorem tax of four mills on each dollar of the valuation for each year of all the real and personal property in this State subject to taxation shall be assessed, levied and collected in current moneys: provided, that two mills of said tax may be paid in State warrants; provided further, that all warrants known as "free school warrants" shall be receivable for general tax and licenses for the purposes of supporting the government of the State, of paying the public debt and of promoting the public interests; said tax to be levied upon the following described property:

First—All lands and lots of ground lying within this State owned or claimed by any person or corporation, whether patented or not, including in the assessment thereof all houses, machinery, fixtures and improvements of any kind thereon or appertaining thereto.

Second—All horses, mares, geldings, mules, jacks, jennies, all neat cattle, all sheep, hogs and goats.

Third—All carriages or vehicles, whether with two or four wheels, kept for pleasure, use, or hire.

Fourth—Shares of stock or interest in steamboats, ships, brigs, schooners and all other water crafts, whether at home or abroad.

Fifth—All moneys loaned or in possession.

Sixth—All capital invested or employed each year in trade, traffic, merchandise, or any kind of compromise.

Seventh—The property, of whatever kind, of all corporations over and above their capital stock, and all money and funds held by any such corporation in trust or deposit for persons or corporations of this State, and used in trade or commerce for the benefit of such persons or corporations.

Eighth—The capital stock of all banks or corporations doing business in this State, not expressly exempted from taxation by their charters granted by this State.

Ninth—Household goods, silver plate and jewelry, to an amount in excess of five hundred dollars in each household.

That section seven of the act recited in the above mentioned title, and approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be so amended and re-enacted as to read as follows:

That no city or other municipal corporation shall levy a tax for any purpose which shall exceed two and three-quarters per centum on the assessed cash value of all the property therein listed for taxation, except the city of New Orleans, which may levy a tax of two and three-quarters per centum; nor shall the police jury of any parish levy a tax for any parish purposes, except to pay indebtedness incurred prior to the passage of this act, during any year, which shall exceed one hundred per centum of the State tax for that year, unless such excess, whether levied by village, city or parochial authorities, shall first be sanctioned by a vote of a majority of the said voters of said village, city or parish, at an election held for that purpose. No per capita tax, except the poll tax authorized by the constitution, shall be assessed or collected in this State.

That section forty-nine of the act recited in the above mentioned title, and approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be so amended and re-enacted as to read as follows:

That the tax collectors, outside of the city of New Orleans, shall receive annually, as compensation for making the assessment of taxable property, five per centum on the amount of taxes assessed or levied on such property. The Board of Assessors for the city of New Orleans shall receive annually, as compensation for making an assessment of taxable property, two per centum on the amount of taxes assessed or levied on such property. The poll tax shall be no longer a subject of assessment, the compensation so fixed to be paid in the manner provided by law, after a copy of the roll, to be lodged with the Auditor of Public Accounts shall have been received by him; provided, that no tax collector outside of the city of New Orleans shall receive less than three hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars for performing the duties herein imposed on him by this section. Each assessor for the city of New Orleans shall be allowed a payment in advance upon his earnings, as such, in the sum of two thousand dollars, and such advance shall be payable to such assessors, respectively, in two equal installments, one thereof on the first day of April, and the other thereof on the first day of July of each year; and the advances so made shall be deducted from the compensation to which said assessors will be entitled on their final settlement with the Auditor of Public Accounts.

That section fifty-six of the act recited in the above mentioned title, and approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be so amended and re-enacted as to read as follows:

"That in all cases of neglect or refusal to pay their licenses, of any description, by any person, firm, company or corporation doing business in this State, the tax collectors shall give ten days' written or printed notice to such delinquent taxpayer to pay such license; and if, at the expiration of said notice, the licenses, together with all costs, be not fully settled, the tax collector may, without any legal formality, proceed to seize and sell, after ten days' advertisement, the property, rights and credits of such delinquent taxpayer, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the claims of the State, as aforesaid, together with all legal costs and charges.

That section sixty one of the act recited in the abovementioned title, and approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be so amended and re-enacted as to read as follows:

That the tax collectors shall be authorized and required to collect all back taxes not overdue more than two years, for which they shall received a commission of ten per cent on all collections."

