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 84 Camp street. Terms: $10 a year; $5 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 ..	80 ..	125 ..
Three	30 ..	52 ..	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 ..

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

Second page monthly advertisements, each square, $8 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 COURTS.

United States District Court—In Bankruptcy.

It was ordered in the bankruptcy matter of Charles H. Chase that E. E. Norton, assignee, Simeon Hopkins, Jr., J. J. Eustis, F. S. McKay, Charles A. Chase, tutor of his minor children, the Citizens' Bank, William Rainey, Mrs. A. P. Matthews, wife of Chase, and her husband and the city of New Orleans show cause on the twentieth of May why Felix Larue and Alexander Dufilho should not be paid by the assignee the following sums: To Felix Larue, $5000; to A. Dufilho, $3000; out of the proceeds of sale in the assignee's hands.

In the bankruptcy matter of François Mouney, John L. Sterry's mortgage be recognized on lot No. 114 of square No. 6, being the holder of a note of $1000, drawn by the bankrupt to his own order.

In the case of J. McCurrad et als. against the steamer Cherokee, time to advise was taken.

The libel of D. and J. Cooke against the steamer Camelia, was dismissed and the release bond canceled.

J. R. Barrimore vs. steamer Pioneer.—The court took time to advise.

United States Circuit Court.

Mr. Justice J. P. Bradley arrived yesterday and took his seat on the bench, together with Judge W. B. Woods.

The principal case tried yesterday was the cotton tie suit of Cook against Beard, for an infringement on his patent. This case was continued. Among the grounds set up in defense, was that the "open slot" was not patentable, being in universal use, and a pair of hames were filed in evidence, showing that this slot had been used as a fastening for ages.

Fourth District Court.

Daniel and J. D. Edwards vs. George A. Fosdick et al.—The plaintiffs claim from the defendants $186 14 for non-delivery of eleven bundles of iron pipe, shipped to them on board the schooner H. P. Russell, belonging to defendants. And they also claim the sum of $755 69 for loss sustained by the non-delivery in due season of the remainder of their consignment consisting in iron pipe and fittings, owing to the deviation of the schooner from her shortest course from Boston to New Orleans.

The answer says that the defendants have delivered to the plaintiffs all the freight shipped to them; that owing to the rough weather and heavy seas encountered by the vessel during the voyage the packages containing plaintiff's goods were broken loose and the goods separated and somewhat injured as to the order; that all the shippers at Boston agreed that the vessel should proceed to the port of New York to finish loading, and in doing so she was filled up sooner than could have been done by remaining in Boston until she found a full cargo.

Judge Theard decided that the plaintiffs were entitled to a judgment for the "eleven bundles" not delivered to them, and upon the claim of damages for non-delivery in time, owing to the deviation of the vessel, ruled as follows: The law said that the master of the vessel, "having commenced his voyage, must proceed to the place of his destination, without delay and without stopping at any intermediate port or deviating from the straight and shortest course." Abbott on Shipping, fifth edition, page 441; 3 Kent, fifth edition, page 209. This rule is not without exception. The vessel may deviate for repairs, to avoid pirates; why not to complete the cargo of the vessel, if it is shown that no delay and no injury have resulted from the deviation? That is the question presented in this case.

The evidence shows that it very often takes in the summer months ten weeks to load in Boston. Then the loss of eighteen days in New York, where the schooner put in to fill her cargo, and the three or five days which are lost in going by New York, have not rendered that voyage unusually long. The deviation, far from lengthening the same, has been advantageous to the plaintiffs, for the vessel might have remained another month, and possibly six weeks, in the port of Boston. Nor does the fact that the vessel was advertised to sail with dispatch mean anything else than she was to leave as soon as loaded. With dispatch does not refer to any particular time.

That part of plaintiffs' claim for damages is, therefore, dismissed, and let them have judgment for the amount of the eleven bundles of iron pipe which are missing. Judgment accordingly.

Sixth District Court.

