and addressed to the United States or Ecuador, respectively, on which the foreign and international postal charges are fully prepaid, shall, when forwarded in the mails of either country to the other, be delivered in the country of destination free of charge.

ARTICLE VIII.

The official correspondence between the two governments, that of each government with its legation near the other, and of each legation with its government, shall be conveyed to its destination free of postage and with all the precautions which the two governments may find necessary for its inviolability and security.

ARTICLE IX.

When in one of the two countries there is no legation of the other, the franking privilege of the vacant legation shall be transferred, in the terms stipulated in the preceding article, to the respective consulate or vice consulate at New York or Guayaquil.

ARTICLE X.

Neither Post Department shall be required to deliver any article received in the mails the circulation of which shall be prohibited by the laws in force in the country of destination; and any article subject by the laws of either country to customs duty or to confiscation shall, when received in the mails from the other, be treated in accordance with the laws of the receiving country.

ARTICLE XI.

The two Post Departments may, by mutual agreement, provide for the transmission of registered articles in the mails exchanged between the two countries.

The register fee of each article shall be ten cents in the United States, and one real in Ecuador.

ARTICLE XII.

The two Post Departments shall settle, by agreement between them, all measures of detail and arrangement required to carry this convention into execution and may modify the same in like manner, from time to time, as the exigencies of the service may require. Articles may also, by mutual consent, be amended, added, or suppressed, according to the requirements of the service, without rescinding or otherwise altering or impairing any other of the articles of this convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

This convention shall take effect from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force until annulled by mutual consent, or until one year from the date of notice given by one of the two departments to the other of its desire to terminate the same.

ARTICLE XIV.

Done in duplicate, at the city of Washington, this ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General of the United States.
ANTONIO FLORES.

I hereby approve the aforegoing convention, and in testimony thereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.
WASHINGTON, May 9, 1871.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Convention between the United States and the German Empire respecting Consuls and trade-marks, signed December 11, 1871; exchanged April 29, 1872; proclaimed June 1, 1872.

WHEREAS, A convention between the United States of America and the German Empire, relating to the rights, privileges, immunities and duties of Consuls, and to the protection of trade-marks, was signed at Berlin on the eleventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by their respective plenipotentiaries;

And whereas a protocol thereto was signed by the said plenipotentiaries on the twenty-ninth day of April last; which convention and protocol, in the English and German languages are, word for word, as follows:

The President of the United States of America, and his majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, in the name of the German Empire, led by the wish to define the rights, privileges, immunities and duties of the respective consular agents, have agreed upon the conclusion of a consular convention, and for that purpose have appointed their plenipotentiaries, namely:

The President of the United States of America, George Bancroft, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the said States, near his majesty the Emperor of Germany; his majesty the Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, Bernard Konig, his Privy Councilor of Legation, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Each of the contracting parties agrees to receive from the other Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents, in all its ports, cities and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the contracting parties without also applying to every other power.

ARTICLE II.

The Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Consular Agents shall be reciprocally received and recognized, on the presentation of their commissions, in the forms established in their respective countries. The necessary exequatur for the exercise of their functions shall be furnished to them free of charge, and, on the exhibition of this instrument, they shall be admitted at once, and without difficulty, by the territorial authorities, federal, State or communal, judicial or executive, of the ports, cities, and places of their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted. The government that furnishes the exequatur reserves the right to withdraw the same on a statement of the reasons for which it has thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE III.

The respective Consuls General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents, as well as their chancellors and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all privileges, exemptions and immunities which have been granted, or may in future be granted, to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation. Consular officers, not being citizens of the country where they are accredited, shall enjoy, in the country of their residence, personal immunity from arrest or imprisonment, except in the case of crimes, exemption from military billetings and contributions, from military service of every sort, and other public duties, and from all direct or personal or sumptuary taxes, duties and contributions, whether Federal, State, or municipal. It, however, the said consular officers are or become owners of property in the country in which they reside, or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts, and to the same jurisdiction, as citizens of the country, property-holders, or merchants. But under no circumstances shall their official income be subject to any tax. Consular officers who engage in commerce shall not plead their consular privileges to avoid their commercial liabilities. Consular officers of either character shall not in any event be interfered with in the exercise of their official functions, further than is indispensable for the administration of the laws of the country.

