

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 22, 1872.

In Virginia old maids are called "belated sisters."

"Excuse haste and a bad pen," as the pig said when he broke out.

The revisers of the New Testament are now engaged upon the revision of the Gospel of St. John.

Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptor of Boston, is for Greeley because he is a handsome man.

A man speaking five languages is heard at one of our summer resorts as head waiter at a leading hotel.

In one county in North Carolina the Republicans allowed voting to go on all day without any registration books.

One hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed to fund a home for infirm Episcopal clergymen near New York.

A disgusted theatergoer says, "There's no play like home" for him. He retired singing to himself "Home, a Gain."

Water is so scarce in Western Massachusetts that they send their kittens to be drowned in the beautiful blue Hudson.

The former residence of the novelist, De Kock, near Paris, has been converted into a cafe, where they dispense narcotic De-kockations.

General Banks started for Maine Sunday night to enter the political canvass. His financial speech in New York has been postponed for a few weeks.

The Sultan has sent the ex-Emress Eugenie a magnificent sapphire, surrounded by large brilliants. The value of this splendid jewel is over \$10,000.

The highest salary paid in the British Cabinet is that of the Lord Chancellor, \$20,000 a year. Mr. Gladstone's pay as first Lord of the Treasury is just one-half.

A plumber had an Irish lad in his employ, and one day having occasion for a piece of zinc, ordered him to get one twelve inches square. "Yes, sir," said Pat, "twelve inches square, but how long?"

A golden rule for a young lady is to converse always with her female friends as if a gentleman were of the party, and with young men as if her female companions were present.

The Chicago Tribune counts more than one hundred members and ex-members of Congress who have up to this time acted with the Republican party and who are now for Greeley's election.

A person once said to his minister (Rev. Mr. C.) that it was impossible for a man to carry on business in this imperfect world and be honest and get a living. "Die, then," was the emphatic reply.

The Springfield Republican says: "Mr. Greeley's visit to New Hampshire brings out such personal changes and such demonstrations of popular feeling as leave no doubt of the vote of that State."

It has already been discovered that in about one-half the State of North Carolina 5000 more votes were polled than there were males over twenty-one years old, according to the census of 1870.

Captain E. B. Trinidad, superintendent of the Attakapas Mail-Line Transportation Company, is in Louisville, trying to contract for a couple of light draft craft to make a line from Louisville to Attakapas.

The Lord Chancellor of England has granted a patent of precedence to the Hon. J. P. Benjamin, formerly a United States Senator from Louisiana, and who was some time since admitted to the English bar.

A wit being asked by a seedy poet whether he had ever written anything that would live, replied, "Before you trouble yourself on that score, I advise you to write something that will let you live."

Dr. McKroy, of New York, being about to marry his fourth wife, some one asked his daughter who was going to perform the ceremony. She replied, "I don't know, but I presume that it will be Dr. Spring. He generally marries father."

It is nip and tuck in the Pycnonne between McEnery and Brickell. We do not know how much the editorial department is supporting with the greatest vigor, McEnery for Governor, or Brickell for editor. It is nip and tuck.

A Spanish bull walked into the editorial sanctum of the Revere River the other day, and the editor beat a cowardly retreat. The "devil" drove the bull out, and he (the "devil," not the bull), now claims to be the fighting editor of that paper.

There is only one thing more pleasing in life than the sight of a healthy male creature devoting his energies to the cultivation of a yellow moustache while his wife rocks the pedal of a sewing machine for the family provender, and that is to see a healthier man kick him.

An enthusiastic young produce dealer, a few evenings ago, in a serenade to his innamorata, thus recorded his high resolves: "I'll chase the antelope over the plain, and the wild spring chicken I'll bind with a chain; and the cauliflower so fierce and stout I'll give thee for a nosegay sweet."

Horace Fairbanks, not satisfied with his donation to the town of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, of the Athenaeum building, has already commenced the erection of a building adjoining the Athenaeum, to be used as a gallery of art. In architectural beauty this building will equal the Athenaeum itself.

Travelers contemplating a tour to Italy are cautioned to provide themselves with life preservers. Italy is not so foggy as England, but that it shows the face of some times may be deduced from the fact that pedestrians venturing out, even for a short walk, frequently have to swim home. Beautiful, beautiful Italy!

"My dearest uncle," says a humorous writer, "was the most polite man in the world. He was making a voyage on the Danube and the boat sank; my uncle was just on the point of drowning. He got his head above water just once, took off his hat and said, 'Ladies and gentlemen, will you

THE RIGHT TO MIGRATE.