The principal event yesterday morning was the appearance of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, several Senators, State tax collectors, assessors, and other officials, called thither by a suit in which the plaintiff sues the Union League Club for rent of rooms, alleged to have been occupied by its members.

In the case of Mary Johns vs. H. J. Brinker, captain of the steamboat Maria Louise, in which plaintiff claims $10,000 damages for an assault, exceptions were argued by counsel for defendant this morning.

1. That the case was already pending in the United States District Court, the plaintiff having sued in that court for wages, medical expenses, and costs of travel coming from Shreveport to New Orleans.

2. That it being a civil case of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, the United States District Court alone had exclusive original cognizance.

The court, in overruling the exceptions, claimed that he had concurrent jurisdiction for the amount claimed here in excess of what plaintiff sued for in the United States Court.

Edward R. Hogan has entered suit in this court against Leonce N. Olivier, claiming $500. Petitioner alleges that in February, 1871, he entered into a written contract with defendant to construct a two-story fancy cottage on the southwest corner of Johnson and Kerlerec streets, for the sum of $3000, payable in the manner following: First payment, $1000, when foundations are made and first tier of joists set; also, first story frame put up; second payment, $1000, when second story frame is set, framing of roof, house inclosed and slated; third payment, $1000, when building is completed and keys delivered.

The builder was to be allowed to make use of all second-handed materials in the shape of bricks, lumber, etc. All new materials employed were to be good. Petitioner avers that defendant, Olivier, who is an architect and builder, constructed said building about the twenty-fourth of May, 1871, on which day petitioner, who knows nothing about buildings, supposing the same to have been constructed according to agreement, and not aware of its original defects, took possession of the same and paid the price stipulated, together with all charges for extra work. After taking possession he discovered it was not constructed according to contract. The materials were defective, the lumber green, the roof leaked, etc. Hence the action.

Eighth District Court.

State of Louisiana ex rel. Stephens vs. James Graham, Auditor of Public Accounts—Dibble, J.—This is an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the Auditor to issue certificates of indebtedness in favor of the relator, who is the holder and owner of four certain orders for $100 each, drawn by the Attorney General upon the Auditor for the rent of office occupied by the Attorney General.

An act of the Legislature, No. 100 of 1868, authorizes the Attorney General to rent an office at the expense of the State, but the Legislature of 1872 failed to make an appropriation to meet the expense.

The relator prays that the Auditor may be compelled to issue certificates of indebtedness under section 187 of the Revised Statutes.

I recently decided in the case of James & Bynum vs. the State Auditor, that the section 187 aforesaid has been repealed, and the Auditor of Public Account has no longer the authority to issue certificates of indebtedness under the seal of his office; therefore the relief sought by the relator cannot be granted, and it is ordered that the writ of mandamus be refused.

David Stewart vs. New Orleans Sugar Shed Company.—This case, involving certain important principles touching the relations between sugar merchants and the company, was submitted some time ago, but the court stating that it could make nothing out of the evidence, ordered it to be fixed for argument.

Congratulations Pouring In—George Wilkes.

This is a New York special to the St. Louis *Republican:*

NEW YORK, May 10.—Mr. Greeley entered his private office at 1:30 P. M. to-day, and in another minute was buried up to his eyes in an avalanche of congratulatory letters and dispatches, that continue to pour in upon him. He laughingly complained of the statement in the morning papers that he was up at Chappaqua on his farm for the purpose of being interviewed, and to put himself on record as the farmers' candidate, and said he disliked to see interviewers, in consequence of the trespass on his time. So far as regarded the farming part of the statement, he was just going along as he always had done. In relation to the political situation, he has only to say that everything looks bright, and the nomination has shown him what a powerful array of friends he has. His time is so occupied that all the while he is in conversation with callers he never ceases to write. He not only looks hearty and well, but remarkably cheerful and pleasant.

WILKES INDORSES GREELEY.