That section sixty-six of the act recited in the above mentioned title, and approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be so amended and re-enacted as to read as follows:

That on the second Monday of December in each year it shall be the duty of every tax collector in every parish of the State to render to the parish recorder thereof, and in the city of New Orleans to the recorder of mortgages, a list, in alphabetical order, of the names of the owners of all lands or lots within his parish or district, on which all taxes and penalties due by such owner have not been paid or fully realized by a sale of the property assessed; and he shall distinctly set forth that, after diligent inquiry, he could not find other property liable to seizure and sale sufficient to pay the taxes due, which list shall contain a description of the lands and lots, as set forth in his assessment rolls. The following oath shall be attached to such list:

I, ———, tax collector of ———— parish, or district, do solemnly swear that the taxes on the lands, or lots, in the above list have not been paid by the owners thereof for the year ——; that I have received no other part or the same than as therein set forth, and that after diligent inquiry I have found no other property liable to seizure and sale for the same. So help me God.

A—— B——, Tax Collector,
Parish of ————.

All fees, now allowed by law to the Auditor of Public Accounts for services, as such, or otherwise, shall be paid into the State treasury, and be placed to the credit of the interest tax fund.

That section seventy-five of the act recited in the above mentioned title, and approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and be so amended and re-enacted to read as follows:

That the following compensation is hereby allowed to tax collectors for collecting the taxes levied on the assessment rolls, to be computed on the sums actually collected and paid into the State treasury, to wit: In all parishes except the city of New Orleans, collectors shall receive ten per cent commission on all taxes and licenses collected by them and paid into the State treasury; in the city of New Orleans tax collectors shall receive, on all taxes collected by them and paid into the State treasury, in the First District two and a half per cent; in the Second District three per cent; in the Third and Fourth Districts tax collectors shall receive, on all taxes collected by them and paid into the treasury, a commission of eight per cent; in the Fifth District the tax collector shall receive, on all taxes collected by him and paid into the treasury, a commission of ten per cent; in the Sixth District the tax collector shall receive, on all taxes collected by him and paid into the treasury, a commission of ten per cent. In addition to the aforesaid compensation, each tax collector shall be entitled to collect and receive from each taxpayer, after the publication of the notice required by law, twenty-five cents for each notice and two dollars for each seizure made."

That section seventy-seven of the act recited in the above mentioned title, and approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, be so amended and re-enacted as to read as follows:

That within the first five days of every month it shall be the duty of the tax collectors in and for the city of New Orleans to have their respective accounts settled for all taxes collected or moneys received on account of the State during the preceding month, and to pay the same over to the State treasury, and for that purpose the said tax collectors shall make and transmit to the Auditor of Public Accounts a statement whether they have or have not collected any taxes or licenses within the preceding month, and with an oath taken and subscribed appended thereto that the same contains a faithful account of all taxes collected and the amount received, if any, from licenses to persons pursuing trades, professions or taxed occupations, and it shall be the duty of the several tax collectors of the other parishes of this State to have their accounts settled, and to make payment and statement as hereinbefore prescribed, within the first ten days of April, July and October, respectively, for all taxes collected and moneys received for licenses for the preceding quarter, and such payments and statements for the last quarter shall be made at the time prescribed in the final settlement of the year: provided, that all tax collectors shall be and are hereby authorized, in making each settlement with the Auditor of Public Accounts, to deduct from such settlement the amount of commissions to which they are entitled by law for collecting licenses and taxes. The amount of parish taxes collected shall be paid and accounted for quarterly in like manner to the parish treasurer.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 6, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT No. 18.

Establishing an additional term of the district court in the parish of Carroll.

WHEREAS, Owing to the sickness of the Hon. Wade H. Hough, judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District, no term of the district court has been held in the parish of Carroll since the fourth Monday in May, 1871, and the next regular term not occurring until the fourth Monday in May, 1872, litigants in said parish are subject to great inconvenience and hardship by reason of the delay in the decision of their cases; therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened, That the judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District shall hold an additional term of his court in the parish of Carroll, beginning the third Monday in March, eighteen hundred and seventy-two. The judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District may omit holding the regular term of his court in the parish of Carroll, beginning on the fourth Monday in May, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, if in his opinion the requirements of justice will not suffer by such omission.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) O. H. BREWSTER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 6, 1872.
(Signed) H. C. WARMOTH,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
F. J. HERRON,
Secretary of State.

BANKS AND BANKING.

METROPOLITAN LOAN AND SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14.....Camp Street.....No. 14

(Under the City Hotel.)

Officers.

GEORGE H. BRAUGHN, President
Dr. J. WENZ, Vice President.
T. D. VAN HORN, Cashier.
WM. BOGEL, Chairman Finance Committee.

Directors.

GEORGE H. BRAUGHN, WILLIAM BOGEL,
MICHAEL FRANK, J. HASSINGER,
LOUIS LEONHARD, J. M. WAGNER,
Dr. W. H. HIRE, P. W. DIELMAN,
Dr. J. WENZ.

