New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 30, 1872.

Two persons were publicly whipped for petty larceny in Caldwell, Kentucky, lately.

Mr. Pullen, of Indianapolis, has grown grey in a railroad suit which was begun in 1864, and not finished yet.

The distillation of alcohol from mosses and lichens is becoming an important branch of industry in Russia.

At Princeton College, recently, some mischievous persons smeared all the seats of the college chapel with tar.

Mrs. James A. Oates and her company will play at Vicksburg next week, and next at the St. Charles Theatre.

Would you rather go through a giddy waltz with a pretty girl than go through a pretty waltz with a giddy girl?

A young man is walking from Glasgow, Kentucky, to Dallas, Texas, on a $500 wager. He would find it easier on the train.

A Terre Haute lady squandered $42 on a telegram to her husband in Europe informing him of an additional responsibility.

The prevailing chicken disease is generally believed to have been contracted from the Democratic rooster since the election.

The Coliseum building at Boston, in which the national peace jubilee was held, has been sold for $10,500, or one-twentieth of its cost.

Statistics show a considerable decrease during the last year or two among the Orthodox Dissenters of England, the Presbyterians perhaps excepted.

It seems to be understood that in boat races in England hereafter coxwains will be dispensed with and the sliding seat will supersede the stationary one.

The London *Spectator* says there is "probably more flagrant perjury committed in the England divorce court in any one year than in any other court in five."

There is in the county house of Laporte county, Indiana, a girl only fifteen years of age who is a mother. She is deranged, and she and her child are both blind.

Balzac used to say: "There are three of us who know French—I, and Hugo, and Gautier." Hugo alone survives, and is painfully conscious of his distinction.

The Italian government has announced its intention to repress the practice of duelling by severely punishing duellists. One was recently banished from Italy for a year.

The directors of the New Orleans National Banking Association have appointed Mr. Henry Blache cashier of the bank, to succeed the late cashier, Mr. N. Augustine.

The ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the new German Protestant Church corner of Jackson and Chippowa streets, will take place to-morrow, at two o'clock.

A Western stock-breeder wants a prize for a sheep weighing 320 pounds. This is just the season when we expect to hear of heavy wether from that part of the country.

The boy who sits on the street corner, and laments that he has lost the ten cents that his father gave him for medicine, has opened business for the season in Detroit.

Statistics of commerce and navigation for the month ended May 31, 1872, and the eleven months ended at the same time, have been received from the Bureau of Statistics.

Some high born English lassies were recently expelled from a hotel in Boulogne because they went to a dancing establishment in male attire and danced the cancan.

The cholera epidemic in the Bengal presidency, India, is at an end. It has destroyed during the year 100,000 of the native population, and about 800 of the European troops.

Consignees of sundry freight and cotton received by the Jackson railroad, having claims against that company for loss or damage, are referred to the advertisement of the freight agent, Major E. A. Burke.

A New York gentleman visiting Boston played cards two hours the other evening with three merchants who were burned out, and to the great surprise of the Gothamite, the fire was not once mentioned during the games.

The foremen of the different companies composing the fire department of New Orleans, are requested by Chief Engineer O'Conner to meet at the office of the association, No. 120 Carondelet street, this evening at seven o'clock.

Major E. A. Burke, freight agent of the Jackson railroad, requests all proprietors or managers of cotton presses to send to his office at once a list of all consignees for whose account they receive and store cotton received by that road.

Some London poet, who lays the flattering unction to his soul that he is a born poet, has inclosed to the Mayor of Chicago a metrical gush about the great fire, and requested that "the grand prophetic poem be engraved on some fair tablet and placed in a conspicuous part of the phoenix city."

Mme. Matilda Heron announces through the San Francisco press that she has decided to take a few young lady pupils in reading and dramatic literature during her stay in that city. The lady "would also be pleased to be the humble medium through which might be inaugurated charming drawingroom entertainments among the elite families of the city."

