New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 9, 1872.

A social glass to which the ladies are addicted—The mirror.

A secret has been defined as "anything made known to everybody in a whisper."

Why was Herodias' daughter like the Fenians? Because she had a head sent her.

Pen-makers are a bad lot. They make people steel pens, and then say they do write.

We have received from the Department of Agriculture the monthly report of that department for October.

A furniture man is said to be the laziest member of society, because he keeps chairs and lounges about all day.

It may sound like a paradox, yet the breaking of both wings of an army is a pretty sure way to make it fly.

Three days of stormy weather is likely to be followed by a fourth, if the foreshadowings of "probabilities" are correct.

A lady wrote of her lover, who had become insane, that "he had gone out of his mind, but had never gone out of *hers*."

There are two things in this world that are not safe to trifle with—a woman's opinions and the business end of a wasp.

Not so bad—To print on wedding cards, "Please adapt your presents to an income of $1800," or other sum, according to circumstances.

A prudent match-making mamma gave the following candid advice to her daughter: "Oh, marry the man you love, girl, if he is as rich as Crœsus."

Francesca Peruzzi is the name of a young Italian girl who speaks and writes eight different languages. She is only thirteen years old, and lives at Bologna.

The people of France never liked Charles Dickens' works, and it is said that none of the French translations of even his best productions had a remunerative sale.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 27° at St. Paul. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 60° at Memphis, New Orleans and Shreveport.

A slumbering Albany brakeman was aroused the other night by a cry of pain, and found that he had his wife by both ears, and was twisting enough to "brake" her neck.

Professor Elliott, of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, has been traveling in Alaska. His marriage with the daughter of the Russian ex-Governor, Max Weigl, is announced.

Archer Shee, a leading English Roman Catholic and Queen's counsel, writes to the *Times* to say he utterly disbelieves in the so-called apparition of the Virgin Mary at Lourdes.

We have received from the Bureau of Statistics the monthly statement of commerce and navigation for the month ending April 30, 1872, and ten months ending at the same time.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New Orleans Sanitary and Fertilizing Company will be held at No. 35 Camp street on the eighteenth instant, for the election of directors.

A vandal in Berlin has wantonly mutilated some of the finest paintings by old masters at the Royal museum, and caused damages estimated at from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Bessemer's new anti-sea-sick arrangement has been tried with great satisfaction. Though the vessel rolled, the saloon was as quiet and soothing as a country church on a summer Sunday.

The Chicago reporters say that brain work requires a man to eat richer food, and more of it, than manual labor does, and accordingly they have struck for an increase of wages to $2 50 a week.

A Pittsburg company has just purchased, for $200,000, one hundred acres of land at McKinney's station, ten miles east of the city, on which they will erect new steel works, employing $1,000,000 capital.

One hundred thousand taels have been sent from Shanghai to Pekin, as an installment of the expenses of the Emperor's approaching marriage. One million taels have been appropriated to the purchase of silks.

A hotel proprietor informs the public that "English, German, Italian and Spanish are spoken here." It any one finds language supply even shorter than at other hotels, the proprietor explains that English, German, Italian and Spanish are spoken by the travelers who come to the hotel.

The personal property liable for taxation this year in Ohio is valued at $6,063,998,641, being an increase of $30,000,000 over last year. There is an increase in nearly all animals, the largest being in sheep, which are 16,994 more than last year, the increase in value being estimated at $5,780,000.

A young lawyer of Savannah, Georgia, lately rode fifteen miles in the cars, walked three more, rode nineteen miles on horseback, examined seven witnesses, argued and won two cases, wrote a deed and returned to his home between the hours of seven in the morning and half past four in the afternoon.

There is a flutter of interest among the belles and beaux of Washington over the engagement of Mr. Fletcher Harper, Jr., of the firm of Harper & Brothers, New York, and Miss Tacey McDonald, daughter of ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas. Their marriage, it is said, will take place within a few weeks in New York city, and will be one of the most ostentatious weddings ever seen in that wicked city.