George Wilkes' paper has a three-column review of the Cincinnati convention, embracing one of the most enthusiastic indorsements of Greeley that has yet appeared. Concerning the convention, Wilkes says Greeley was the expressed second choice of almost every delegation. "We do not hesitate to declare, on our own personal observation as a delegate, that at no time, from Monday morning till Friday noon, had any of the candidates even the shadow of a chance for the Presidential nomination except Horace Greeley. It is true that the name of Mr. Adams led the balloting, and at one time was within forty-nine votes of an apparent victory. But every delegation sat all the while with pencil anxiously in hand, ready to record a change of vote the moment the Adams tide should rise too high for Mr. Greeley's safety. The decisive action took place on the sixth ballot, at which period the impatience of the convention could be restrained no longer. Screaming chairmen sprang to their feet in all portions of the hall, anxious to place their delegations well on the victorious record, and then the convention got its choice. This decision was not the result of any accident or bargain. Nothing engineered for Mr. Greeley except the inherent force of his own popularity, which constantly worked him ahead and which burst all bounds and carried him in with a tempest of applause. The people intend to stand by him. The unmistakable response which is now pealing from all parts of the country, particularly from the entire South, and conspicuously from the Irish and Germans, deprives us of all uneasiness upon this subject; and here we will embrace the opportunity to make an explanation of the reason we did introduce the name of Sumner to the convention, after having so long advocated it as our first choice, was that the distinguished Senator, though sympathizing with the convention and its purposes, declared to us in personal conversation held with him, a few days before we left for Cincinnati, that he did not desire to have his name put in nomination for the Presidency.

We assume, of course, the Cincinnati nomination will be indorsed by the Baltimore convention. The truth is, the Democratic masses have themselves taken up this question of indorsing the Cincinnati nominees just as the Republican masses are breaking from their old leaders. In the first place, Horace Greeley represents not only the reform sentiment, but the revised political sentiment of the entire nation, and through his candidacy the convention feels that it will commence a new era of national regeneration. It is only of secondary importance whether the Baltimore convention indorses the nomination of Greeley or not. We, who have nominated him, intend to stand by him, without regard to the action of any political combinations or pretended political leaders whatsoever. We believe most likely the result of the canvass will be that Greeley, after the ninth of July, will be without an opponent in the field—a state of things which we should exceedingly deplore. We desire especially that there shall be one candidate against him, and that that candidate be Ulysses S. Grant. Against him and the corruption with which he has signalized his gross administration, we desire to wage war to the knife.

Greatest Real Estate Sale in Texas.

The Houston *Union* of Thursday says:

Mr. T. W. House this day closed the purchase of the celebrated estate of John D. Waters, comprising nine thousand acres of Brazos bottom land, considered the richest land in the United States. The crops of this plantation in 1862 sold for $196,000. At the present time 1000 acres are under cultivation—400 in sugar cane, 300 in corn and 300 in cotton. It has a sugar house upon it costing $75,000, and a mansion costing $25,000, yet Mr. House secures the prize for the sum of $100,000 in gold. The bargain is closed, gold paid over, and T. W. House can now congratulate himself upon owning the finest and richest tract of land in America or Europe.

OFFICIAL.

TREATIES AND PROCLAMATIONS.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Supplemental Convention between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the Renunciation of Naturalization in certain Cases. Signed February 23, 1871; Ratified March 24, 1871; Ratifications exchanged May 4, 1871; Proclaimed May 5, 1871.