ARTICLE IV.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents may place over the outer door of their offices or of their dwellings the arms of their nation, with the proper inscription indicating the office. And they may also hoist the flag of their country on their consular offices, except in place where a legation of their country is established.

They may also hoist their flag on boats employed by them in port for the discharge of their duty.

ARTICLE V.

The consular archives shall be at all times inviolable, and under no pretence whatever shall the local authorities be allowed to examine or seize the papers forming part of them. When, however, a consular officer is engaged in other business, the papers relating to the consulate shall be kept in a separate enclosure.

The offices and dwellings of Consules not being citizens of the country of their residence shall be at all times inviolable. The local authorities shall not, except in the case of the pursuit for crimes, under any pretext invade them. In no case shall they examine or seize the papers there deposited. In no event shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

ARTICLE VI.

In the event of the death, prevention, or absence of Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, Consular Agents, their chancellors or secretaries, whose official character may have previously been made known to the respective authorities in Germany or in the United States, may temporarily exercise their functions, and, while thus acting, they shall enjoy all the rights, prerogatives, and immunities granted by this convention to the incumbents.

ARTICLE VII.

Consuls General and Consuls may, with the approbation of their respective governments, appoint Vice Consuls and Consular Agents in the cities, ports and places within their consular jurisdiction. These officers may be citizens of Germany, of the United States, or any other country. They shall be furnished with a commission by the Consul who appoints them and under whose orders they are to act, or by the government of the country which he represents. They shall enjoy the privileges stipulated for consular officers in this convention, subject to the exceptions specified in article three.

ARTICLE VIII.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents shall have the right to apply to the authorities of the respective countries, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, within the extent of their consular district, for the redress of any infraction of the treaties and conventions existing between the two countries, or of international law; to ask information of said authorities, and to address said authorities to the end of protecting the rights and interests of their countrymen, especially in cases of the absence of the latter; in which cases such consuls, etc., shall be presumed to be their legal representatives. If due notice should not be taken of such application, the consular officers aforesaid, in the absence of a diplomatic agent of their country, may apply directly to the government of the country where they reside.

ARTICLE IX.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls or Consular Agents of the two countries, or their chancellors, shall have the right, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country—

1. To take at their office or dwelling, at the residence of the parties, or on board of vessels of their own nation, the depositions of the captains and crews, of passengers on board of them, of merchants, or of any other citizens of their own country.

2. To receive and verify unilateral acts, wills and bequests of their countrymen, and any and all acts of agreement entered upon between citizens of their own country and between such citizens and the citizens or other inhabitants of the country where they reside; and also all contracts between the latter, provided they relate to property situated or to business to be transacted in the territory of the nation by which the said consular officers are appointed.

All such acts of agreement and other instruments, and also copies and translations thereof, when duly authenticated by such Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul or Consular Agent, under his official seal, shall be received by public officials and in courts of justice as legal documents, or as authenticated copies, as the case may be, and shall have the same force and effect as if drawn up or authenticated by competent public officers of one or the other of the two countries.

ARTICLE X.

In case of the death of any citizen of Germany in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States in the German Empire, without having in the country of his decease any known heirs or testamentary executors by him appointed, the competent local authorities shall at once inform the nearest consular officer of the nation to which the deceased belongs of the circumstance, in order that the necessary information may be immediately forwarded to parties interested.

The said consular officer shall have the right to appear personally or by delegate in all proceedings on behalf of the absent heirs or creditors until they are duly represented.

In all successions to inheritances citizens of each of the contracting parties shall pay in the country of the other such duties only as they would be liable to pay if they were citizens of the country in which the property is situated or the judicial administration of the same may be exercised.