Miss Sarah Church Stetson, an artist of much merit, who returned last spring from a year's sojourn in Europe, died very suddenly at the house of a friend in Chelsea, a few days ago, of malignant small-pox. Such was the violence of the disease and the terror it excited that she, who had given pleasure and profit to so many who loved the beautiful, was buried silently and at midnight, with none to follow her to the grave but those men of death whose very faces make us tremble—the undertaker and the grave digger.

POLITICAL BANKRUPTS.

Since the Democracy has been forced into bankruptcy by its recent overwhelming defeat, a lively discussion has sprung up in the camp about the best policy to pursue hereafter. Some wish to continue the old concern under a new name, others prefer the old designation, but insist upon a new stock in trade, as the "ancient traditions" are no longer merchantable at any price. Again the suggestion is made that if the principles of the party are to be modified, or in other words, if the party is to treat itself to such a luxury as the possession of a principle at all, some change shall be made in the name. Some adjective should be employed to advertise the fact to the unobserving world. A great deal has been said in apparent support of all three of these propositions, and probably as much more could be said without accomplishing any great result.

The Democracy has lived on hope and the self-proclaimed fame of its ancient name for the past twelve years. It has suffered defeat four times in succession for adhering to usages which were in themselves abuses, for depending upon the system of tyranny which they falsely called liberty and for espousing secession and disunion which they paraded before the country as patriotism. In their ranks may be found all the avengers alluded to by the REPUBLICAN yesterday morning—all those who are living in the hope of yet being able to get the upper hand of and wreak vengence upon some persons or aggregation of persons who are now and for twelve years have proved too strong for them. Revenge is all that is left to them to hold them together. It is admittedly a strong passion but a poor proselyter, and the small band of desperate haters grows smaller and smaller from day to day, as old Time is busy with his scythe until they have almost faded into absolute insignificance. A brief time will suffice to sweep away the remnant of these malignants, with their evil thoughts, their egotistical selfishness and their purile whinings. Hate is not hereditary, however it may be with ignorance and poverty. The father who has wrecked his fortunes and impoverished his family by pursuing a course of political wrong-doing is not the example for young boys to follow. They naturally inquire into the causes that led to the paternal downfall, and if they are wise or even reasonably so they will avoid them. The sure hand of time, then, is busily at work decimating the constitutional haters, and as the last election returns show, better men have grown up in their place.

The South of to-day is not that of a decade of years ago. Popular opinion which was then chained to one idea, and that a monstrously wicked one, is now free. It naturally obeys the promptings of the best humanity, and flies to the relief of the oppressed. All the stock in trade of the old party has been condemned as unsalable, and the bankrupt leaders can not rail their wares into favor. Pleadings are in vain, for equity protests. Bribery fails, because the five millions of people who have been freed will not sell their birthright. Threats only provoke contempt and laughter, because we all know they are vain. There was a time when threats from a certain source portended danger, because wicked men who were strong in numbers possessed the power of life and death over the weak. But in the great conflict that shook this continent, this power was shattered and its agents terribly punished. Like Milton's fallen angels, they have lost the field, and have nothing left but promptings of revenge. Like the same fallen beings, too, their further strugglings against fate will only entail further disaster upon them.

If the Democratic party would continue its further existence, it is more necessary to invent some sort of a policy tampered with justice than to change its name. Like any other bankrupt it must begin business anew, and can only hope to succeed by avoiding the fatal errors which worked its downfall. In lieu of hate, it should lay in a stock of love for the human species. It should close off all malice toward its more successful rival, and at once open its eyes to the fact that it has itself only to blame for the disasters that have overtaken it. The repeated violations of the great law of our being have brought the inevitable consequences. The nation has pronounced against it, not on account of the name, but its practices. Let the latter be reformed, and the name will do as well as any.

But it is possible that some of the partners will have to draw out of the concern. For, though they are what our neighbor the *Times* would call "most inconsequential," they chatter and scold so much about the premises as to become great nuisances, and as such drive away custom. We shall be very glad to see a new party founded upon the ruins of the Democracy, and can assure it if it competes with the Republican upon fair and equitable grounds: if it prove the wiser, the more virtuous, and the better friend to humanity, it will succeed, for by these qualities have the Republicans been enabled to achieve victory after victory until for the fourth time the sounds of rejoicing are heard from one end of the land to the other. No threats to employ force, no employment of force can achieve the result. Men are guided by their reason and interests, and without the aid of these means no party will long have a following, no matter by what name it may be called.

THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY.

Public opinion, determined by the will of the majority in this country, ascertained at the ballot-box, has pronounced in favor of President Grant's re-election to the high position he at present occupies. And this judgment of the American people, which establishes their choice of a President for four years to come, also indorses the conduct of President Grant's administration just drawing to a close, and the course of Congress and the Republican party up to the present time. All advocates of free popular government will gracefully yield to the will of the majority just declared, although they may not have secured the President of their choice.

All governments must have a controlling power, and that power must have a source. In this country the people, under the United States constitution, are acknowledged to be the great fountain from which government derives its authority. Their will, by compact, is reached by the majority rule through the ballot box, and is the absolute power of the land. The minority or opponents of those invested with governmental authority in this country are prone to consider the rule of the majority despotic simply because they are not permitted to dictate the course of the government. Some of our Southern brethren who preach a great deal about "free government" freely denounce the majority rule in Congress since 1869 as an "irresponsible despotism," and President Grant for carrying out the will of the majority has been as freely accused of a desire to make the government a centralized empire with its rod firmly fixed in his grasp. As this is a free country and every man is entitled and permitted to have his own opinion of all things, neither President Grant, Congress, nor the Republican party, we apprehend, are disposed to interfere with the erroneous opinions of the minority. Such men as are honestly of opinion that Congress is an irresponsible despotism and that President Grant means to become the first of a line of emperors that are to rule this country in the future are to be pitied, for they are decidedly weak. We have always been disposed to question that any considerable number of our fellow-citizens were so unfortunate as to be afflicted in this way; yet we have been as fully disposed to believe that quite a large number of persons who have favored the dissolution of the American Union in the past and still oppose the will of the majority believe the people weak enough to have faith in their ridiculous stories about an "irresponsible despotism" in Congress which is finally to result in a centralized empire, with President Grant as emperor. The very nature of our government gives the broadest margin to political opinions and opposition to those invested with its administration, and the rights of the minority are respected and secured by the same laws that govern the majority. Yet the minority not unfrequently complain without just cause, and brand the rule of the majority as despotic. The men who do this could do no more (if they were permitted) were they actually living under the government of a hereditary despot—a government that in truth could be styled an irresponsible despotism. The absolute power of this country is in the hands of the people, or a majority of them, and is exercised for their benefit, first at the ballot box in the choice of public servants and then in the administration of government. The legislative and executive branches of the government are directly responsible to the people for the manner in which the functions of those departments are performed. As proof of this we refer to the elections that have just been held all over this vast country, embracing every State in the Union. These elections are for a President and members of Congress, and, in some of the States, for Governors and members of the Legislature, etc. President Grant, Congress and the Republican party were held responsible by the people for the conduct of the government. If it had not been satisfactory, a Republican President and Republican Congress would not have been chosen again. The fact that President Grant has been reelected by a still larger popular vote than he received in 1868 is the most conclusive evidence that could be given of the people's full indorsement of his first administration. And the same can be said of Congress. The return by the people of a majority of Republican members to Congress will clearly indicate that the people approve of Republican legislation in the past, and are willing to trust it still further. With what truth, then, can the enemies of republican government charge that Congress and the President are the enemies of popular government, or that their rule is an "irresponsible despotism?"

The trouble in this country is that while the government is bound to respect the rights of the minority, and the greatest latitude is given the opposition to government and the majority, there is no way to compel the minority to respect the rights of the majority; no way to exact from it a decent respect for those who are charged with the administration of government. The very freedom that is secured to individuals under the United States government is often made use of to divide and destroy the Union by inciting sectional hatreds; and from a lack of patriotism bad men would cut up a great country into as many pieces as there are States in order that there might be innumerable free governments on a petty scale to divide and grind the people. For holding the country together in the interest of the people and popular government, and not surrendering it to the control of petty free governments that would soon reduce the people to slavery if such governments and their supporters were permitted to have their way, President Grant and the Republican party have been wrongfully accused. But the people were not to be deceived by the cry of "Wolf," made by the old States-rights Democracy of this country. The free government it had in store for the people was the same that Mr. Calhoun had offered years before. The Democratic party, under the guise of State rights, desired to renew the question of State sovereignty, and in order to weaken the faith of the people in the strong popular government that had grown up in the nation under the Republican party, it endeavored to make them believe they were living under an "irresponsible despotism." But the recent decision of the people is a clear vindication of popular government in this country, and a bitter rebuke to those persons who have willfully maligned Congress and President Grant for faithfully executing the will of the majority—the only absolute power that is recognized in this country.