WHEREAS a convention supplemental to the convention of May 13, 1870, between the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concerning naturalization, was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the twenty-third day of February, 1871, which supplemental convention is word for word as follows:

Whereas, By the second article of the convention between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for regulating the citizenship of citizens and subjects of the contracting parties who have emigrated, or may emigrate, from the dominions of the one to those of the other party, signed at London on the thirteenth of May, 1870, it was stipulated that the manner in which the renunciation by such citizens and subjects of their naturalization, and the resumption of their native allegiance may be made and publicly declared, should be agreed upon by the governments of the respective countries, the President of the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of effecting such agreement, have resolved to conclude a supplemental convention, and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Edward Thornton, Knight Commander of the most honorable Order of the Bath, and her envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, who have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Any person, being originally a citizen of the United States who had previously to May 13, 1870, been naturalized as a British subject, may, at any time before August 10, 1872, and any British subject who, at the date first aforesaid, had been naturalized as a citizen within the United States, may, at any time before May 12, 1872, publicly declare his renunciation of such naturalization by subscribing an instrument in writing, substantially in the form hereunto appended, and designated as annex A.

Such renunciation, by an original citizen of the United States, of British nationality, shall, within the territories and jurisdiction of the United States, be made in duplicate, in the presence of any court authorized by law for the time being to admit aliens to naturalization, or before the clerk or prothonotary of any such court; if the declarant be beyond the territories of the United States, it shall be made in duplicate, before any diplomatic or consular officer of the United States. One of such duplicates shall remain of record in the custody of the court or officer in whose presence it was made; the other shall be, without delay, transmitted to the Department of State.

Such renunciation, if declared by an original British subject, of his acquired nationality as a citizen of the United States, shall, if the declarant be in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be made in duplicate, in the presence of a justice of the peace; if elsewhere in Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any judge of civil or criminal jurisdiction, of any justice of the peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which the declarant is, to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose; if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any officer in the diplomatic or consular service of Her Majesty.

ARTICLE II.

The contracting parties hereby engage to communicate each to the other, from time to time, lists of the persons who, within their respective dominions and territories, or before their diplomatic and consular officers, have declared their renunciation of naturalization, with the dates and places of making such declarations, and such information as to the abode of the declarants, and the times and places of their naturalization, as they may have furnished.

ARTICLE III.

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as may be convenient.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Washington the twenty-third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

HAMILTON FISH.
EDW'D THORNTON.

ANNEX A.

I, A. B., of [insert abode], being originally a citizen of the United States of America [or a British subject], and having become naturalized within the dominions of her Britannic Majesty as a British subject [or as a citizen within the United States of America], do hereby renounce my naturalization as a British subject [or citizen of the United States], and declare that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a citizen of the United States [or British subject].

(Signed) A. B.

Made and subscribed to before me, ——, in [insert country or other subdivision, and State, province, colony, legation, or consulate] this —— day of ——, 187-.

(Signed) E. F.,
Justice of the Peace, [or other title]

HAMILTON FISH,
EDW'D THORNTON.

And whereas the said supplemental convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in this city on the fourth day of May, 1871, by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, and Sir Edward Thornton, K. C. B., Her Britannic Majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary accredited to this government, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said supplemental convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

CONSTABLES' SALES.

George F. Baumann vs. John Shields—Seventh Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 436.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS TO me directed by the Hon. P. Gallaher, Seventh Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, I will proceed to sell at public auction, in front of the Courthouse on Magazine and Delachaise streets, on MONDAY, May 22, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., the following described property, to wit—

One Stove and Cooking Utensils; one Safe; one Looking Glass; seven Cane-bottom Chairs; five Common Chairs; one Round Table; one Washstand; one Kitchen Table; one Armoir.

my9 12 22 JACOB JOACHIM, Constable.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

C. & F. F. CASE,

CHARLES CASE. FRANK P. CASE.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS,

No. 36 Natchez street, New Orleans,

Will practice in the several State and federal courts in this city. Special attention given to the prosecution and collection of claims before the departments at Washington. my11 7t

J. D. ROUSE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

No. 36 Natchez street,

Will remove to

No. 3 1-2 Carondelet Street, May 20.

my10 6t

A. HERO, JR.,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,

Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all business. ap19 1y eod

HAWKINS & THARP,

(J. HAWKINS—ISAIAH THARP.)

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

19.....Commercial Place.....19

NEW ORLEANS.