ARTICLE XI.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents of the two countries are exclusively charged with the inventorying and the safe-keeping of goods and effects of every kind left by sailors or passengers on ships of their nation, who die either on board ship or on land, during the voyage or in the port of destination.

ARTICLE XII.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Consular Agents shall be at liberty to go either in person or by proxy on board vessels of their nation admitted to entry and to examine the officers and crews, to examine the ships' papers, to receive declarations concerning their voyage, their destination and the incidents of the voyage; also to draw up manifests and lists of freight, to facilitate the entry and clearance of their vessels, and finally to accompany the said officers or crews before the judicial or administrative authorities of the country, to assist them as their interpreters or agents.

The judicial authorities and customhouse officials shall in no case proceed to the examination or search of merchant vessels without having given previous notice to the consular officers of the nation to which the said vessels belong, in order to enable the said consular officers to be present.

They shall also give due notice to the said consular officers in order to enable them to be present at any depositions or statements to be made in courts of law or before local magistrates, by officers or persons belonging to the crew, thus to prevent errors or false interpretations which might impede the correct administration of justice. The notice to Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Consular Agents, shall name the hour fixed for such proceedings. Upon the non appearance of the said officers or their representatives, the case may be proceeded with in their absence.

ARTICLE XIII.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls or Consular Agents shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall have the exclusive power to take cognizance of and to determine differences of every kind which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captains, officers and crews, and specially in reference to wages and the execution of mutual contracts. Neither any court or authority shall, on any pretext, interfere in these differences, except in cases where the differences on board ship are of a nature to disturb the peace and public order in port, or on shore, or when persons other than the officers and crew of the vessel are parties to the disturbance.

Except as aforesaid, the local authorities shall confine themselves to the rendering of efficient aid to the Consuls, when they may ask it in order to arrest and hold all persons whose names are borne on the ship's articles, and whom they may deem it necessary to detain. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the Consuls, addressed in writing to the local authorities and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew, and shall be held during the whole time of their stay in port, at the disposal of the Consuls. Their release shall be granted only at the request of the Consuls, made in writing.

The expenses of the arrest and detention of such persons shall be paid by the consuls.

ARTICLE XIV.

Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls or Consular Agents may arrest the officers, sailors and all other persons making part of the crews of ships of war or merchant vessels of their nation, who may be guilty or be accused of having deserted said ships and vessels, for the purpose of sending them on board or back to their country.

To that end, the Consuls of Germany in the United States shall apply to either the federal, State or municipal courts or authorities; and the Consuls of the United States in Germany shall apply to any of the competent authorities, and make a request in writing for the deserters, supporting it by an official extract of the register of the vessel and the list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the men whom they claim belong to said crew. Upon such request alone thus supported, and without the exaction of any oath from the Consuls, the deserters (not being citizens of the country where the demand is made either at the time of their shipping or of their arrival in the port) shall be given up to the Consuls. All aid and protection shall be furnished them for the pursuit, seizure and arrest of the deserters, who shall be taken to the prisons of the country and there detained at the request and at the expense of the Consuls, until the said Consuls my find an opportunity of sending them away.

If however, such opportunity should not present itself within the space of three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE XV

In the absence of an agreement to the contrary between the owners, freighters and insurers, all damages suffered at sea by the vessels of the two countries, whether they enter port voluntarily or are forced by stress of weather, shall be settled by the Consuls General, Consuls, Vice Consuls and Consular Agents of the respective countries. If, however, any inhabitant of the country, or citizen or subject of a third power, shall be interested in the matter, and the parties can not agree, the competent local authorities shall decide.

ARTICLE XVI.

In the event of a vessel belonging to the Government, or owned by a citizen of one of the two contracting parties being wrecked, or cast on shore, on the coast of the other, the local authorities shall inform the Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul, or Consular Agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such consular agency, they shall inform the Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul, or Consular Agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the German Empire shall take place in accordance with the laws of Germany; and, reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to German vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of the United States shall take place in accordance with the laws of the United States.