This Bank Allows Interest on Deposits,

And is prepared to make liberal advances on Stocks, Bonds, State, City and Government Securities; also on pledge of Diamonds, Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Firearms, Pianos, and every description of valuable property. jn5 eod 1y

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A National Savings Bank.

CHARTERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE United States, March, 1865.

Thirty-three branch offices have already been established throughout the country.

Principal Office:

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
J. W. ALVORD, President. D. L. EATON, Actuary

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH:

114.....Carondelet street.....114

New Orleans, Louisiana.

Deposits of any amount received. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits are payable on demand with interest due. SIX PER CENT interest paid or compounded, free of all taxes semi-annually each year. Especial advantages afforded to trustees, guardians and others having in charge trust funds; also, to societies, lodges, divisions and associations. Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand in currency or gold, with interest due. Deposits can be made by express, on bank draft, or postal money order. Deposits received from individuals, firms, societies and corporations, subject to check at sight.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was incorporated for the special benefit of the freedmen of the South, but it offers its advantages to all classes alike. As a national institution, subject at all times to the supervision of the Congress of the United States, its honesty and integrity are constantly assured.

OFFICE HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday nights from six to eight o'clock.

C. D. STUERKVANT,
Cashier New Orleans Branch.

mh17 1y

INSURANCE.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 161 BROADWAY.

Assets Over $8,000,000.

SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH OFFICE,

31.....Carondelet Street.....31

New Orleans.

A. N. CRAIG, Manager.
COLONEL R. N. OGDEN, General Agent.
mh9 1m

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	$102,030 53	
On Marine Risks	49,403 64	
On River Risks	74,365 59	
	$224,872 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 28—	150,510 09
Taxes	13,413 79	
General Expenses	27,012 72	
Discount on Premiums	16,071 91	
Interest on Scrips	47,424 42	
Re-insurances	3,114 28—	117,507 33
Amount reserved for unadjusted losses less savings	6,779 04	
	$274,773 25	
Less—Discount and interest, and profit and loss	27,545 80	
		218,799 55
Net Profit		$13,016 00

The Company have the following Assets, estimated at the lowest market cash values, viz:

485 Consolidated and Railroad City Bonds	$339,435 00
6 State Bonds	5,160 00
44 City Seven Per Cent Bonds	33,630 75
4 I. O. O. F. Bonds	4,000 00
3 Grand Lodge of Louisiana Bonds	3,000 00
2 N. O. Turners' Association	1,000 00
600 Shares N. O. Gas Light Company*	99,000 00
224 Shares Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	36,000 00
350 Shares Union Bank of Louisiana*	11,900 00
233 Shares Canal Bank*	9,372 00
50 Shares Crescent City Bank	1,200 00
50 Shares Louisiana State Bank*	5,900 00
50 Shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	1,890 00
30 Shares Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
5 Shares Merchants' Bank	325 00
Loans on Pledge	54,863 45
Loans on Mortgage	72,450 00
Bills Receivable	2,900 00
Scrip of other Insurance Companies	6,381 60
State Coupons	3,457 20
Premiums in course of collection	23,090 00
Cash on hand	63,206 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,
E. Biscoe,	Henry Renshaw,
I. H. Marks,	W. E. Seymour,
J. Weis,	R. S. Venables,
W. A. Kent,	Richard Flower,
Hugh Wilson	Thomas Sloo.

ja27 1y

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

No. 104 Canal street.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

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

On fire risks		$757,573 63
On marine risks		102,806 61
On river risks		239,680 38
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		103,596 8
Bills receivable		57,755 43
Premiums in course of collection		62,023 94
State bonds		1,500 00
Scrip of other companies		6,112 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company		19,800 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press		2,500 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		361,502 89
Total assets		$1,485,189 57
Less—Unclaimed interest and interest payable July next on all outstanding scrips of the company	$78,745 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 67

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

P. FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the third day of June, 1871.

JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the third day of June, 1871, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of thirty per cent on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending thirty-first of May, 1871 for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also, to pay on and after the second Monday in July next the whole issues of Scrip for the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, and six per cent interest on all outstanding scrip of the company.

DIRECTORS:

P. Fourchy,	L. F. Generes,
P. Maspero,	P. S. Wilts,
D. McCoard,	S. Z. Relf,
M. Puig,	Joseph Hoy,
D. A. Chaffraix,	Charles Lafitte

fe14 1y J. J. Fernandez.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 1870, $892,742 07.

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

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

Directors.

George Urquhart,	M. Payro,
A. Rochereau,	Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock,	Augustus Reichard,
A. Schreiber,	Ernest Miltenberger,
Charles Lafitte,	W. S. 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		$409,016 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	43,819 21	
Discount in lieu of scrip, stamps, expenses, interest account, etc., less discount, etc.	50,103 53	
		231,557 2