The Boston *Transcript* says: "It is becoming probable that the President will have to fight Congressmen holding on to their patronage (!) to enforce civil service reform. Let him go into the battle fearlessly; hosts of the people will back him." And it may be added that the battle will test his fighting qualities better than any other contest he ever went into.

There was a paragraph going the rounds a few days ago to the effect that if several wires, stretched one above the other, were made to cross a room wherein distinctiveness of utterance was swalled up by echoes, a cure would at once be found. We hope Judge Durell will order the marshal to experiment upon this idea, and thus relieve a great strain upon himself and the bar. The cost will be trifling.

THE PLOT DEVELOPED.

While the lawyers have been deluging the United States Circuit Court with a torrent of words to prove that the "central despotism" has no right to interfere to prevent the voters of Louisiana being cheated, some unknown amateurs have manufactured a complete set of State officers and members of the Legislature. As the *Times* (the only paper that has the news) puts it, the returns were "made up and tabulated by the clerks of the late board of canvassers," but await the action of some authority not yet ascertained. This information is given with a view to impart to its tabulated list a semi-official character. But, whatever the source of the information, we know to a positive certainty that it is erroneous, and not at all such as will be furnished by the "authority that may be legally authorized to canvass and make returns of the election." Certain decidedly Republican parishes have received no show of fairness at the hands of these clerks, Natchitoches, Rapides, Pointe Coupee, Carroll, Iberville, St. James, East Baton Rouge, Terrebonne and other strong Republican parishes either figure as having given fusion majorities or are thrown out altogether. Evidence has already been received, and is now in proper hands, to show that the totals found by the clerks are liable to modifications by several thousand votes. Representatives have been fairly elected who do not appear in the tabulated statement, and six or seven Senators are ignored on account of a too eager desire on the part of the clerks to defeat the Republican party. The "late board of canvassers" laid down their brief and ephemeral authority none too soon, if their ability may be judged by their appointment of clerks.

The compilation and publication of such a list as was presented by the *Times* yesterday morning would be, if the intended effect were not checked, simply an outrage. It shows a disposition to advance, step by step, in spite of judicial prohibition, in the work of counting men into office who have no shadow of right to be there; it develops the plot which the injunction of the United States Circuit Court seems to be powerless to arrest; to organize the government of this State in the interests of the Democratic party without reference to the number of votes cast in the last election. While learned counsel are taking up the time of the court with species pleas to its jurisdiction, men are finding means to induct themselves into office without even the concurrence of the Governor, while a new batch has been prepared by the clerks of a board who are commanded not to act. Directly we shall have McEnery presenting himself at the executive office, with first-class credentials, according to modern tactics, and demanding that Governor Warmoth retire on account of the notoriety of his election. The members placed on the tableau by the clerks will assemble and declare themselves duly elected. All that will be necessary to entitle a man to an office will be to establish the fact that he is a Democrat, and prove that he was a candidate for it.

Well, we look hopefully for a check to be put upon all this irregular, illegal and iniquitous proceeding as soon as Counselor Randell Hunt recovers his voice sufficiently to be heard by Judge Durell. Not that what he has to say will possess any special importance, but the time required to get him at it is valuable. The closing arguments for the plaintiff will probably occupy one day, when we shall have the pleasure of listening to Judge Durell.

In the meantime, we shall endeavor to obtain from the board of canvassers something like a correct list of the candidates who were successful in the last election. Such a list will be so different from that published in the *Times* that there will be room for the presumption that they belong to different States.

SUNG CUIQUE MOS.

