

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

The Progress, published at New Iberia, James R. Jolley editor, has suspended.

Sailors are not necessarily making plumb duff when they are storming the currents.

Daniel T. Settoon, of Livingston, has been appointed a United States commissioner.

Why should one be cautious about confiding a secret to his relations? Because "blood will tell."

Woman ought to do all she can to make this world a paradise for men, as it was all her fault he lost the other.

"Remember, I know morality," said an actress to Dumas fils. "Yes, madam, as robbers know the police," was the reply.

The weather yesterday was cold, the wind blustering, the dust blinding. It was a bleak November day, with hardly a cheerful gleam.

Messrs. W. G. Cuyler & Co., No. 138 Gravier street, advertise to deliver Pittsburg, anthracite and Virginia canal coal at lowest market rates.

A Western paper puts it thus: "Noah Powers, of Charlotte, was fourteen years old. His last words were: 'I didn't know it was loaded.'"

"Shall I have your hand?" said an exquisite to a belle, as the dance was about to commence. "With all my heart," was the soft response.

A somewhat illiterate gentleman up town has named his dog Michael Angelo, on the supposition that Mr. Angelo was one of the old mastiffs.

Thomas Divine, of Assumption parish, has been arrested and brought to this city for an alleged offense against some provision of the election law.

An English couple were lately registered at a Chicago hotel. The husband stands eight feet high and weighs 385 pounds, and his wife is two inches shorter.

Small boy (at play with peggion, to sensitive elderly gentleman)—"Does this noise annoy you, uncle?" Elderly gentleman—"No, my boy, it sounds like the pop of a cork."

Block Island is to have a new hotel, a steamboat wharf and a line of steamers, and proposes in five years to "lead the United States as a watering place and yacht station."

Supervisor White, of St. Mary parish, and his clerk, George Shepherd, have been arrested for violation of the election law, and brought before a United States commissioner in this city.

A complimentary ticket has been received to the fancy dress and masquerade soiree of the Minerva Social Club, at Minerva Hall, on Wednesday evening, the twenty-seventh instant.

Captain Eldridge, of the steamship City of Austria, reports that on the night of the eleventh instant James Carson, one of the crew, was found missing. It is supposed that he fell overboard.

While there has been a falling off in the valuation of personal property amounting to \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000, the advance in real estate has not only made this but added about \$7,000,000 more in Chicago.

General Custer has bought a young horse named Frogfoot, at Lexington, Kentucky, for \$2200 cash. He will run him against Mosabeh and Bassett at the great \$30,000 four mile race in New Orleans next spring.

Baltimore has long been casting a wistful eye on the peninsula of the eastern shore, which separates her from the Atlantic, and will one day, no doubt, dig the ship canal which will give her immediate access to the great highway of commerce and travel eastward.

Louis Hayden, an "ex-slave," who helped "Shadrach" on his way to Canada in the days of the fugitive slave law, and who is employed in the office of the Secretary of State at Boston, is elected to the Massachusetts Legislature for the aristocratic State House ward.

A most sudden change of temperature occurred between one o'clock and nine o'clock yesterday morning. We do not know the precise change, but it was almost as great as the difference between the thermometer 79° at six o'clock Wednesday evening and 54° at six o'clock last evening.

The St. Louis Globe has discovered that the recent mild earthquake noticed at Nashville was caused by a ball held in Louisville. The concussion of the tremendous feet of the Louisville dancers on occasions of the kind always creates a rattle in half a dozen surrounding counties.

Hon. Frank Morey, Representative in Congress from the fifth district of this State, left last evening for Washington. His reelection by a majority of about 6000 is a compliment for which he may well feel proud, while, at the same time, it speaks well for the sagacity and patriotism of his constituents.

During the years 1870 and 1871, according to the returns of the commercial agencies, the number of failures in the United States represented the sum of \$100,000,000. Our foreign commerce for the past year amounted to \$1,000,000,000. Nineteen years before it was only \$122,000,000. The present year will be very much larger than the last.

Matt Morgan, Frank Leslie's wood-cutter, is a very small man, about thirty or thirty-five years old, short and extremely thin. The largest thing about him is his nose, and the next largest is his moustache, which is a brilliant red. His hair is of the same warm color, and curls tight to his head, growing low on the forehead, and is parted in the middle.

Charlotte Cushman has with her a faithful colored servant, named Sally, who has been in her service for over thirty years. The closeness with which she renounced Miss Cushman's name is not less than fourteen times. Miss Cushman now regards Sally more in the light of a true and confidential friend than in that of a hired servant.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN SUGARS.