REPUDIATING HATE.

Returns from Alabama indicate that the Republicans have carried the State; in Tennessee they have elected Maynard to Congress; in Kentucky they have reduced the Democratic majority down to ten thousand; in Arkansas they have beaten the Democracy; in Louisiana they have divided the popular vote; South Carolina is largely Republican; North Carolina is Republican, and so is Virginia; Mississippi is overwhelmingly Republican. Now it seems to us that these States constitute the South, or at least a very large portion of it, and we have one question to ask of the *Picayune*, based upon the above state of facts: Where is the evidence to be found in the Republicanism that prevails from the Gulf to the Ohio that the South "hates" the North. We have voted for the same man, upheld the same platform and declared the same policy. There is no appearance of hate in any political event that has transpired within our knowledge, but rather a fullness of good feeling and friendliness that presages the best results hereafter. The difficulty with the *Picayune* in its "hate" is this, that it considers all men common sufferers in its own disappointed ambition. The reverse is the case. The South never felt better toward the North than she does to-day, for she feels that the North saved her from becoming the creature of a military government. With a separate government to uphold as against the disquietude of the States themselves and the natural ambition of the Northern republic, we should have had more taxes to the square inch than any other people on the face of the globe, and more military officers to support than a German duchy.

The people of the South appreciate the North for its immense sacrifices in saving the Union, and they show it by voting alongside of Massachusetts and Indiana. And the longer we live the stronger this sentiment will grow, unless some other poison can be planted in the minds of the people to destroy the best government under the sun. The poisoners are at the work, but the late election convinces us that they have disposed of little of their noxious stock.

THE SAME OLD EXODUS.

Hundreds of Alsatians are quitting their native land because it has been annexed to Germany. It is said that numbers of the same people emigrated to Germany when Alsace was annexed to France. We remember very well when the rebellion ended in the United States and the federal government released all the South from the blockade in which it had been locked up for three years, dissatisfied people left the country and sought homes in South America, Mexico, Central America, or wherever else their fancies suggested. After months of privation and disgust in strange countries, among unsympathetic people, they were glad to return to the home of their nativity, and now they are probably the most contented citizens in the country. They paid a penalty for creating their own misfortunes, as they did when they pretended that the South was not so good a country to live in as the demonalized States of the Spanish-American communities. Now, the good people of Alsace are committing the same mistake that our Southern folks committed. They are tearing up roots that can never more take life in any land, and though they make themselves comfortable in the United States, because any industrious man can do this, still they will never find their minds the same. The vine clad hills, the beautiful river, the mellow earth, all things in life and nature will differ from what they have been used to, and the simple-minded, as these Alsatians are, treasure all these pleasures in their eyes. Having been bred to look at Alsace, they will never see another country that they can love as they do their native land.

These Alsatians should come to the South, and they would if we had ever made any efforts to secure them here. A small colony of two hundred will settle in Virginia, but it is not probable they will stay there, as the drift of all these communities is in masses. Where the bulk of the Alsatians settle, there the contingents will locate. And the West, being ready with her lands, will secure the Alsatians as they have secured the other colonies.

BARGAIN AND SALE IN WEST BATON ROUGE.

In reply to reports that Theophile T. Allain, on behalf of the Republican Parish Committee of West Baton Rouge, had made a bargain with the fusionists to support their State ticket if they would vote for him, an answer is given which amounts to a sort of technical defense. A form of contract is published which contains the real conditions of a trade which was actually entered into by the accused parties, and which, if it does not show that Mr. Allain was false to the State nominees, shows him in that light toward the candidates for district judge, Senator and recorder. In consideration of his supporting the fusion nominees for these positions, they promised to vote for him for the House, for the Republican clerk of the court, sheriff and coroner. The fusionists, however, backed out from the agreement, and each party voted its own ticket. The Republicans claim a majority in the parish of four hundred and sixty-four, against four hundred and twenty-nine in 1870.