If Mr. Greeley does not soon learn that silence is golden he will be feelingly reminded of his error at the November election. Like most old gentlemen over sixty who have risen from the ranks, the philosopher of Chappaqua is the least bit inclined to garrulity. While he was editor of the Tribune it did not matter much whether he dined into the ears of all able-bodied young men the imperative duty of going West or stigmatized them as carpet-baggers after they had fallen into the trap. But when he stands up as the candidate for the Presidency and denies to the American people the right to remove from one State into another, as their interests or inclinations may lead them, he strikes a blow at one of the most highly prized liberties of this nation. Such speeches as he made at Portland on the fifteenth do no honor to his understanding, his patriotism or his honesty. For some reason or another, or possibly for no good reason at all, Mr. Greeley has bestowed the carpet-bag lobby. He has on several occasions constituted himself the judge, jury prosecuting attorney and witness in condemning what he calls "thieving carpet-baggers," without probably having a very clear perception or understanding of the subject that agitated him.

Mr. Greeley should know, if he does not, that those whom he has heard stigmatized as carpet-baggers, are American citizens, who are as free to leave Maine for the purpose of bettering their fortunes as he is to go down there and abuse them for it. He himself, forty years ago, left the sterile hills of New Hampshire, with nothing but such a cotton handkerchief could contain, and tramped on foot through Pennsylvania, working at his trade, and carefully saving his earnings to carry him out of the country. This is what is now called carpet-baggery. According to the theory of those who have inspired him with a prejudice against young men who every day follow his own example he should have spent his weekly earnings in the village beer houses and taken nothing away. To leave a Pennsylvania town with his gains was, in modern parlance, to "pray upon the vitals of the community and suck the life blood of the people." Besides, his industry and close attention to business, added to his willingness to do his work well at low wages, naturally threw "some native of the soil" out of work for the time being, who had to take a back seat, while this eminent carpet-bagger was achieving his triumph.

The carpet-bagger is always a competitor against the native in the great struggle of life. Being without friends or family influence, he is compelled to be energetic and faithful to his employer. The old citizens or the sons of old citizens are apt to depend too much upon their natural advantages and too little upon personal exertions; and when they fail they take it out in grumbling at the new comers, who they find, has outstripped them. Were all the young men whom Mr. Greeley has sent West to be disfranchised, sent out of the several States in which they have made or are making themselves homes and made, as he puts it, to fold their tents and silently steal away, such great and prosperous commonwealths as Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri would be nearly depopulated. The brains and enterprise of the West as well as those of the South have been furnished for years by carpet-baggers. And if Mr. Greeley had, in the days of his more sensible life, asked, now and then, some of these adventurous spirits to go South who would have more occasion to be grateful to him, and less reason to be jealous of the West, that reaped all the advantages of the philosopher's good advice to young men.

But, perhaps we may be told that those who go to settle permanently, and make homes for themselves and children, are not to be classed as carpet-baggers. To which we reply that every man has the legal and moral right to regulate such matters according to his own fancy and taste. If there were no migration, or if when a man once moved and settled, he were compelled to remain, our whole land would soon be cursed with commercial and social stagnation, decay and death from dry rot. The carpet-bagger, whether from Europe, Asia or Africa, from Portland, where Mr. Greeley made his silly speech, New Hampshire, his own State, New Jersey, Virginia or elsewhere, is the very life of the community in which he appears, and the society that can not struggle against his advantages is the very one that most needs him. We want one hundred thousand of them in Louisiana today, and would not object to them, if they all came from New Hampshire, especially if they could guarantee us that they would prove to be as industrious and thrifty as Mr. Greeley has been for forty years. And there would be no objection nor taints, if any or all of them got quite rich and moved back home with their money. We need carpet-baggers here to build up this State. And we want our candidate for the Presidency to recognize the right of every American citizen to claim as his home every foot of soil over which the old flag flaps.

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE?

We are not disposed ordinarily to pay much heed to the sayings of Madam Rameau, but in these times of political complications and uncertainties we confess that the even tenor of our way is occasionally ruffled by the faintest political whisperings of the maneuvering of parties in this State. We have no idea that this is the result of fear occasioned by even a faint prospect that our Bourbon Democratic friends may be successful in their little enterprise in the shape of a State ticket, but we are inclined to think we may be afflicted, as most of our good people are, with more or less restlessness occasioned by the unsettled condition of political affairs in our State. We have desired the success of the Liberal party, and have labored hard to effect a fusion of all the elements opposed to Grantism; but thus far all efforts to unite the Bourbon Democrats of this State with the Liberal party have proved abortive. Nor has the action of the National convention been of that wise