One correspondent of the Pionnyer in reply to another explains why New Orleans does not import more foreign sugar than New York. The first correspondent assumes that the difference of insurance and of distance should give New Orleans control of this trade, while the other attributes the tendency toward New York to the amount of charges imposed upon vessels "carrying freight" to New Orleans. Without imputing ignorance to either of the correspondents, it may be readily shown that there are other causes which regulate the sugar imports to each of these cities. The consumption of domestic and foreign sugars in the United States in 1870 was 403,892 tons. This would be about nine pounds a head for our population. Estimating the crop of Louisiana for that year at 45,000 tons, we turn to the population to be supplied from the two cities of New York and New Orleans respectively.

Now, if we take the population of the Atlantic, Western and Northwestern States, which is naturally supplied from Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, it will be found to include about two-thirds of the forty millions of people inhabiting the Union. At the assumed average, this population would consume about 322,000 tons, leaving for the one-third properly to be supplied from New Orleans about 161,000 tons. But the domestic sugar of Louisiana, assumed for the year stated at 45,000 tons, would naturally supply to that extent the wants of the country immediately around and above New Orleans, leaving for importation by way of New Orleans something upward of 100,000 tons of foreign sugars. We do not, it is true, import so much as this, while New York imports half the whole foreign consumption of the Union, New Orleans standing about fourth in rank as an importer of sugar. We agree with the Pionnyer correspondent that our port charges should be reduced, and also that the cost of towage and stevedorage should be brought within competition with other ports. With our large steam tonnage it is probable that the charge for towage may be dispensed with, and sugar imported by steam direct, without any burdensome charge which it can not pay here as well as elsewhere. There are, however, some obstacles which the disputants of the Pionnyer have not estimated in their comparison of these two importing cities.

1. New York sends to Cuba all the manufactures and merchandise made in the United States and consumed in that island. Baltimore, perhaps second in the sugar trade, ships a quality of flour that New Orleans can not at present command. While, then, the vessels of New York may go into Havana in cargo, ours have last year carried very little Western provisions; and, indeed, most of the Cuban sugars received here came as way freights from Havana, on coastwise or foreign steamers.

2. New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia have a system of railroads, with the highest convenience of transferring cargoes from ships into the cars. This expedition and economy has tended to distribute sugar all over the interior West with more convenience than can be effected at our port. The vessels spoken of by the Pionnyer correspondent as preparing to load to New York with sugar at ninety cents rather than to New Orleans at \$1 20, probably took into consideration that there was a better chance for an out freight from New York than from New Orleans. There are now, however, measures on foot which will connect all Western railroads with the New Orleans wharves, and so far as the distribution of sugar is concerned, the Illinois Central, Jackson railroad, from Mountain railroad and other lines connecting the Western cities of St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati with the Mississippi will enable us at all seasons to send foreign sugar to any interior destination on as good terms as any other outport in the Union. There is a point, however, in which New Orleans differs the co-operation of the Western press and representatives in Congress. It is in having the Spanish duties on provisions placed on something like a reciprocal footing with the American duties on the products of the Spanish islands. The American duty on sugar does not, at usual prices, exceed twenty per cent. The duty on tobacco and cigars is perhaps seventy-five per cent, but the revenues derived from this source are comparatively small. Coffee is admitted free. Now look at the rates of Spain on provisions: Hams, per quintal, \$4 63; bacon, \$4 63; lard, \$4 71; corn, 67 cents; flour, per barrel, \$5 47; lumber, per one thousand feet, \$6 72.

Here, then, is an average of about eighty per cent on provision, of which the Western States are the chief exporters, and which they could supply cheaper than any other producers. The duty on corn is more than forty cents a bushel, so that New Orleans can not send this cheap and abundant article, now almost at the head point in Iowa, to a customer who needs it greatly. The Western States are now compelled to send their corn past Cuba to a European market, where they meet in competition the largest producers of Northern Europe almost at their own doors. The direction of the sugar trade is determined, we think, by the causes alleged in this article, and the best means of bringing that trade through New Orleans will be by calling the attention of the President and the Senate to the importance of placing these duties on something nearer a reciprocal basis between the two countries. Our government gives a virtual protection to the Spanish dominion in Cuba and Porto Rico by the fidelity with which it enforces its neutrality laws and prevents all organized aid from our ports. Should not Spain recognize this great service by reducing her duties to something like the level of ours? She has ever since September last increased the duty on provisions. The balance of trade paid by us last year was \$50,000,000 specie to Cuba and Porto Rico. It is neighboring that the cost of maintaining Spanish domination over her