What influence this unconsummated bargain and sale had on the final result we can not now estimate. But it is difficult to suppose a case in which one candidate on a ticket is justified in making terms for his advantage at the expense of his associates. It makes little or no difference in principle whether those who were to be traded off were candidates on the State ticket or judges and senators. It appears from Allain's own statement that there was no necessity for his action, as the registration showed a preponderance of Republican votes, equal to more than four hundred. It will be observed that the fusionists refused to carry out the terms of the contract. Allain was willing to go through with it. He has been signally rebuked, however, by a defeat in a strong Republican parish.

WE MUST NOT BE CHEATED.

From the evidence placed in the hands of the United States authorities we think there can be no doubt that immense frauds in registration have been committed, as well as more direct, if not more easily proven, frauds in the conduct of the polling. Ten thousand, more or less, affidavits have been made, in compliance with the enforcement act of Congress, by parties denied enrollment as voters. These are all made by *Republicans*, and as they have generally attached to them proof that the affiants were voters in the same precincts where now rejected two years ago, it seems conclusive that their statements of their grievances are correct.

This point, however, must finally be decided by a higher authority; but that the most earnest endeavor to secure these thousands of Republicans proper representation will be made, we are not permitted to doubt.

The alleged ballot box stuffing in this city, Jefferson parish, St. Helena and elsewhere, we care not to comment upon until the courts have developed the whole truth, but we shall as earnestly strive to secure the purity of the ballot at least as did the Democrats last January.

Louisiana is a Republican State. A majority even of her white people, left untrammeled, would keep her so. The will of the people in this respect has our fullest sympathy and heartiest support.

The next Legislature will be so made up that beneficent measures must be adopted. It is impossible that with honorable and able gentlemen (such as Governor Hahn and Postmaster Lowell, for instance, on the Republican side) arrayed against equally able Democrats, that aught calculated to result detrimental to the public interests can be passed into laws, or that their vigilance and energy will not secure the repeal of all bad and oppressive laws that it is possible legally to wipe from the statute books. There is no reason in the world why State securities should not at once feel the beneficial effects resulting from the fact that there will be a powerful minority to combat bad and advocate good projects, no matter which party has the majority.

THE J. R. COOPER GUN.

I will call the attention of retail gun dealers of this city to the fact that I am about sending to Birmingham my orders for

COOPER GUNS,

for next year's stock, to be delivered here about the first of September, 1873 and will allow all that will favor me with their orders a liberal discount for cash.

F. CHARLEVILLE,

No. 54 St. Charles street, Sportsmen's Depot.
no9 ot 2p

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office No. 120 Common street.

Divide their profits in cash with parties insuring with them, or allow them the regular rebate of premium, at their option.

INSURE FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS,

And pay their marine losses either in New Orleans New York, Liverpool, London, Havre, Paris or Bremen, at the option of the assured. oc27 3m 2p

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Enacted by the late Legislature the exclusive Hospital for Small pox and contagious complaints,

IS ON THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD,

Fifth square outside Claiborne street.

Indigent cases are received according to usual city provisions, with permits from the sanitary officials.

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

Apply at the hospital. no22 1y

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,

For all points via CAIRO, WEST OR EAST. No delay on account of low water to CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, ST. PAUL, LOUISVILLE, and all prominent points. Time as quick and rates as low as by any other route. Through bills of lading given to all.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent,

oct17 2p 1m No. 20 Carondelet street.

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

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 breads in a shorter time.

It will broil as well as a range.

And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

HENRY PERRY,

Agent for the Times Cooking Stove,

mh9 1y 3t 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

ORANGE TREES WANTED.

The undersigned wishes to purchase from one to four thousand young orange trees, about two or three years old, and have them planted on his plantation in the parish of St. Charles, on the Mississippi river, about twenty-eight miles above the city of New Orleans. Address the undersigned, in writing, at the Republican office, No. 84 Camp street, New Orleans, giving full particulars, stating price, etc.

oc29 MICHAEL HAHN.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS.