and catholic character that would eventually overcome all opposition and crown the Liberal party with success in the coming elections. Although Governor Warmoth was willing to withdraw from the gubernatorial contest, and did withdraw, that step, it is reported, was taken without a proper consultation with his Republican friends, who were in favor of placing a well-known Republican at the head of the Liberal State ticket. These Republican friends of Governor Warmoth have not a word to utter against Colonel Penn, the gentleman nominated to head the Liberal ticket; but as he was a recent convert from the Democratic party they believe it would have been more politic and just to have placed him second on the ticket, thereby conciliating the Republican and Democratic elements of this State disposed in good faith to enter the field of reform under the banner of the Liberal party. Their object was to present a ticket that would combine the greatest possible strength in the coming elections, and they believe this has been defeated by the ticket presented. The nomination of Colonel Penn has thus far failed to unite the whole Democratic strength of the State, and it has failed also to unite the Republican elements that are disposed to support a Liberal State ticket headed by a well-known Republican. Instead of two parties, combining the strength of Grantism and Liberalism, we have four parties, viz: the Grant Republican party, headed by Kellogg for Governor, a Republican; the Republican party, headed by Pinchback for Governor, a Republican; the Bourbon Democratic party, headed by McEnery for Governor, a Democrat; and the Liberal party, headed by Penn for Governor, a Democrat.

Here is a formidable array of candidates for Governor, it must be confessed, and yet our people are not happy. In this uncertain state of affairs, when four Richmonds have entered the gubernatorial field and are contending vigorously for the honors and emoluments of office, and the people are sorely perplexed as to what will be the result of these contentions for the rod of empire in this our much cherished State, whisperings are heard to the effect that the Bourbons are willing to withdraw their State ticket provided they can have secured to them the political patronage of the city of New Orleans. We can not pretend to vouch for the authenticity of this rumor, nor are we prepared to say, if it should prove correct, what possible chance there would be for the Bourbons to drive this favorable bargain. These are matters that time must determine. In reference to the rumor itself, however, we must content ourselves by repeating, "Can it be possible?"

GOOD FOR ONE GOOD FOR THE OTHER.

We assumed on Tuesday that Mr. Pinchback would certainly withdraw in favor of Mr. Kellogg rather than endanger the perpetuity of Republicanism in the State by the election of the Democratic ticket. This assumption was based upon our knowledge of his fidelity to the principles of the party with which he has always acted, and of the influence which would be brought to bear upon him in the event the contest took a doubtful turn. One of Mr. Pinchback's friends requests us to put this assumption in a different shape, to wit: That Mr. Kellogg should be credited with the same patriotic willingness to withdraw in favor of the regular Republican nominee, provided it should become apparent at any time that Mr. Pinchback was the stronger man of the two. We are perfectly willing to make this concession, and we are sure that all good Republicans will bear us out in the assumption that, should it, at any time, become necessary to the success of the Grant ticket, Mr. Kellogg will be just as ready to resign in favor of Mr. Pinchback, as his friends claim that the latter is willing to retire in favor of the Baton Rouge nominee. The nomination of Mr. Pinchback was made by some of the first Republicans in the State, not as a matter of bravado, as some suppose, but upon the same principle that the old abolitionists nominated Mr. Birney, to convince the world of their sincerity in believing that they represented the true Republican party of the State. They did it for the still further purpose of demonstrating their willingness to give to the majority a representative who could never be anything else but his friend. Mr. Pinchback is a colored man, and his race comprises the voting power of the Republican party; he has been abused for his fidelity to his race and to himself, and he was put in nomination by both white and colored Republicans of unquestioned fidelity. Every argument that can be added in support of Mr. Kellogg can be used with equal force in his favor, and some arguments can be urged for him that can not be urged to sustain Mr. Kellogg. The ticket that was nominated with him is above reproach. All the nominees support General Grant and are unyielding in their determination to carry the State for the Republican party. With this array of arguments in favor of Mr. Pinchback, it would be unjust to Mr. Kellogg to say that he alone will selfishly imperil the success of the Republican cause in Louisiana. It is just as much his duty to withdraw, if it should be ascertained that he is weaker than Mr. Pinchback, as it is the duty of the latter, and we say that if he is not willing to do this, then it is the duty of the party to enforce it. We express no opinion in connection with these conclusions of Mr. Pinchback's friend, but submit them, as in duty bound, to the consideration of the parties concerned.

A LITTLE USELESS ARGUMENT.

