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 ..	38 ..	50 ..	90 ..	125 ..
Three	30 ..	53 ..	70 ..	110 ..	175 ..
Four	38 ..	67 ..	90 ..	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 ..

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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 REFORM PARTY.

Defining its Position—Social Equality—Attitude of the Democracy—Speech of Hon. I. N. Marks.

The speech of Mr. I. N. Marks at the meeting of the Tenth Ward Reform Club, Monday evening, was reported by one of the most accurate shorthand writers in the city, and has been since revised by Mr. Marks, to whom we are under obligations for a copy.

Want of space compels us to omit the publication of a portion of the speech, but we reproduce as follows:

DEFINING HIS POSITION.

Now, fellow-citizens, I desire to come down to our own time. When, two years since, in the State of Virginia, an attempt was made to organize a new party, between the Republican party on the one side and the Democratic party on the other, that effort met with the very same resistance that the movement for reform is now encountering in Louisiana. Three leading gentlemen of Virginia—Mr. A. H. Stuart, Mr. Baldwin and Governor Robinson, of Abingdon—inaugurated the movement in the State of Virginia. These men were for the time being the most unpopular men of the State of Virginia, and to-day are its political prophets. At the two meetings I have addressed, one in the first ward and one in the second ward, I uttered certain sentiments, and I do not intend to night to abate one jot or tittle of what I declared at either meeting. [Applause.] I intend to more clearly define and explain what I there stated. I declared that I believed it to be our duty, as the very first element of success in this contest, that we should come forward and cheerfully recognize all the civil and political rights of the colored citizens of Louisiana guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana. [Applause.] I endeavored to explain what those civil and political rights were. I either signally failed in my explanation, or I have been most grossly misrepresented since. If I understand the purport of this movement, it is to build up in Louisiana an honest man's party [cheers]: that this is what we set forth in our public addresses; that we mean exactly what we say, and that we intend religiously to carry it out. [Applause.] Before any citizen of Louisiana can register as a voter, or cast a vote at the ensuing election, he has to take an oath to support the constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana. I presume it is not the intention of any honest man to pronounce that oath with his lips and break it in his heart. [Applause.] I presume that if he takes the oath to support these constitutions, and the laws made in pursuance of these constitutions, he intends religiously to observe that obligation. I shall certainly do so myself. Let us see what we are called upon to support. I want to show that when I spoke at previous meetings, from memory, though I did not state correctly the exact language of the constitution and the laws, yet I gave their effect. Section one of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States reads as follows:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The fifteenth amendment, section first, declares:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

We are called upon, when we cast our votes, to take an oath to support these amendments. Let us turn to our own State constitution. Title one, bill of rights, article thirteen, reads:

"All persons shall enjoy equal rights and privileges upon every conveyance of a public character, and all places of business or of public resort, or for which a license is required by either State, parish or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character, and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons without distinction on account of race or color; and that the status of the colored man, as now fixed by the constitution and laws of the United States, and by the constitution and laws of this State, shall be considered settled and irrevocable.

You will perceive that I, in my speeches, went no further than the address of the committee, which, in fact, covers the whole ground.

* * * * * *

ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Parish Committee has also assailed this movement. They find fault with you, citizens, who have determined to come forth from your homes and take part again in the politics of the State. They charged you with previous indifference to this duty, and now, that you have determined that this charge shall no longer be laid truthfully at your door, they find fault with you because you have resolved to perform the constitutional duties of a citizen. In their address the parish committee, speaking of you, says:

"It is this class, hitherto silent and idle spectators of the ruin of the State, and the trampling under foot of every sacred right of the citizen, which now comes forward at the eleventh hour, make a merit of its own dereliction of duty in the past and aspersing the motives and characters of citizens more devoted to their public duties;—meaning that they have been always more ready to hold public offices than yourselves, [laughter and cheers]—to foster schism among the people of the State, and now demands with supercilious arrogance the disbanding and surrender of an organization of fifty years, around which cluster the fondest memories of the brightest days of the State and nation, and which alike in defeat and victory has always been dear to the popular heart as the party of reform, progress and good government."