Prompt attention given to all business in the State and United States Courts. 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 68
On marine risks		163,866 61
On river risks		239,680 35
Total premiums		$1,161,022 64
Less unearned premiums		222,422 00
Net earned premiums, May 31, 1871		$878,640 64
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$429,790 27	
On marine risks	69,230 27	
On river risks	72,791 63	
Total	$571,812 27	
Taxes	46,531 71	
Reinsurances and return premiums	30,069 37	
Total	$648,396 35	
Deduct interest, less expenses	33,369 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 [illegible]
Notes secured by pledge	102,596 [illegible]
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	19,200 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
Stock Opera House Association	3,000 00
Judgments	18,134 10
Cash on hand	203,363 89
Total assets	$1,482,109 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	129,890 00
Unearned premiums on May 31, 1871	222,422 00— $461,057 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
J. J. Fernandez.	

jes 1y

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

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.

my12 1y

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Twenty-second Annual Statement.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 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	$186,572 50	
Marine premiums for the year	70,195 62	
River premiums for the year	222,613 88	
		$479,382 00
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		$400,010 98
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	
		231,587 23
Leaving net profits		$169,453 46

The company has the following assets:

Bills receivable	$24,389 11	
Loans on bond and mortgage	91,143 33	
		$115,523 44
Loans on pledge of stocks at call	208,716 66	
Cash on hand	119,095 77	
		405,812 43
Real estate		75,000 00
City bonds, bank and other stocks		229,745 0
Premiums in course of collection		82,572 65
Total		$908,653 52

The company has also suspended—

Notes, stocks and bonds	$263,246 25
Forfeited scrip	9,904 79
Less interest on scrip	53,489 29

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 1869, 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, y81 1y

INSURANCE.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Sixth Annual Statement.

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

Premiums received for the year ending March 31, 1872:

Fire		$56,612 65
Marine		24,205 04
River		91,638 80
		$170,556 54
Add unterminated premiums March 31, 1871		17,479 59
		$188,036 13
Less unterminated March 31, 1872		12,464 79
		$175,571 34
Paid fire losses	$26,629 71	
Paid marine losses	11,242 57	
Paid river losses	42,126 98	
	$79,999 26	
Paid rebate	26,774 25	
Paid reinsurance	4,174 75	
Paid return premiums	2,721 97	
Paid taxes	8,734 98	
Paid contingent	1,513 57	
Paid rent	4,775 00	
Paid expenses, salaries, stamps, etc.	15,170 13	
	$143,863 94	
Less profit and loss and interest	16,573 00	
		127,290 94
Profits		$48,280 40

ASSETS:

Stock notes	$73,400 00
Bills receivable	120,387 24
Furniture	3,883 93
Harbor boat stock	1,241 00
City bonds	1,320 00
Bills in course of collection, net	24,430 63
Cash on hand	124,438 21
Total	$349,101 00

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

J. H. OGLESBY, President.
WALTER HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

New Orleans, March 30, 1872.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, April 9, 1872.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, notary.

EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the eighth of April, it was resolved that a dividend of Fifteen Dollars per share be declared, to be credited on the stock notes.

J. H. OGLESBY, President.
JOHN T. HARDIE, Vice President.
WALTER HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

New Orleans, April 9, 1872. ap11 1m

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,	L. Laborde,	J. Lapene,
A. Kimer 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

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF G. N. MORISON, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1171.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of G. N. Morison, of New Orleans, parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition.

my14 29 je14 E. R. NORTON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF J. W. McCORD, Bankrupt.

In Bankruptcy—No. 447.

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE ESTATE are hereby notified that the second and third general meetings of the creditors will be held at the office of W. J. Q. Baker, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, Customhouse building, at the city of New Orleans, on the thirtieth day of May, 1872, at twelve o'clock M. E. R. NORTON,

my14 3t Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF W. H. DONOHO, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 498.