As it is said "each man has his particular habit," we are inclined to think our neighbor the *Times* has wedded itself to a particular habit, and that habit we consider a most unbecoming one. The *Times* never speaks well of the dominant party in the country, nor of those who are charged with the administration of government. This must be regarded as a very bad habit—one that is not only disrespectful to the will of the sovereign people, but unjust to those public servants who are endeavoring to discharge faithfully high public trusts. We are convinced that the dominant party, as well as individuals occupying the most responsible positions in the government of the nation, may err at times; and when they do so, consider it the duty of public journalists to expose whatever may tend to work injury to the people and endeavor to correct the same. But our neighbor is evidently not animated by so fair a spirit. It is entirely ex parte in its views of the acts of the President, Congress, and every Republican who holds a position under the government. And its one-sided views are all denunciatory of whatever is done by those charged with the administration of the government. When this is remembered the readers of the *Times* will not be surprised at its futile efforts to fix upon Mr. Beckwith, the very able law officer of the government for this judicial district, in his conduct of the case of William P. Kellogg against Henry C. Warmoth and others, anything that could be fairly construed into a *coup d'état*. He has not sought to take any unfair advantage in the case that is being considered for the benefit of Republican government in this State, nor do we believe him capable of resorting to any but legal means to accomplish a fair and impartial disposition of the matter at issue. The *Times* and the party it represents may resort to such tricks, as *coups d'état*, with impunity, outside of federal courts, but the people have yet to learn of the first instance, where those charged with federal authority have disgraced themselves and country by a stroke of policy or of violence in State affairs to gain a political end not consonant with the voice of the people. Such disgraceful acts have, thus far in this country, been confined to those charged with State affairs. The *Times*, with an imperious air, asks: "Where did Mr. Beckwith get his authority for the assertion that under the changes which had been made in our constitution, and in our frame of government, the States of this Union had been reduced to mere municipalities, subject in all things, to the power, control and disposition of the federal government?"

Now, we will answer this impertinent question of the *Times* (impertinent, because not properly put) by quoting what the United States District Attorney did say in regard to the changes the constitution had undergone since the war. He said:

My diffidence, if the court pleases, arises not from any difficulty involved either in the question of jurisdiction, or whether we are entitled to the relief we ask for, but from the fact that, perhaps, for the first time in the history of this country—its history since the war—there has been occasion to submit to a court for a judicial determination the extent and range to which the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments have changed the form of our government. There are a great many people, and, strange to say, I believe a great many people in this locality, where last of all they should have it—have the idea and believe that the old system of semi-State independence is the only one consistent with peace and order, consistent with the full protection of the rights of individuals, who are loath to believe that in the great revolution that began with war and produced legislation that probably never would have been produced or enacted before the war, has produced an extraordinary change in the constitutional and legal relationship of the citizens of a State to the United States. Before the war citizenship of the United States was a very poor thing. It was a subordinate citizenship, incident to the citizenship of a State. Now, if the court please, the whole thing has been reversed and changed; the first dominant and controlling citizenship is the citizenship of the United States, and the citizenship that attaches to the State is more a matter of incidental residence or sojourn—it may have been considered by some, and as I hear, strange to say in this disturbed locality, where it has been in some manner protective of the laws and the guarantees that the law presumed to give it to peace and happiness and the protection of property. If it is considered somehow or other that something terrible is involved in this; it may be; it may be a terrible thing that the dominant powers of the federal arms extend to the minutest details of State and municipal governments; and if it is so we must accept it; but, merciful God, what can be worse than the government we have here? If the right of State government is to be the right of State misrule, I say it is difficult to conceive what on earth in the record of invented government in the past or of probable government in the future can be worse.

In giving the language of Mr. Beckwith upon the subject, the *Times* has catechised him as to where he gets his authority for asserting that under certain circumstances "the dominant powers of the federal arms extend to the minutest details of State and municipal government," we give the answer to the question propounded. The authority comes from the constitution and laws of the country, and if the *Times* had the proper reverence for them and those chosen to enforce them, and respect for the will of the people, it would not be guilty of its idle talk about "a consolidated centralized empire." In conclusion, we will tell our neighbor to learn that the rights of our people under the federal constitution, as amended, have been made paramount to the rights of States. If State governments violate the rights of the people, or any portion of them, the federal government stands pledged to see them righted. It is asserted and believed that the rights of many citizens were assaulted in this State during the late election, and for endeavoring to do his duty in the premises as a federal district attorney, Mr. Beckwith comes in for a share of the abuse of the *Times*.