This the party of reform, progress and good government! This is the party that for so many years throughout this whole country has drawn its inspiration from the Tammany ring in the city of New York. This is the party whose Tammany ring has plundered forty millions of dollars from the people of the city of New York. This is the party to which they ask you now to surrender this movement, and to place in control of this State. Even were it possible for the Democratic party to carry the State of Louisiana, I, as one citizen, would not unite my political destinies with that party, with its antecedents of the last ten years. But is an impossible for the Democratic party to carry the State of Louisiana next fall as it for me to become Emperor of France. Why, there is no portion of the colored element of Louisiana that would unite with the Democratic party. Is there a solitary word in the address of the Democratic State Central Committee upon the rights of the colored citizens, or in the address of the parish committee? Do they not ignore them entirely? And yet they are willing to receive office at their hands, and to come forward and take the oaths I have read to you this evening in order to hold those offices. [Cheers.]

An Iowa merchant sent a dunning letter to a man, who replied by return mail: "You say that you hold my note yet. That is all right; perfectly right. Just keep holding it, and if you find your hands slipping spit on them and try it again. Yours affectionately."

——— ——— according to the best of my ability and understanding. So help me God."

REFORMERS VS. DEMOCRATS.

I have held no office in the State of Louisiana since the passage of this constitution. In fact, I never held political office in my life, unless the humble position of alderman of the Second Municipality twenty two years ago may have been called a political office; but there are gentlemen in the city of New Orleans now belonging to the Democratic party who have assailed the position I have taken under this constitution and under these laws, within the last few days, who have held office and have taken that very oath I have read to you. [Loud applause.] And I will go further. There are gentlemen in the city of New Orleans to-day, connected with the Democratic parcy who assail this position of mine and are endeavoring to create prejudice against this movement, who are anxious to take office again, and are ready to take that oath over again. ["That's so," laughter and prolonged applause.] If this is an honest man's party and we come forward to support this constitution, and are ready to take these oaths, we must carry them out in good faith. [Cheers.] We can not succeed as a party in this State without we can bring into co-operation with us at least a portion of the colored element of the State—unless we impress upon the minds of these people that we are truthful, sincere and honest in the declarations we are now making. [Applause.]

We took no part in the making of this constitution; we took part in placing these amendments in the constitution of the United States, and we can not unmake them. "Revolutions never go backward," and these amendments will stand where they are. It would be utterly impossible to change them, even though every Southern State would rise and demand their change. Therefore, we have but one duty to perform. If we are determined to go into this canvass and endeavor to redeem this State, we have to come forward and take the oaths to support the constitution of the State of Louisiana. Are we we ready to do this, or are we prepared to remain in the state of vassalage under which we have lived for the last four years? Are we willing, by our indifference, by our supineness, by our foolish and abstract prejudices, to lay down our arms and to continue to live under such a government as we have had in the State these last four years? If we are, it appears to me that the little we have left at the present moment will become so completely exhausted during the next four years that if we desire to leave the State we will have nothing to take with us. [Laughter and cheers.]

ON SOCIAL EQUALITY.

It was stated in one of the public prints that I had come out in favor of social equality. I thought I was so well known in the city of New Orleans that I would have received credit for more intelligence than to have uttered such an absurd and preposterous idea. As my friend, Colonel Breaux, very wisely remarked, there is no social equality in the white race, there is no social equality in the black race, and there can be no social equality between the two races. The social distinctions of human society are as well marked as the strata of the earth, and they are both the work of the same great Power. No human laws can change them, and I should have sunk myself in my own self-respect if I could have uttered such a sentiment or entertained it for a moment. The *Times* fully expresses my ideas on this subject in a little article which appeared in its columns a few days since. It said:

"The remark of Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, that there never was and never can be such a thing as social equality, is based on sound philosophical principles. Social equality, were such a thing possible, would render the privacy of home impossible, destroy all the sacred and endearing ties on which domestic happiness is founded, and in making all things common would go to the extreme of making them unclean. Every free human being is the architect of his or her own social status and the sole judge of the extent to which social privileges may be accorded. It, therefore, requires a community of purpose to create a condition of social equality between any two human beings, and to make such a condition universal is to make every human being exactly alike in appearance, sentiment and mental capacity."