THE CREDITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that I have filed my final account as assignee of said estate; and that on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1872, I shall apply to said court for the settlement of said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the twenty-eighth section of the bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

my10 law 3t E. R. NORTON, Assignee.

MONITION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—TO ALL WHOM these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas, William Henry Hire, a resident of the parish of Orleans, having purchased at a sale made by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans the property herein described, has applied to this court, in which office the deed of sale was recorded on the twenty-fifth day of May, 1870, for a monition or advertisement in conformity to an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana of 1870, being act No. 96, from sections 2370 to 2380, inclusive—

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein are hereby cited and admonished, in the name of the State of Louisiana and of the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the sheriff of the parish aforesaid, on the fourteenth day of May, 1870, by virtue of a decree of this court, rendered on the thirty-first day of March, 1870, in the suit entitled Richard S. Venables vs. Anna Clayton, No. 1291 of the docket of this court, at which sale William Henry Hire became the purchaser, for the price of $2600 cash.

Description of property as given in the judicial conveyance, viz.:

A certain lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon (No. 259 St. Mary street), rights, ways and privileges, customs, servitudes and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, situated in the Fourth District of this city, in the square bounded by St. Mary, Felicity, Plaquemine, or Coliseum, and Chesnut streets, said lot being designated by the number five on the original plan made by John Schubert, civil engineer, in March, 1836, and annexed to an act passed before D. L. McCay, then a notary public in this city, on the twelfth of January, 1837, and measuring thirty-one feet eleven inches and five lines front on St. Mary street, and thirty-two feet in width in the rear, by one hundred and twenty-seven feet ten inches and two lines in depth on the side line toward Chesnut street, or line adjoining lot number four on original plan, and one hundred and twenty-seven feet two inches and six lines on the opposite side toward Plaquemine, or Coliseum street, on the line adjoining lot number six on original plan, all English measure, being the same property acquired by the defendant by purchase from plaintiff, per act passed before James W. Breedlove, late a notary public in this city, dated March 23, 1868.

Clerk's office Sixth District Court for the Parish of Orleans, this third day of May, 1872.

W. H. COOLEY,
Judge of the Sixth District Court for the Parish of Orleans.

A true copy:

W. WALSH, Deputy Clerk. my9 23 je9

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

NANNIE E. TARKINGTON VS. D. A. STINSON—No. ——.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE NINETEENTH day of February, 1872, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Nannie E. Tarkington vs. D. A. Stinson—No. ——.

On motion of David Goldman, of counsel for plaintiff, and on producing to the court due proof of plaintiff's demand, the law and evidence of said plaintiff's demand, the law and evidence being in her favor—

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the tenth instant, be now confirmed and made final, and accordingly that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Nannie E. Tarkington, and against defendant, Dr. D. A. Stinson, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties. It is further ordered that defendant pay all costs of suit.

Judgment rendered February 19, 1872.

Judgment signed February 24, 1872.

CHARLES LEAUMONT, 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 eighteenth day of April, 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.

ap19 my4 19 LOUIS POWER, Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. AMELIE DEBIAUNE VS. RAYMOND MANENT—No. 2739.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTY-eighth day of March, 1872, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Mrs. Amelie Debiaune vs. Raymond Manent—No. 2739.

On motion of E. Cambray, of counsel for plaintiff, and on producing to the court due proof of plaintiff's demand, the law and evidence being in favor of plaintiff—

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the judgment by default herein entered on the seventh of November, 1871, be now confirmed and made final; and, accordingly, that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. Amelie Debiaune, and against defendant, Raymond Manent, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties, and that plaintiff recover of defendant the sum of six thousand dollars, with legal interest thereon from November 25, 1859, until paid, and costs of suit, with lien and privilege as allowed by law to married women on the property of their husbands.

Judgment rendered March 26, 1872.

Signed April 3, 1872.

CHARLES LEAUMONT, 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 eighteenth day of April, 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.

PHILIP POWER, JR.,
ap24 my9