THE CITY OFFICES.

Mr. Wiltz and several of the gentlemen who were candidates for municipal offices in the late election, but who have not yet received commissions from the Governor, have been rather precipitate in demanding possession. For if we admit that they have been elected, which is a result that is apparent, but not officially certified to, we must at the same time contend that all the forms prescribed by law shall be complied with, before they can be qualified and installed in such a manner as will justify their predecessors in surrendering their trusts. Mr. Wiltz proceeds upon several grounds to claim the office of Mayor. First, general notoriety, obtained through the newspapers; second, a friendly letter from Mr. Blanchard, stating that from the best information he has been able to obtain and collate, he has received a majority of the votes cast for Mayor. As the work of imparting such information in individual cases is not imposed upon the State registrar by law, it can not be regarded as in any sense official, nor of any more force than the newspaper reports. His third reliance is upon an injunction issued by the Eighth District Court, whose judge himself jumped into his seat in an irregular manner, and may yet require some additional official action to confirm him therein. The injunction was issued upon the ex parte statement of the claimants, and is liable to be set aside by the same court upon a motion and proper showing.

We deem the commission of the Governor an essential part of the evidence sufficient to warrant an induction into the office of Mayor or Administrator. The candidates for city offices are in the same category as those for State and legislative places. The decision of the contest between all the parties in the late election is held in abeyance by the suit in the circuit court. The authority of the Governor to issue commissions upon any other evidence than the returns made by the board of canvassers is more than doubtful. When Mr. Ogden, accompanied and counselled by the present Attorney General, presented his commission from the Governor, naming him for that office, to the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Ludeling required him to show authority. Yet Judge Elmore grants compliance with the request of the municipal aspirants upon a much weaker showing than Mr. Ogden made before the Supreme Court. It would not be a bad idea for the latter gentleman to apply to the Eighth District Court for an injunction against the Supreme Court.

In the absence of the official returns of the board of cantassers, and without a commission from the Governor, we may assume that Mr. Wiltz has not made such a showing as entitles him to oust Mr. Flanders from the mayoralty. We say this, not because we have the slightest interest in the matter, or that we prefer Mr. Flanders to Mr. Wiltz. If it shall appear, as now seems probable, that the latter has been fairly elected, he shall have our voice for his induction into office without unnecessary delay. But every consideration of legality and propriety requires that officers elect should wait until their call to the places has been unambiguous, and they are furnished with good evidence of the fact.

HORSE POWER IN NEW ORLEANS.

It will not be until the gentlemen contending for their official inheritances shall have been pacified with possession that matters of minor importance can have access to the public ear. If the whole official pay and plunder of the State and city were placed on one side and the more than one hundred and fifty millions of commerce annually negotiated in another, it would be seen that the smallest interest makes the most disturbance. Mr. Burke said, "A single grasshopper will make more noise than a hundred oxen grazing in the same field." It is the same case with the clamorous ward politician and the heaviest merchants upon whose industry this city subsists. It is a just complaint that the daily journals are often cumbered with a record of proceedings in politico-legal cases, when measures involving the chief interests of the city are left to anonymous communications, printed in small type and set in obscure corners. There are two such measures in our mind to which we apply these general observations. 1. The employment of rail for moving trade in the city. 2. The organization of an exchange for Western produce.