In the able and eloquent address drawn up by my friend, H. N. Ogden, Esq., of the central committee of the Reform party, it was declared: "A cordial union is now to be formed upon the platform of perfect equality." Again, speaking of those in possession of the State government, the address goes on to say:

They are, besides, strongly entrenched behind these infamous laws, which virtually take away our right of franchise; and if, in the approaching contest, they are to be dislodged, and Louisiana liberated, you may depend upon it these results can only be accomplished by an earnest and united effort of our entire population, both white and black, cordially co-operating for this great purpose, forgetful of all past differences and prejudices, looking simply to the future of our State, and cordially agreeing that for all time to come there shall be no distinction, political or civil, between the people of Louisiana on account of race or color; and that the status of the colored man, as now fixed by the constitution and laws of the United States, and by the constitution and laws of this State, shall be considered settled and irrevocable.

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An Iowa merchant sent a dunning letter to a man, who replied by return mail: "You say that you hold my note yet. That is all right; perfectly right. Just keep holding it, and if you find your hands slipping spit on them and try it again. Yours affectionately."

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.

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OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

61 ..... Camp street 61

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, January 31, 1871.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1870:

Amount of premiums for the year ending thirty-first Decembe via.:

On Fire Risks	$102,060 88	
On Marine Risks	48,465 64	
On River Risks	74,305 59	
	$224,832 11	
Add— Unterminated Risks for 1869..	51,511 00	
		$276,343 11
Deduct— Unterminated Risks for 1870..	$45,612 00	
Return Premiums	914 56	
		46,526 56
Net earned premiums for 1870		$229,816 55
Losses paid during same period viz.:		
On Fire Risks	$78,539 00	
On Marine Risks	51,005 61	
On River Risks	20,964 38—150,510 02	
Taxes	13,913 79	
General Expenses	37,012 72	
Discount on Premiums	16,031 91	
Interest on Scrips	47,434 42	
Re-insurances	3,114 38—117,507 22	
Amount reserved for unadjusted losses less savings	6,739 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	$328,435 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
50 Shares Crescent City Bank	1,200 00
99 Shares Louisiana State Bank*	5,900 00
50 Shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	1,800 00
30 Shares Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
5 Shares Merchants' Bank	325 00
Loans on Pledge	54,863 45
Loans on Mortgage	72,450 00
Bills Receivable	2,300 00
Scrip of other Insurance Companies	6,381 60
State Coupons	3,457 20
Premiums in course of collection	28,000 00
Cash on hand	63,286 82
Total	$774,061 82

*Including Dividends.

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

THOMAS SLOO, President

THOMAS ANDERSON, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty first day of January, 1871.

ANDREW HERO, Jr., Notary Public.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent interest on the outstanding Certificates of Profits, on and after the second Monday of February, 1871; also, fifty per cent on the balance of the scrip of the year 1858, payable on and after the third Monday in March, 1871, and they have further declared a dividend of ten per cent on the net earned Participating Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the twentieth day of March next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.

JOHN G. GAINES, Vice President.

THOMAS ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

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

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IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF JEAN M. T. MICHON.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, February 9, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE seventh day of February, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Jean M. T. Michon, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the sixth day of April, A. D. 1872, at nine o'clock A. M.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal.

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ESTATE OF JOHN J. BROWN.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 20, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of John J. Brown, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 41 Exchange place, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before D. Augustin, Register, on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.

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ESTATE OF OSCAR LANAUX.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, District of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 5, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Oscar Lanaux, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans, and State of Louisiana, who was adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the Customhouse building, in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, before C. S. Kellogg, Register, on the twenty-third day of March, A. D. 1872, at nine o'clock A. M.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.

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CONSTABLES' SALES.

Ernest Haistre vs. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson. Third Justice Court for the Parish of Orleans. No. 7358.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. John P. Montamat, Third Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction on FRIDAY, March 22, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., at my warehouse, No. 33 Exchange alley, the following property, to wit—

ONE LOT OF FURNITURE.

Seized in the above entitled and numbered suit, as per inventory deposited in my office.

Terms—Cash on the spot.

mh12 17 22 WILLIAM WEEKS, Constable.

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		239,680 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	410,922 8
Notes secured by pledge	103,596 8
Bills receivable	57,755 43
Premiums in course of collection	62,923 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	2,300 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	$1,493,189 57
Less—Unclaimed interest and interest payable July next on all outstanding scrips of the company	$78,745 90
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 90
	$1,002,131 67

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

P. FOURCHY, President.

G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

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

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

JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Notary Public.