Mr. John G. Fleming has found one of the "intervals" that the Republicans allowed to the other day when it said that he considered "the State as a thing to be played with in the intervals of fitting in gas cocks," and he took advantage of the "interval," just as we said he would, to prove that he did not understand politics at all.

THE CITY TAX LIST.

The list of delinquent city taxpayers is published officially in the Republican this morning, and occupies six pages of the paper. The typographical appearance of the list is unusually good, and highly creditable to the printers. Notwithstanding the great care involved in preparing a list of so many names in type, it may be found exceedingly correct, even though it has been set quicker than any similar list ever prepared for publication in this city. Taxpayers are reminded that the Administrator of Finance will collect the sum of seventy-five cents from each delinquent taxpayer, together with eight per cent interest from the date of publication. It is, therefore, manifestly for the interest of delinquent city taxpayers to settle their arrearages without delay.

THE CITY TAX LIST.

Why are blacksmiths always wicked men? Because they are given to vice.

If the good sense of the proprietors of the Pycnonne is to be measured by the struggles of Dr. Brickell to hold his position at the head of that concern, we must say they deserve our warmest sympathy. We doubt if there is another business house in the world that would allow its subordinate to use its money and material in appealing to the public to force his services and his follies upon it, as the stockholders of the Pycnonne are allowing the present managers of that concern to bully them into silence about the proper course of their own paper.

Queen Victoria was last year presented with five barrels of choice Michigan apples, and being pleased therewith has ordered, through the household steward, a supply of seventy barrels of the winter varieties of Michigan.

A GRAND MASS MEETING.

The company have the following assets: Real estate, \$121,658 11; City bonds, \$29,000 00; Bank and railroad stocks, \$5,168 00; Stocks secured by mortgage, \$4,815 00; Notes secured by pledge, \$12,550 00; Bills receivable, \$4,511 20; State bonds, \$1,500 00; Scrips and certificates, \$1,500 00; Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company, \$1,500 00; Stock of Lave Steam Cotton Press, \$1,500 00; Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Repair Company, \$1,500 00; Company, \$1,500 00; Harbor Fueling Company, \$1,500 00; Mortgage bonds Turner Association, \$1,500 00; Mortgage bonds Old Fellows Hall, \$1,500 00; Cash on hand, \$1,500 00; New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company, \$1,500 00; St. Louis Hotel Association, \$1,500 00; Total assets, \$1,812,241 29.

LIBERAL PARTY.

Will be held at LAFAYETTE SQUARE.

Saturday Evening, August 24, at Half Past Seven O'clock.

All citizens favorable to the election of GREELEY and BROWN and the State ticket headed by Colonel D. B. PENN are invited to attend.

Kindness speakers will address the meeting.

GEORGE G. GARNER.

President Parish Committee.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, 73 Camp street, between 4th and 5th.

THE LUZEBURG HOSPITAL, located by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small pox and contagious complaints.

IS OF THE POSTCHARTER RAILROAD, 15th square outside Claiborne street.

Indigent cases accepted according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officer.

Private or paying cases are received for: Wards, \$2 per day, private rooms, \$5.

Agent for the Times Cooking Stove.

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE. Will save its cost in fuel in one year.

It will outlast any other, as it contains twice the metal.

It will cook meats and preserves in a shorter time.

It will be as cheap as a range.

And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

HENRY PERRY, Agent for the Times Cooking Stove, 141 Poydras street.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1872, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall have a proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I, Louis W. RICHMOND, Governor, do hereby declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the first day of July, 1872.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the act aforesaid, I, Louis W. RICHMOND, Governor, do hereby declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, arriving from such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health, to take effect from and after the first day of July, 1872.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1872, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth.

By the Governor: H. C. WARMOTH.

F. J. HERBES, Secretary of State.

EDUCATIONAL.

DELAWARE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Trenton, New Jersey.

Popular for home, church, and school advancement. For circular, address the Principal, Mrs. M. S. BACHLEER, G. HUNT, New Orleans, La.

NEW ORLEANS.

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 90 Baronne Street.

Three and one-half blocks from Canal street. Five doors above the Piano House of P. Werlin. Ample accommodation for five car lines.

This institution is conducted after the plan of the best music schools of Europe. The kind of instruction counts among its names the most successful teachers and artists of the highest merit and reputation. Admitted as beginners of all ages from seven years upward; also advanced pupils, and those who prefer to study with amateurs, teachers, or professional artists; and those who wish to resume their studies after a long interruption.

Terms, payable in advance, as follows: For piano and voice, for ten weeks, two lessons weekly of two hours each, \$25. For theory, harmony and composition, organ, melodeon, violin, violoncello, harp, guitar, flute, and other instruments, two lessons weekly, of one hour each, \$15. Reductions made for families and for those who attend more than one branch.