refractory subjects should be in good part imposed upon commodities of which the United States is the principal producer? It does seem a little steep. Still these are questions of diplomatic policy not within the scope of our knowledge, hence we can not pretend to appreciate the obligations of our government. If, however, there be no impediment to the negotiations of a trade treaty we should ask the government on behalf of the West and its natural outport, to maintain the duty on foreign sugars at twenty per cent; our producers are content with that; obtain a reduction of the Spanish duty on corn, flour, bacon, lard, lumber and live stock and our Western farmers will have a market. The United States will pay for sugar in produce instead of specie, and among subordinate consequences New Orleans will import sugar for the whole Western interior, and distribute it by the boats, barges and railroads which have their terminus here.

A NATIONAL WORK.

The REPUBLICAN of last Sunday contained a very interesting report to the president and members of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce in regard to the contemplated construction of the Fort St. Philip canal. The report is signed by W. M. Burwell, L. J. Highy, E. H. Summers and W. C. Black, delegates from Louisiana to the annual session of the National Board of Trade for 1872, recently held in the city of New York, and was doubtless deemed expedient, inasmuch as the subject matter is one of vast importance, not only to New Orleans, but to the nation at large. A resolution passed the National Board of Trade recommending to Congress "the construction, as a national work, on national account, and under national jurisdiction, of a free ship canal, to connect the deep water of the Mississippi, near the mouth of that river, with that of the Gulf of Mexico, at points near Fort St. Philip and Breton Island." As the want of a proper and sufficient outlet to the great river that courses by our doors has long been felt by the Crescent City and the immense interior country whose commerce will naturally flow this way if a sufficient and certain outlet to the sea is secured at all times, the project of constructing the Fort St. Philip canal, as recommended by the National Board of Trade, will be regarded with deep interest, not only by the citizens of our own city, but by the inhabitants of the great valley of the Mississippi and the country lying beyond it. The magnitude of the trade and extent of territory that will be affected by this enterprise are set forth in the report as follows: "The Mississippi and its tributaries afford twenty thousand miles of navigable water. These drain one million five hundred thousand square miles. They carry out and in by the natural outlet of the Mississippi alone \$450,000,000 commercial values. The population of this area is more than seventeen million, and the tonnage of these rivers equals, perhaps, one-fourth of the whole national tonnage." It comprehends, as shown by the report in question, the interest of all sections of our own country and of all nations. It must be recollected that the commercial values and tonnage of the Mississippi and its tributaries are constantly on the increase and will keep pace with the increase of population. We are already beginning to feel the effects of the grain trade that is flowing this way from the great West on the bosom of the grandest river known to the commercial world. There should be a mouth to this river commensurate with the river itself, and the immense trade that is bound to flow in and out of it whenever the largest size vessels can be insured a safe ingress and egress. We are now feeling the want of tonnage and most continue to be more or less circumscribed in our business relations with our own country and the balance of the world until we have secured a passage from the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico that will admit the largest size vessels. When we have secured an outlet of from twenty-five to thirty feet of water, we may expect to see a large share of the commerce of the world coming this way in lines of steamships that will bring freight and passengers and take from New Orleans the grain, cotton, tobacco, etc., of our country. New Orleans is well known to the Old World as a commercial port, but she has long labored under disadvantages that have kept her from progressing as rapidly as her position would warrant if she had combined art with her natural advantages. The construction of the Fort St. Philip canal will remove one of her most serious disabilities, and at the same time tender a great service to the twenty thousand miles of inland navigation that seeks an outlet to the sea by the way of New Orleans. It is the immense territory and population that will be benefited beneficially in this way that renders the work of national importance and enables it to command national attention and aid. The national government has already considered the subject one that is entitled to its attention, and is giving aid to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars a year to keep open an outlet of from eighteen to twenty feet deep for the ingress and egress of vessels.

It has also authorized a survey and estimate of cost of the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal. The last survey was made by Captain C. W. Howel, of the United States army, who reports the work practicable, and that it can be done at a cost of six millions of dollars. With the canal finished, the Mississippi will have a permanent outlet, without an annual expense of several hundred thousand dollars, for vessels drawing at least twenty-seven feet of water. Considering the work one of great national interest, as well as of great importance to our city, we would call the favorable consideration of Congress to it and hope that our immediate representatives will not fail to do their duty in the premises.