The consular authorities have in both countries to intervene only to superintend the proceedings having reference to the repair and revictualing, or, if necessary, to the sale of the vessel wrecked or cast on shore.

For the intervention of the local authorities no charges shall be made except such as in similar cases are paid by vessels of the nation.

In case of a doubt concerning the nationality of a shipwrecked vessel, the local authorities shall have exclusively the direction of the proceedings provided for in this article.

All merchandise and goods not destined for consumption in the country where the wreck takes place shall be free of all duties.

ARTICLE XVII.

With regard to the marks or labels of goods, or of their packages, and also with regard to patterns and marks of manufacture and trade, the citizens of Germany shall enjoy in the United States of America, and American citizens shall enjoy in Germany, the same protection as native citizens.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The present convention shall remain in force for the space of ten years counting from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be exchanged at Berlin within the period of six months.

In case neither party gives notice, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force one year longer, and so on, from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall have given such notice.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention.

Berlin, the eleventh of December, 1871.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

The undersigned met this day in order to effect the exchange of the ratifications of the Consular Convention, signed on the eleventh day of December, 1871, between the United States of America and Germany.

Before proceeding to this act, the undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America declared—

1. That in accordance with the instruction given him by his government, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the expression "property," used in the English text of articles three and nine, is to be construed as meaning and intending "real estate."

2. That, according to the laws and the constitution of the United States, article ten applies not only to persons of the male sex but also to persons of the female sex.

After the undersigned, President of the office of the Chancellor of the Empire, had expressed his concurrence with this declaration, the acts of ratification, found to be in good and due form, were exchanged; and the present protocol was in duplicate executed.

Berlin, the twenty-ninth of April, 1872.

GEORGE BANCROFT.
DELBRUECK.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchange at Berlin on the twenty-ninth day of April last—

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

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

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

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Convention between the United States of America and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. Naturalization. Signed September 20, 1870; ratified March 24, 1871; ratifications exchanged July 14, 1871; proclaimed August 1, 1871.

WHEREAS, A convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary, concerning naturalization, was concluded and signed at Vienna by their respective plenipotentiaries on the twentieth day of September, 1870, which convention, being in the English and German languages, is word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, etc., and Apostolic King of Hungary, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to the territories of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy to the United States of America, have resolved to treat on this subject, and have for that purpose appointed plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to his imperial and royal Apostolic Majesty; and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, etc., Apostolic King of Hungary, the Count Frederick Ferdinand de Beust, his Majesty's Privy Counselor and Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Empire, Minister of the Imperial House and of Foreign Affairs, Grand Cross of the Orders of St. Stephen and Leopold, who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy who have resided in the United States of America uninterruptedly at least five years, and during such residence have become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be held by the government of Austria and Hungary to be American citizens, and shall be treated as such.

Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America who have resided in the territories of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy uninterruptedly at least five years, and during such residence have become naturalized citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, shall be held by the United States to be citizens of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and shall be treated as such.

The declaration of an intention to become a citizen of the one or the other country has not for either party the effect of naturalization.

ARTICLE II.

A naturalized citizen of the one party, on return to the territory of the other party, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country committed before his emigration, saving always the limitation established by the laws of his original country and any other remission of liability to punishment.

In particular, a former citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, who, under the first article, is to be held as an American citizen, is liable to trial and punishment, according to the laws of Austro-Hungary, for non-fulfillment of military duty:

1. If he has emigrated, after having been drafted at the time of conscription, and thus having become enrolled as a recruit for service in the standing army.

2. If he has emigrated while he stood in service under the flag, or had a leave of absence only for a limited time.

3. If, having a leave of absence for an unlimited time, or belonging to the reserve or to the militia, he has emigrated after having received a call into service, or after a public proclamation requiring his appearance, or after war has broken out.