(Established January 2, 1872.)

No. 106 Canal street.

THE ONLY BANK ALLOWING ALL ITS DEPOSITORS A SHARE IN THE PROFITS.

Capital Stock Paid in..... $500,000
Average Deposits, over..... 1,000,000

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND DECLARED JUNE 30, 1872:

Six and a half per cent to stockholders.
One and a half per cent to depositors.
Bank open from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
ALBERT BALDWIN, Vice President.
JOSEPH MITCHEL, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Pierre Maspero, John T. Hardie,
John D. Cobb, Ernest Miltenberger
Adolph Meyer, Albert Baldwin,
Paul Fourchy, Charles Lafitte,
P. Poursine.

oc25 3m 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,

STATIONER,

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

73.....Camp street.....73

Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ia29

PATTERNS FOR THE MILLION.

E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S CELEBRATED

PATTERNS.

NOVEMBER STYLES NOW READY.

Metropolitan Magazine received, containing the newest and latest styles. Price twenty-five cents. Quarterly Delineator." Price ten cents. Catalogues sent to any address on application at our office.

WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO.,

241 Canal street,

Office SINGER SEWING MACHINES. no8 3m 2p

F. NEWHALL,

10.....Camp Street.....10

Importer and Dealer in

FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

oc1 2m 2p

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

No. 16 Exchange alley.

THIRD QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter, the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association publish the ollowing statement of their affairs for the third quarter, ending September 30, 1872:

Fire premiums	$201,347 56	
Marine premiums	27,409 26	
River premiums	42,501 40	$270,258 22
Less unearned premiums	100,972 74	
Less returned premiums	274 44	100,248 18
Net earned premiums		$170,207 04
Fire losses	$3,058 70	
Marine losses	17,265 18	
River losses	402 91	
Reserved for unadjusted losses	27,500 00	
	$48,226 79	
Reinsurance	925 24	
Taxes, licenses and internal revenue stamps	2,135 46	
General expenses	10,423 56	
Rebate	1,547 48	
Profit and loss	6,997 52	
	$70,259 54	
Add 2½ per cent interest for third quarter on capital paid.....$77,667 34		
Less discount and interest.. 10,790 90	5,126 48	70,905 81
Net profits		$70,922 69

ASSETS.

Stock notes	$59,052 29
Cash	104,303 63
Notes and bills receivable	564,732 10
Stocks and bonds	123,945 53
Real estate	135,934 77
Premiums in course of collection	7,070 96
Assessment of 20 per cent on $134,296 43	27,149 22
Total	$1,022,488 55

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association.

C. CAVAROC, President.

GEORGE LANAUX, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this fourth day of October, 1872.

G. LAGARDEUR, Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved, in conformity with article seven of the charter, to collect forthwith from stockholders an assessment of fifty per cent on the net earned premiums of the third quarter of 1872, subject to assessment, amounting to $134,296 43; and it was further resolved to pay to stockholders, on demand, a quarterly interest of two and a half per cent on the amount of capital paid in.

C. CAVAROC, President.

GEORGE LANAUX, Secretary.

Directors.

C. Cavaroc, S. Cambot,
Charles DeRuyter, A. Polmes,
Leon Hano, Jr., J. Egli,
E. F. Mouton, L. S. Wilts,
W. Agar, L. Queyrouze,
A. Thibaut.

oc5 1m

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

104.....Canal Street.....104

EIGHTEENTH 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—

On fire risks	$719,337 57
On marine risks	162,015 17
On river risks	159,212 00
Total premiums	$951,565 74
Less unearned premiums	201,360 40
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872	$749,504 34
Losses paid—	
On fire risks	$360,028 47
On marine risks	59,939 32
On river risks	129,863 43
	$549,794 39
Taxes	21,357 41
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	76,476 02
Total	$648,628 42
Dividend interest, cost etc., expenses	47,324 57—695,952 99
Profits	$53,551 02

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,675 11
City bonds	259,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	72,052 00
Notes secured by mortgage	448,745 83
Notes secured by pledge	142,559 97
Bills receivable	45,611 50
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 95
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,952 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	10,000 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,000 00
Mortgage bonds Farmers' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	261,659 83
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,461,241 29

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

PAUL FOURCHY, President.