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

DIRECTORS:

P. Fourchy,	L. F. Generes,
P. Maspero,	F. S. Wiltz,
D. McCoard,	S. Z. Relf,
M. Puig,	Joseph Hoy,
D. A. Chaffraix,	Charles Lanitte
	J. J. Fernandez.

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NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 1870, $292,742 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. Rocheteau,	Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock,	Augustus Reichard,
A. Schreiber,	Ernest Miltenberger,
Charles Lafitte,	W. B. Schmidt,
T. Bailly Blanchard,	J. Tuyes.

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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	$198,572 50	
Marine premiums for the year	70,195 62	
River premiums for the year	222,613 88	
		$473,382 00
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		$400,010 91
Losses paid and estimated as follows:		
On fire risks	$45,799 95	
On marine risks	19,195 09	
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
Leaving net profits		$168,453 46
The company has the following assets:		
Bills receivable	$24,389 11	
Loans on bond and mortgage	91,143 33	
		$115,532 44
Loans on pledge of stocks at call	266,716 66	
Cash on hand	119,035 77	
		405,312 43
Real estate		75,000 00
City bonds, bank and other stocks		228,745 00
Premiums in course of collection		82,572 65
Total		$908,662 52
The company has also suspended—		
Notes, stocks and bonds		$283,246 25
Forfeited scrip		9,904 79
Less interest on scrip		53,459 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,
P. Simms,	E. H. Summers,
A. Kimer Bad	B. Newgass,

J. J. Garrard. my31 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. Blancand,	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. Gannoheau.	

OFFICERS:

E. GANUCHEAU, President.
A. BALDWIN, Vice President.
L. W. BAQUIÉ, 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,
E. H. Burton,	Henry Rice,
W. R. Fish,	L. L. Levy,
O. F. Thelsman,	Florence Pfister,
Louis Faessel,	J. F. Kranz,
Henry Ellermann,	Dr. S. S. Wood,
Henry Bensel, Jr.,	Alfred Shaw
Charles Kummel,	R. S. Chevalley,
Christian Mehle,	J. H. Norton,
B. H. Schene,	J. M. G. Parker,
	August Bernard.

fe10 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

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MARY L. McCAULY VS. CHARLES A. MEYERS—No. 27,105.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTY-seventh day of November, 1871, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Mary L. McCauly vs. Charles A. Meyers—No. 27,105.

On motion of John H. Cooney, of counsel for plaintiff, and on producing due proof of plaintiff's demand—

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered against the defendant, Charles Appel Meyers, on the eighth instant, be now confirmed and made final, and accordingly that there be judgment in favor of Mary L. McCauly, plaintiff, and against her said husband, Charles Appel Meyers, defendant, decreeing a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains heretofore existing between them, and that she be restored to the exclusive management and control of her separate estate; that the said defendent be condemned to pay to plaintiff the sum of four thousand dollars, with legal interest from the fourth day of July, 1863, until paid, and costs of suit, the whole with mortgage and privilege granted by law to married women to secure their paraphernal rights.

Judgment rendered November 27, 1871.

Signed December 2, 1871.

PAUL E. THEARD, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this twentieth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and the ninety-sixth year of the independence of the United States.

fe22 mh15 23* L. F. AICKLEN, Deputy Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF ELIZA F. FORSTER, BANKrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1172.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Eliza F. Forster, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition.

mh10 law 3t E. E. NORTON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF FREDERICK SEIP, BANKrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1130.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of of Frederick Seip, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana.

mh9 law3t E. E. NORTON, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF RICHARD G. WOOTEN, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 855.

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE ESTATE are hereby notified that the second and third general meeting of the creditors will be held at the office of Donatien Augustin, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, No. 126 Exchange alley, at the city of New Orleans, on the second day of April, 1872, at twelve o'clock M.

E. E. NORTON, Assignee.

mh17 3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF EDWIN M. WHITEMAN and Theodore McK. Whiteman, individually and as members of the firm of Whiteman, Brothers, Bankrupts.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1165.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Edwin M. Whiteman and The