The city of New Orleans once enjoyed exclusive right to import and export all commodities of the upper valley. It was natural that these commodities should have been subjected to such charges as would subsist as many people as possible. Hence the extensive houses for receiving and forwarding, with the brigade of drays employed in making the transfer. The competition of other ways to the sea has compelled New Orleans to modify somewhat this system. Much commerce is now consigned to the railroads, boats and vessels, and the connection between imports and exports made upon cheaper terms and in much better order than formerly. But there is at present an immense force of manual and animal labor employed in making the transfer and distribution of articles of commerce which might be economized with advantage to our city. It is especially important since a productive force which we shall estimate at seven thousand men and seven thousand mules, might be more advantageously employed in producing additional crops when labor is so much needed. Now, in the providence of God, the science of man has been inspired to produce inventions by which this operation of moving weights can be effected otherwise than by that Egyptian chariot known as the modern dray. There is a dynamic force which may be substituted for muscle, and by which weight may be hoisted from, or moved into, the deep hold of the ship. There is a further device, and that is perhaps an Egyptian device also, by which one horse may draw over a level twenty-six different patterns of transcontinental bales. Send, with stamp, for circular. no29 6m 312p

THE LUZENBERG HOSPITAL,

Rescued 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. nov22 1y

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,

mh8 1y 2t 2p No. 141 Poydras street.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

JOSEPH B. HUBBARD,

Corner of Perdido and Rampart Streets,

Has on hand one of the most complete and best selected stocks of Parlor, Bedroom and Dining-room Sets ever offered in this city.

Also, all descriptions of low price Furniture for plantation and family use. All goods packed with care and delivered free of charge. se24 4m

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

MIRAMON,

Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture,

Nos. 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.

Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with 4 inch posts), with testers, $12.

Solid Walnut and Marble Bureaus, $20.

Solid Walnut Portable Armoirs, with two drawers in bottom, $20.

Victoria Bedroom Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, $120.

Spring Mattresses made to order, $25 and $30.

Parlor Sets, in Walnut, Mahogany and Imitation Rosewood, ten pieces, at very moderate prices.

Also, an assortment of Looking-Glasses at moderate prices. fe10 1y

INSURANCE.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 111 Gravier Street.

Issues against

Fire, Marine and River Risks,

At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

A. KIMBE BADER, President.

ELIAS ROSENFIELD, Vice President.

GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received ..... $97,[illegible]

Fire, marine and river losses paid ..... $[illegible]

Reinsurance, rebate, expenses etc. ..... $[illegible] $33,124 19

Total amount of assets ..... $[illegible]

DECLARED:

Interest on capital paid in, ten per cent.

Dividend on capital paid in, eight per cent.

Surplus on premiums paid, sixteen per cent.

TRUSTEES.

Henry Chesham, Louis Schneider, Joseph Keller, N. A. Baumgarden, R. Aiken, C. H. Mills, T. Nicks, J. N. Schwartz, B. Pohlman, M. Frank, X. Weisenbach, P. Roder, A. Katz, A. Kimbe Bader, W. H. Schmidt, Theodore Lilienthal, E. N. Del Bondio, Isaac Scheuck, S. L. Sasita, Charles Rogsfield, Louis Schwarz, P. Rickert, H. H. Gegrere, J. H. Wildermann

se23 1m

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

No. 10 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	$221,481 16	
Marine premiums	52,409 46	
River premiums	42,601 46—	$316,492 08
Less unearned premiums	165,978 74	
Less returned premiums	231 44—	166,304 18
Net earned premiums		$150,287 90
Fire losses	$3,358 70	
Marine losses	11,265 12	
River losses	832 91	
Reserved for unadjusted losses	27,500 00	
	$43,456 73	
Reinsurances	925 24	
Taxes, licenses and internal revenue stamps	7,135 00	
General expenses	13,482 26	
Rebate	1,541 48	
Profit and loss	6,997 52	
	$73,503 23	
Add 2½ percent interest for third quarter on capital paid	$22,647 50	
Less discount and interest	16,790 96— 5,856 44—	79,359 81
Net profits		$70,922 09

ASSETS.