Visitors are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and the progress of the pupils. For references, call on the Proprietor, at the office of the President, No. 59 Baronne street, or by letter, addressed Postoffice Box No. 259, New Orleans, La.

THEOPHILUS MASSE, President.

LOST.

LOST—NOTICE—STOLEN FROM MY STABLE, a bay horse, five or six years old, and one-half black hind, tail and legs, five or six years old, will receive on any person returning the said horse will receive \$50 reward and no expenses asked.

New Orleans, August 19, 1872. JAMES H. CLARK, 401.

LOST OR MISLAIN.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that I have made an application to the Court of the Parish of Orleans for the appointment of SEVEN SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and I hereby give notice to all persons who have any claim against the said company, to present them to me for settlement of the same.

Witness my hand and seal, this 18th day of August, 1872.

J. S. ATKINSON, 401.

NOTICE.—AS SURETY PARTNER OF THE late firm of S. NICHOLSON & CO. I have been appointed liquidator by the Second District Court of this parish. All parties holding claims against the firm, or having any interest therein, are requested to present them to me for settlement of the same.

Witness my hand and seal, this 18th day of August, 1872.

J. S. ATKINSON, 401.

MEDICAL.

ON MARRIAGE.—HAPPY RELIEF FOR young men suffering from the effects of early life. Married restorer. Impairments to the system, such as nervous debility, loss of memory and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes.

Address Howard Association, 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; an institution having a high reputation for medical, surgical and professional skill.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE GENERABLE TWO-STORY residence, No. 131 Claiborne street, well adapted for families, conveniently located, terms moderate. Apply to DAVIS & FERRIS, No. 77 Commercial street.

FOR RENT—A RESPECTABLE gentleman can be accommodated with a neatly furnished room in a small family, in a quiet part of the city, by addressing F. H. M., at this office, 148 Canal street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—FOR SINGLE GENTS. Rooms, at No. 117 St. Charles street, near Iberville street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—LARGE AIDY rooms suitable for gentlemen, commission or other business, at 108 St. Charles street, near the Vieux Carre Theatre.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—FURNISHED—WITH OR WITHOUT board, in that pleasant residence, No. 113 Iberville street. Suites of rooms for family or desired.

INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

104 Canal Street, 104

RIGHTS AND ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1872, including unearned premiums of the previous year, \$719,232 37

On marine risks, \$162,515 37

On river risks, \$556,716 99

Total premiums, \$719,232 37

Less unearned premiums of previous year, \$10,150 74

Net earned premiums May 31, 1872, \$709,081 63

Losses paid—

On fire risks, \$296,978 41

On marine risks, \$135,965 63

On river risks, \$109,774 36

Taxes, \$19,774 36

Commissions, returns, brokerage, etc., \$6,416 81

Sum and profit and loss, \$545 81

Total, \$508,973 05

Deduct interest, less expenses, \$17,456 63

Profits, \$391,016 42

The company have the following assets:

Real estate, \$121,658 11

City bonds, \$29,000 00

Bank and railroad stocks, \$5,168 00

Stocks secured by mortgage, \$4,815 00

Notes secured by pledge, \$12,550 00

Bills receivable, \$4,511 20

State bonds, \$1,500 00

Scrips and certificates, \$1,500 00

Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company, \$1,500 00

Stock of Lave Steam Cotton Press, \$1,500 00

Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Repair Company, \$1,500 00

Company, \$1,500 00

Harbor Fueling Company, \$1,500 00

Mortgage bonds Turner Association, \$1,500 00

Mortgage bonds Old Fellows Hall, \$1,500 00

Cash on hand, \$1,500 00

New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company, \$1,500 00

St. Louis Hotel Association, \$1,500 00

Total assets, \$1,812,241 29

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

PAUL FOURCIEUX, President.

G. W. SERR, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of June, 1872.

F. CHS. CUVILLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the tenth day of June, 1872, the Board resolved to pay a CASH DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT ON THE net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1872, to the shareholders on or before the first day of July next. Also, to pay on demand ten per cent interest on the unpaid dividends, to be computed on their scrips into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

Directors: P. MASPERO, DAVID MCCORD, J. Z. BRILL, J. P. GERRARD, M. P. PUGH, P. FOURCIEUX, D. A. CHAPPELAIN, J. J. FERNANDEZ, J. L. CHAPPELAIN, CHARLES LAPITTE.

CURRENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 19, 1872.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the company to the shareholders on the 19th day of May, 1872.