On the other hand, a former citizen of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy naturalized in the United States, who by or after his emigration has transgressed the legal provisions on military duty by any acts or omissions other than those above enumerated in the clauses numbered one, two and three, can, on his return to his original country, neither be held subsequently to military service nor remain liable to trial and punishment for the non-fulfillment of his military duty.

ARTICLE III.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, concluded on the third of July, 1856, between the government of the United States of America on the one part and the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy on the other part, as well as the additional convention, signed on the eighth of May, 1848, to the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded between the said governments on the twenty-seventh of August, 1829, and especially the stipulations of Article IV. of the said additional convention concerning the delivery of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels remain in force without change.

ARTICLE IV.

The emigrant from the one state, who, according to Article I. is to be held as a citizen of the other state, shall not, on his return to his original country, be constrained to resume his former citizenship; yet if he shall of his own accord re-acquire it, and renounce the citizenship obtained by naturalization, such a renunciation is allowable, and no fixed period of residence shall be required for the recognition of his recovery of citizenship in his original country.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force ten years. It neither party shall have given to the other six months' previous notice of its intention then to terminate the same, it shall further remain in force until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of such intention.

ARTICLE VI

The present convention shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, etc., King of Hungary, with the constitutional consent of the two legislatures of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Vienna within twelve months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed this convention as well in German as in English, and have thereto afixed their seals.

Done at Vienna the twentieth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, in the ninety-fifth year of the Independence of the United States of America, and in the twenty-second year of the reign of his imperial and royal Apostolic Majesty.

JOHN JAY.
BEUST.

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Vienna, on the fourteenth day of July, 1871, by John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Count Frederick Ferdinand de Beust, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, etc., on the part of their respective governments:

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

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

Done at the city of Washington this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Adolphe Schwab—No. 35,169.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested to show cause, within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the executor of the deceased in this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.
jal7 21 25*

Succession of Julian Valdes—No. 35,998.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Whereas, P. B. Fouke, public administrator, has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Julian Valdes, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.
jal8 22 26*

Succession of John Conrad Usener—No. 35,915.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate, and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the testamentary executrix in this estate, should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.
ja23 27 31

Succession of Nicholas Jacquillard—No. 35,245.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.
ja21 21 25*

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

HAWKINS & THARP.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW
19 ..... Commercial Place 19
NEW ORLEANS.

Prompt attention given to all business in State and United States Courts.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all business. ap10 1y eod

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner of Canal and Camp streets.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Premiums during the year ending December 31, 1872:		
On fire		$319,327 25
On marine		59,645 35
On river		26,965 93
Total premiums		$405,938 53
Less premiums unearned December 31, 1872	$118,185 60	
Return premiums	6,328 93—124,513 93	
Net earned premiums		$278,924 60
Reinsurances	$12,723 45	
Losses on fire	$68,111 32	
Losses on marine	55,452 64	
Losses on river	2,259 46—125,822 42	
Losses on fire unadjusted and adjusted, but not due	20,600 00	
Reserve as required by charter, two and a half per cent on above losses	3,645 55	
Expenses, taxes less interest account	14,680 14—176,871 96	
Profit		$101,952 64

The company has the following assets:

Bonds, city and other, cash value	$90,520 00
Pledge and mortgage notes	359,774 39
Stocks, gas and other, cash value	61,125 00
Bills receivable for premiums	17,460 16
Premiums in course of collection	89,148 90
Cash on hand	63,710 40
Cash in hands of London bankers	500 00
Branch office	2,518 87
Suspense account	2,120 19
Property corner Canal and Camp, cash value	55,000 00
Property, Dumaine street, cash value	6,013 24
Total	$755,841 24

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Reserved for unearned premium	118,185 00
Reserved for claims unsettled	20,000 00
Dividend to stockholders	$6,000 00
Dividend assured	51,952 64—101,952 64
Surplus over and above liabilities	15,703 60
Total	$755,841 24

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

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this tenth day of January, A. D. 1873.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held January 9, 1873, it was resolved to declare the following cash dividends on the net earned premiums for the year ending December 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of January, 1873, as follows:

20 per cent on fire premiums.
25 per cent on river premiums.