Under the operations of injudicious petitions for manumissions, motions to dissolve, disbars, quash, and the various evolutions of judicial machinery, nothing was done yesterday by either of the returning boards. A delay in the work until Monday seems to be inevitable.

BOUNDLESS WEALTH, ALMOST.

Twenty years ago the American people bewildered themselves occasionally with the question how the money could be raised, provided it was concluded, as a few quiet individuals often suggested, to free the negroes and pay for them out of the national treasury. That was a monster proposition in those days, for averaging each negro at the price of three hundred dollars, the entire number in the United States would have required about nine hundred millions of dollars to pay for their freedom. The country stood appalled at the sum. Since then we have become familiar with great sums. The country has paid more money for a war than would have bought every negro in the nation and set him up with a homestead. We owe three times as much money as the slaves might have been bought for. We have consumed more money by fires than appalled the entire republic twenty years ago. We are ready to pay Spain one-ninth of the amount that might have saved the nation millions of dollars, just for the privilege of calling Cuba a part of the Union. The money put in railroads within the last ten years would have bought all the negroes in the Union twenty years ago. And, notwithstanding all that we have expended and lost we have freed the slaves at a loss to the tax rolls of fully nine hundred millions of dollars. Suppose the American people, instead of shrinking back from the expenditure of nine hundred millions of dollars twenty-five years ago, had agreed to do that much blind in order to make all men free, that might have been the condition of the country today? We should have had five thousand millions of treasure that we have expended; we should have had a million more healthy men; and the cotton crop, instead of netting what it does, would have rolled out ten millions of bales per annum at five cents per pound. What great changes resulted from the unfamiliarity of the people with immense sums of money. If such a problem confronted us today, we should merely say: "Put the presses to work printing the money, and pay the bill; that is the easiest way to get rid of the risk and bother." It is a great convenience to be rich. Millions are consumed by fire in Boston, and the country is eased of its apprehension by the statement sent abroad on the lightning. "The loss falls on those who are able to bear it." It is a great thing, indeed, to be so rich that calamities seem to be incapable of reaching beyond the competence that money has secured.

WHAT ABOUT THIS PLANTATION.

An advertisement in one of the papers informs us that a large plantation, probably the finest in the State, is for sale. It is recommended to the public as embracing twelve hundred acres in a solid body of valuable sugar land, together with valuable outbuildings and a palatial mansion. The question arises, is this plantation arranged in the best condition to suit the policy that ought to obtain in the State? If this valuable body of land could be apportioned out to twenty men, would not the community be twenty times better off than if it continues to be held by some nabob who spends its proceeds in other communities, or probably in Europe? Would it not produce a larger crop of sugar, habits and intelligence if its wealth fell thirty owners instead of one? And if we threatened the State would not a company of land holders be more valuable to the commonwealth than the lord of such possessions? It may be said that this is gravitating toward agrarianism. Nothing of the sort. The State as owner of the soil, made title in the outset to these lands, and she tacitly reserved the right of eminent domain. The present owner only holds by virtue of the law that the people made, and he must abide by any change which the interests of community may require and which community is authorized to make by virtue of its original reservation. We do not advocate nor suggest that any radical investment shall take place in this instance or any other, that will impair proprietary rights, but we simply put forth certain suggestions for the consideration of the owner of the plantation in common with his neighbors. Many plantations are now vacant and unproductive, contrary to the design that originally actuated the State in bestowing them upon private parties. We are suffering a sort of commercial death for want of that support which the country should yield, and we can not recover until the many-handed and thirty producers replace the solitary and expensive consumer. The lawn and colonnade that adorn the rich man's country seat may be artistic and picturesque, but in our present financial dilapidation the mind is confined to enjoyment of this character in anxiety to discover where the money is to come from to pay for bread. So give us less grandeur and more business, and we can wait for lawns and avenues in presence of bigger crops, fatter habits and more intelligent voters.

MOVING FORWARD.

An industrial association has been formed in St. Mary parish, which proposes to facilitate the appointment of home-steads to settlers who may select to live in that parish. This movement has the active sympathy of the REPUBLICAN, and we shall take pleasure in spreading any information that promises to be of benefit to the association. The wealth and prosperity of New Orleans, and individuality of all enterprises connected with New Orleans, are completed in the effort to secure a greater and more enterprising agricultural population. The plan is to secure a body of land, divide it into small farms, and sell the same upon long time and easy terms to genuine farmers. Fifty acres of land at five dollars per acre is only two hundred dollars. If sold upon a credit of ten years, payable in ten installments, the settler is enabled to secure to himself, terms that any industrial man can meet. In other parishes the rate might be cheaper, say as low as two dollars per acre, and to this sum might be added, as is done in the West, interest coupons at the rate of six or eight per cent. One settlement of this character will support

two stores in the country, and these two stores would help to support a big store in New Orleans. The land, empty, barren, and we might say impious, supports nothing. It is plainly the interest of the State and the business community to sustain this movement, not only in St. Mary parish, but in every other parish where the people show sufficient enterprise to set them on foot.