G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

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

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

P. CHS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the tenth day of June, 1872, it was resolved to pay A CASH DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of July next. Also, to pay an demand ten per cent interest to the scrip holders upon conversion of their scrip into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

Directors:

P. MASPERO, DAVID MCCOARD,
S. Z. RELF, L. F. GENERES,
M. PUIG, P. FOURCHY,
P. S. WILTZ, J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX, J. M. ALLEN,
CHARLES LAFITTE.

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CRESCENT MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1872.

The Trustees, in conformity to the charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the company on the thirtieth of April, 1872:

Fire premiums for the year	$193,969 44
Marine premiums for the year	45,350 64
River premiums for the year	105,899 36
Total	$346,219 44
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$176,192 45
Net profits	$76,822 47

The company has assets to the amount of $732,129 40.

The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at SIX PER CENT CASH on all the outstanding CERTIFICATES OF SCRIP, to the legal holders thereof on and after the second Monday in June next.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1872, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of government tax.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

BENJ. V. COGEN, Secretary.

Trustees.

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, JOHN PHELPS
C. T. BULDERCKE, P. H. FOLEY,
A. G. OBER, A. THOMSON,
E. H. SUMMERS, D. NEWGASS,
P. N. STRONG, VICTOR MEYER,
JOSEPH BOWLING, J. J. GARRARD,
S. P. NEWMAN.

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INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 111 Gravier Street.

Insures against

Fire, Marine and River Risks,

At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

A. EIMER BADER, President.
CHAS. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received		$157,125 72
Fire, marine and river losses paid	$84,647 69	
Reinsurances, rebates, expense, etc	49,353 85	134,001 54
		$23,124 18
Total amount of assets		$734,913 16

DECLARED:

Interest on capital paid in, ten per cent.
Dividend on capital paid in, eight per cent.
Dividend on premiums paid, sixteen per cent.

TRUSTEES.

Henry Abrahams, S. Kahn,
Louis Schneider, A. Eimer Bader,
Joseph Keller, W. B. Schmidt,
N. A. Baumgardner, Theodore Lilienthal,
R. Seig, E. E. Del Bondio,
C. H. Miller, Isaac Bethencourt,
H. Ricke, A. L. Nasits,
J. N. Schwartz, Charles Engstfeld,
H. Pohlman, Louis Schwarz,
M. Frank, F. Bickert,
N. Weisenbach, H. R. Degroire,
F. Reder, J. H. Wildermann.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM ARMS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, September 16, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana against the estate of William Arms, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said 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 choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1872, at 11 A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, Register.

S. B. PACKARD,
se17 no21 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK R. JUSTUS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, October 26, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT AN ALIAS warrant in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Frederick R. Justus, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said 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 choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1872, at 11 A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.

R. B. PACKARD,
oc29 no05 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF HORACE D. McGINNIS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, September 16, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Horace D. McGinnis, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said 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 choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-first day of November, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before S. C. Kellogg, Register.

S. B. PACKARD,
se17 no21 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF R. K. WALKER & CO.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, October 26, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT AN ALIAS warrant in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the district of Louisiana against the estate of R. K. Walker & Co., of the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1872, at 11 A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, Register.

S. B. PACKARD,
oc11 no21 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF J. B. VANHORN.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, October 26, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of J. B. Vanhorn & Co., of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said 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 choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty eighth day of November, A. D. 1872, at 11 A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.

S. B. PACKARD,
oc29 no28 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF ROBERT B. SEARING.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, October 11, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Robert B. Searing, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said 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 choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1872, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, Register.

S. B. PACKARD,
oc11 no23 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM EDWARD TODD.

OFFICE UNITED STATES MARSHAL, New Orleans, September 18, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of William Edward Todd, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said 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 choose one or more assignees of their estate will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1872, at 11 A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, Register.

S. B. PACKARD,
oc29 no25 United States Marshal.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL SNODGRASS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, September 16, 1872.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Samuel Snodgrass, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said 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 choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the twenty eighth day of November, A. D. 1872, at 11 A. M., at the Customhouse building, New