It was also resolved to pay a cash dividend of ten per cent to the stockholders on and after the first Monday in February, 1873.

Directors.

George Urquhart, M. Payro,
C. T. Dugazon, Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock, Augt. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard, E. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiber, W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte, J. Tuyes.

Jal6 1m

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS,
25 ..... Commercial Place 25
Between Camp and St. Charles streets.

CAPITAL, $500,000.
(Strictly Fire.)

Parties desirous of insurance have the privilege of making two half yearly payments, and are entitled to an equal portion of the dividends at the end of the year, or in lieu thereof to the usual rebate. Insures against fire risks exclusively, in city or country, at the lowest rates of premiums.

D. LEUBRIE, President.
O. S. ASCH,
Superintendent of Agencies.
E. MEYER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

F. Beling,	F. S. Anderson,
S. R. Lord,	F. Blaise,
H. Weber,	C. Jacob,
F. Robbert,	M. Azcona,
R. Broderick,	H. Marquart,
William Hipper,	L. Schormann,
H. Hafner,	J. R. Vergez,
W. Leonard,	J. Buckley,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hoffander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Redwitz.

de29 3m

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 31, 1872, including unearned premiums of the vious year—		
On fire risks		$719,323 57
On marine risks		102,615 17
On river risks		169,212 01
Total premiums		$991,150 76
Less unearned premiums		201,800 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872		$789,350 76
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$208,078 82	
On marine risks	96,680 32	
On river risks	125,965 63	
	$430,724 36	
Taxes	21,537 41	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,416 32	
Total	$508,678 69	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,856 53—490,822 16	
Profits		$298,528 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,665 11
City bonds	209,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage	449,745 62
Notes secured by pledge	122,566 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	4,962 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,800 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	5,000 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	161,659 82
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	2,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,461,241 26

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

PAUL FOURCHE, President.
G. W. NOYS, 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,
S. Z. RELF, L. P. GENERES,
M. PUIG, P. FOURCHY,
P. S. WILTZ, J. J. FERNANDEZ,
D. A. CHAFFRAIX, J. M. ALLEN,
jel1 1y CHARLES LAFITTE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 111 Gravier Street.

Insures against
Fire, Marine and River Risks,
At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

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

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received	$187,122 72
Fire, marine and river losses paid	$34,647 99
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc	89,573 55—124,221 54
	$62,901 18
Total amount of assets	$196,849 18

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 Abraham,	A. Slade,
Louis Schneider,	A. Rimer Bader,
Joseph Keller,	W. E. Schmidt,
N. A. Baumgarden,	Theodore Lilienthal,
R. Sieg,	N. F. Del Bondio,
C. H. Miller,	Isaac Scherck,
H. Eicke,	S. L. Nasis,
J. N. Schwartz,	Charles Engstfeld,
H. Pohlman,	Louis Schwarz,
M. Frank,	F. Rickert,
X. Weisenbach,	H. R. Gegreve,
F. Roder,	J. L. Wiedemann.

de28 1m

CORPORATIONS.

CHARTER ..... CHARTER.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known that on this twenty-fourth day of the month of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-seventh, before me, Armand Pitot, Jr., a notary public duly commissioned and sworn in and for the parish and city aforesaid, therein residing, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the persons whose names are hereinafter subscribed, who declared that they agreed and covenanted, and do, by these presents, agree and covenant to form themselves into a corporation for the objects and purposes, and under the stipulations, regulations and obligations following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name of the company shall be the "New Orleans and Grand Ecore Packet Company," and its domicile is hereby established in the city of New Orleans, and it shall exist and continue for the term of twenty-five years from the date of these presents, unless sooner dissolved. The company shall have a seal, having for inscription the name of the company.

ARTICLE II.

The operations of said company shall be the purchase, or building, or chartering of one or more steamboats, and the carrying of freight or passengers, or both, on said boats, up and down the Mississippi river and Red river and tributaries.