THE WIDOW MELNOTTE'S SON'S FOLLY.

The Pionnyer, like Claude Melotte, draws the picture of a realm that it does not possess. Whether the susceptible auditor can be taken in is a problem that we doubt about. Independent journalism is not a quality that the Pionnyer can lay claim to any more than Melotte could to the Lake of Como. It is as violently partisan as the Times, and more so than the REPUBLICAN, and that it has selfish objects to serve, is apparent in what it is doing. A really independent paper can have no interest in opposition to absolute justice, and yet our egotistical contemporary assumes this character while it is insisting upon that which negates the underlying spirit of free government as founded upon universal suffrage. The vote of the State has been and is being reported differently from what the people declared; and this wrong upon popular suffrage is quietly accepted by the Pionnyer as conformable to true journalistic independence. It is plain to us that the assumption, on the part of the Pionnyer, of the character of an independent journal, is as groundless as was the title set up by the Widow Melotte's son to the beautiful home by the Lake of Como.

Where the Times obtained its information that the REPUBLICAN was or is in favor of counting in Kellogg and the whole Republican ticket perplexes us somewhat, for no such suggestion was ever made in these columns. What the REPUBLICAN said was very plain, that if upon an honest count of the votes, and a proper correction of the errors and frauds that can be proved to have been committed, the returning board discovers that Kellogg has been elected Governor of the State, we shall expect that statement to be made officially for the government of the community. If the result elects McHenry, we expect that fact to be declared. But in either or both cases we expect an honest return according to the will of the people. And we have quite as much confidence, and perhaps more, in the disposition of General Longstreet, Senator Lynch and Judge Hawkins to make a fair and square return as we have in Messrs. Hatch, Wharton and DuPont. What we are asking for is that the Times would ask for it did not have some special object to gain, for we merely require the result to be told in accordance with the will of the people, and not as it may be directed by a body of political brokers in New Orleans.

The rumors that were afloat on Wednesday concerning the removal of Mr. Blanchard and the appointment of Colonel Walton yet lack confirmation. Mr. Blanchard was yesterday deeply immersed in the duties of State Registrar, working away with the air of a man who had a big contract which he expected to finish. The counting of the votes is nearly concluded. Some of the wards have already been closed out.

Hon. E. W. Dewees, representative elect from Red River parish, arrived in this city yesterday from that parish.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 120 Common street. Divide their profits in cash with parties insuring with them, or allow them the regular rate 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. 107 1/2 St. Charles street.

THE LUZEMBERG HOSPITAL.

Organized by the late Legislature, the exclusive Hospital for Smallpox and contagious complaints. IS ON THE PORTCHARTER RAILROAD. With square outside Calumet street. Indigent cases are received according to usual provisions, with permission from the sanitary officials.

ITEMS ABOUT "THE TIMES."

THE TIMES COOKING STOVE. Will save about one-half in one year. It will, outlast any other, and it contains twice the metal. It will cook meats and broils in a shorter time. It will hold as much as a range. And it is the cheapest stove in the market.

ORANGE TREES WANTED.

Four thousand young trees to be had from about two to three years old, and have them planted on the 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 department office, No. 84 Comp. Street, New Orleans, giving full particulars, stating price, etc.

MICHAEL HAIN.

NATIONAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS. (Established January 2, 1872.) No. 106 Canal street. THE ONLY BANK ALLOWING ALL ITS DEPOSITORS A SHARE IN ITS PROFITS. Capital Stock Paid up \$500,000. Average Deposits, over \$1,000,000. FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND DECLARED JUNE 20, 1872. Six and a half per cent to stockholders. One and a half per cent to depositors. Bank open from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

No. 80 Exchange Alley. THIRD QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Fire premiums, Marine premiums, River premiums, Less unearned premiums, Less returned premiums, Net earned premiums, Fire losses, Marine losses, River losses, Reserves for unpaid losses, Reinsurance, Taxes, license and interest, net revenue stamps, General expenses, Rebate, Profit and loss, 25 per cent interest for third quarter on capital paid, Less discounts and interest, Net profits.