Stock notes	$38,802 29
Cash	101,803 02
Notes and bills receivable	864,732 10
Stocks and bonds	123,945 38
Real estate	435,934 77
Premiums in course of collection	7,070 96
Assessment of 50 per cent on $134,296 42	67,149 22
Total	$1,692,438 35

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. LEGARDEUR, 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 42; 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. Cambon,
Charles DeRuyter,	S. Polincy,
Leon Hano, Jr.,	J. Egli,
S. F. Micou,	L. S. Wiltz,
W. Agar,	L. Queyrouze,
	S. Thibaut.

oct 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	$719,323 57
On marine risks	167,615 17
On river risks	169,212 00
Total premiums	$891,150 74
Less unearned premiums	201,900 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872	$689,250 74
Losses paid—	
On fire risks	$396,028 31
On marine risks	80,635 52
On river risks	125,965 63
	$602,629 46
Taxes	21,537 44
Reinsurance, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,416 32
Total	$680,583 65
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,356 53—$92,322 12
Profits	$236,528 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,665 11
City bonds	259,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage	449,745 63
Notes secured by pledge	122,559 97
Bills receivable	45,611 30
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 95
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,052 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,900 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,200 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,980 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	261,959 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 on 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,
N. Z. RELF,	L. P. GENERES,
M. PUIG,	P. FOURCHY,
C. S. WILTZ,	J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIN,	J. M. ALLEN,
	CHARLES LAFITTE.

fe17 1y

CRESCENT MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY,

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, May 13, 1872.

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

Fire premiums for the year	$194,069 44
Marine premiums for the year	61,456 64
River premiums for the year	193,289 26
Total	$448,815 34
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums	$358,153 45
Net profits	$79,623 81

The company has assets to the amount of $722,129 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 there of 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, 1873, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of government tax.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

Trustees.

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

my30 6m

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. M'KENDRICK,

House and Ship Plumber, Gas-Fitter, Etc.,

No. 464 Magazine street, near the corner of Race street, New Orleans.

Dealer in Plumbing and Gas-Fitting Materials, Gas Fixtures etc. fe27 1y

RICHARD BRODERICK,

CISTERN MAKER,

132.....Julia street.....136

(Between Camp and Magazine.)

Second hand cisterns always on hand. All work guaranteed. Look box No. 30 Mechanics' and Dealers' Exchange. fe23 1y

PATENTS,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,

Solicited by

JENKINS & OLMSTEAD,

Architects and Engineers.

No. 27 Commercial place, New Orleans, Louisiana. mh3 1y

BREUSING & ERNEST,

(H. Breusing.) (Arthur J. Ernest.)

UPHOLSTERERS AND FURNITURE DEALERS.

Carpets, Mattings and Oil Cloths cleaned and laid. Furniture covers made to order. All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.

No. 240 Julia street, between Baronne and Dryades, New Orleans. no8 1y

NEW ORLEANS STENCIL WORKS

AND MAGIC BATTERY MANUFACTORY.

Sole Agency for the Golden Wonder,

GEORGE E. TEETZEL & CO.,

No. 145 Gravier street,

Manufacturers of Cotton Brands, Stencil Plates, Official Seals, Ribbon Stamps, Burning Brands, Door Plates, etc. au2 3m

P. A. MURRAY,

CISTERN MAKER,

No. 191 Magazine Street, between Julia and St. Joseph Streets.

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand, and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. se12 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAFE BISMARCK,

42.....Royal Street.....42

GRAND TYROLEAN CONCERTS EVERY NIGHT

By the Imperial and Royal Troupe, under the leadership of Professor Seppl G. Schwandner.

Admittance free. Commencing at 7 P. M. See small programmes. no30

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY GOODS

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no1 SuWeSa 3m

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CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against trading for any notes given by the undersigned in favor of J. C. Downer, as the same have been settled.

S. S. CONNOR.

Amite City, La., November 22, 1872. no23 3t

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