ARTICLE III.

The capital stock of said company is hereby fixed at the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, to be paid for as follows to wit: thirty per cent as soon as the company goes into operation, and the balance in installments of ten per cent upon the call of the Board of Directors as the necessities of the company may require it. This company shall go into operation as soon as the sum of forty thousand dollars is subscribed for.

ARTICLE IV.

The affairs of the said company shall be under the direction of a Board of Control, composed of five stockholders, possessing in their own name, or that of the firm of which they are partners, not less than five shares of the stock of the company.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The regular meeting of the stockholders shall be held annually on the third Monday of October, at which meeting a majority in capital stock, represented at the meeting, shall choose five of the members to serve as directors for the ensuing year. At such election each share of stock shall be entitled to one vote, and the directors elect shall, within five days after their election, organize into a board by appointing one of their members as president. The board thus organized shall have power to appoint all officers or agents and fix their respective compensations. The board shall also appoint a secretary, whose duty, independent of others that might be ascribed to him, shall be to attend the meetings of the board, and keep a correct record of their proceedings.

SEC. 2. In failure to elect directors, as aforesaid, shall not dissolve the corporation, but the board in office shall continue to exercise the functions until a new board can be elected.

SEC. 3. Three members of said Board of Control shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and the said board is hereby invested with full power to frame and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem requisite and necessary for the company and the transactions of its affairs, provided the same shall not conflict with the true intent and meaning of this act of incorporation or the laws of this State. They are hereby authorized to buy, sell and charter steamboats, fuel for the use of the company, to make contracts, leases, mortgages, hypothecations and compromises; to borrow money, and to build, or cause to be built, one or more steamboats for said company.

SEC. 4. The Board of Control shall make dividends as often as they think desirable and proper.

SEC. 5. If any member of said Board of Control should cease to be a stockholder during his term of service, his office shall thereby, ipso facto, become vacant. And in the event of the death, permanent absence, or resignation, (a vacancy from whatever cause) of any member of said Board of Control, the board shall have power to fill vacancies occasioned thereby until the first regular meeting thereafter of the stockholders of the said company for the election of officers of the company.

SEC. 6. The Board of Control shall meet monthly for the transaction of business, and the president may call them together at any time by giving twenty-four hours' notice in writing.

SEC. 7. So two partners who subscribe for shares in the name of their commercial firm shall be eligible at the same time as members of the said board.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the president of said company to keep, or cause to be kept, in bound books, in the name of the company, a correct record of all its proceedings, transactions, accounts, property, business and affairs, as well as full and complete detailed accounts of the receipts and disbursements thereof. He shall, moreover, act as the treasurer of the company, and keep a cash account in one of the banks in New Orleans, subject to the approval of the Board of Control in the name and for account of the company, and to be alone authorized and empowered to draw checks and transact all banking business thereof. The president of the company is the proper person on whom citation shall be served.

ARTICLE VII.

When the period arrives from any cause for the winding up of the concerns of this company, three stockholders shall be selected by a majority of the stockholders at a general meeting, whose duty it shall be to convert all the assets of the corporation into cash, and after the payment of the liabilities of the company, disburse the surplus funds among the stockholders in proportion to their respective shares.

ARTICLE VIII.

No stockholder shall ever be held liable or responsible for the contracts or faults of the company beyond the amount of his stock in said company.

ARTICLE IX.

For the purpose of starting and putting the company into operation, the following named stockholders to wit: John C. Mitchell, Esq., Michel Dietrich, Esq., Horace E. Shropshire, Esq., John A. Williams, Esq., and George W. Tucker are constituted a temporary Board of Control, whose term of office shall expire as soon as their successors are elected and have qualified.

ARTICLE X.

The names and respective interest of the subscribers to this act and the amount of their respective shares are hereby declared to be as follows:

John C. Mitchell,	Charles H. Brown,
Horace E. Shropshire,	Robert M. Walmsley,
George W. Tucker,	T. J. C.