ASSSETS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Cash notes, Stocks and bills receivable, Notes and bonds, Real estate, Premiums in course of collection, Assessment of 50 per cent on \$154,290 22, Total.

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association. C. CAVAROC, President. GEORGE LAMATE, Secretary.

COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me this fourth day of October, 1872. G. GARDEPUE, 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 \$124,290 22, 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, S. CAMBER, Charles DuRoyer, A. Polony, Leon Haas, Jr., S. Kohn, K. E. Morton, I. S. Wiltz, W. Agard, J. Quastrow, Geo. In. A. Thibault. Directors.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

104..... Canal Street.....104. EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1872, including unearned premiums of the previous year, On marine risks, On river risks, Total premiums, Less unearned premiums, Net earned premiums, On fire risks, On marine risks, On river risks, Net earned premiums, Deduct interest, loss expenses, Profits.

The company have the following assets: Real estate, City bonds, Bank and railroad stock, Notes secured by mortgage, Notes secured by pledge, Bills receivable, Premiums in course of collection, State bonds, Stock of other companies, Stock of Volatile Dry Dock Company, Stock of Lumber Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company, Harbor Protection bonds, Mortgage bonds, Treasury Association, Merchants' Mutual Life Insurance, Cash on hand, Merchants' Mutual Life Insurance, Ship Company, St. Louis Life Association.

Total assets, \$1,461,241 29. The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company. F. W. WORTZ, President. W. W. WORTZ, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of June, 1872. F. C. CUYLER, 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, to the stockholders on the first day of July next. Also to pay on demand ten per cent interest on the scrip issued upon conversion of their stock into shares, as per amended charter of the company.

Directors: F. MARRIOTT, DAVID McGOVERN, J. B. BERRY, T. P. POLK, F. S. WILLY, J. J. FERNANDEZ, J. A. GILBERT, J. J. GILBERT, CHARLES LAFFITE.

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1872. The Trustees, in conformity to the charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the company on the thirtieth of April, 1872.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Fire premiums for the year, Marine premiums for the year, River premiums for the year, Total, Returned premiums, Less returned and unearned premiums, Net profits.

The company has assets to the amount of \$742,129 30. 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 PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending April 30, 1872, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next. W. G. THOMAS, A. ADAMS, President. HENRY W. ORRIS, Secretary.

Trustees: SAMUEL B. KENNEDY, JOHN PHILIPS, C. F. BODRICK, E. H. POLK, A. G. OBER, A. THOMSON, E. H. SUMMERS, B. SWAGAS, P. M. STONG, VICTOR MEYER, JOSEPH BOWLING, J. J. GARBAUD, S. B. NEWMAN.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER.

LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER. BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73..... Camp street.....73. Receive all orders with promptness and dispatch.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

No. 80 Exchange Alley. THIRD QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

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C. CAVAROC, S. CAMBER, Charles DuRoyer, A. Polony, Leon Haas, Jr., S. Kohn, K. E. Morton, I. S. Wiltz, W. Agard, J. Quastrow, Geo. In. A. Thibault. Directors.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

104..... Canal Street.....104. EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1872, including unearned premiums of the previous year, On marine risks, On river risks, Total premiums, Less unearned premiums, Net earned premiums, On fire risks, On marine risks, On river risks, Net earned premiums, Deduct interest, loss expenses, Profits.

The company have the following assets: Real estate, City bonds, Bank and railroad stock, Notes secured by mortgage, Notes secured by pledge, Bills receivable, Premiums in course of collection, State bonds, Stock of other companies, Stock of Volatile Dry Dock Company, Stock of Lumber Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company, Harbor Protection bonds, Mortgage bonds, Treasury Association, Merchants' Mutual Life Insurance, Cash on hand, Merchants' Mutual Life Insurance, Ship Company, St. Louis Life Association.

Total assets, \$1,461,241 29. The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company. F. W. WORTZ, President. W. W. WORTZ, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of June, 1872. F. C. CUYLER, 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, to the stockholders on the first day of July next. Also to pay on demand ten per cent interest on the scrip issued upon conversion of their stock into shares, as per amended charter of the company.

Directors: F. MARRIOTT, DAVID McGOVERN, J. B. BERRY, T. P. POLK, F. S. WILLY, J. J. FERNANDEZ, J. A. GILBERT, J. J. GILBERT, CHARLES LAFFITE.

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS, May 15, 1872. The Trustees, in conformity to the charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the company on the thirtieth of April, 1872.