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 may 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., Frederick Ferdinand de Beust, his Majesty's Privy Counsellor 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. If 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 affixed 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.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Convention and protocol between the United States of America and Sweden and Norway.—Naturalization.—Signed May 26, 1869; ratified December 17, 1870; Exchanged June 14, 1871; proclaimed January 12, 1872.

WHEREAS, A convention and protocol between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway were concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Stockholm, on the twenty-sixth day of May, 1869, which convention and protocol as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and Swedish languages, are word for word as follows:

The President of the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, led by the wish to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Sweden and Norway, and their dependencies and territories, and from Sweden and Norway 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, Joseph J. Bartlett, Minister Resident, and his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, Count Charles Wachtmeister, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs; who have agreed to and signed the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Citizens of the United States of America who have resided in Sweden or Norway for a continuous period of at least five years, and during such residence have become and are lawfully recognized as citizens of Norway or Sweden, shall be held by the government of the United States to be Swedish or Norwegian citizens, and shall be treated as such.

Reciprocally, citizens of Sweden or Norway who have resided in the United States of America for a continuous period of at least five years, and during such residence have become naturalized citizens of the United States, shall be held by the government of Sweden and Norway to be American citizens, 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 citizenship legally acquired.

ARTICLE II.

A recognized citizen of the one party, on returning to the territory of the other, remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration, but not for the emigration itself, saving always the limitations established by the laws of his original country and any other remission of liability to punishment.

ARTICLE III.

If a citizen of the one party, who has become a recognized citizen of the other party, takes up his abode once more in his original country and applies to be restored to his former citizenship, the government of the last named country is authorized to receive him again as a citizen, on such conditions as the said government may think proper.

ARTICLE IV.

The convention for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases, concluded between the United States on the one part, and Sweden and Norway on the other part, the twenty-first of March, 1860, remains in force without change.

ARTICLE V.

The present convention shall go into effect immediately on the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue in force for ten years. If neither party shall have given 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, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Stockholm within twenty-four months from the date hereof.

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

Stockholm, May 26, 1869.

JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

PROTOCOL.

DONE AT STOCKHOLM, MAY 26, 1869.

The undersigned met to-day to sign the convention agreed upon in conformity with their respective full powers, relating to the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Sweden and Norway, and from Sweden and Norway to the United States of America; on which occasion the following observations, more exactly defining and explaining the contents of this convention, were entered in the following protocol:

1. Relating to the first article of the convention.

It is understood that if a citizen of the United States of America has been discharged from his American citizenship, or, on the other side, if a Swede or a Norwegian has been discharged from his Swedish or Norwegian citizenship, in the manner legally prescribed by the government of his original country, and then in the other country in a rightful and perfectly valid manner acquires citizenship, then an additional five years' residence shall no longer be required; but a person who has in that manner been recognized as a citizen of the other country shall, from the moment thereof, be held and treated as a Swedish or Norwegian citizen, and, reciprocally, as a citizen of the United States.

2. Relating to the second article of the convention.

If a former Swede or Norwegian, who, under the first article, is to be held as an adopted citizen of the United States of America has emigrated after he has attained the age when he becomes liable to military service, and returns again to his original country, it is agreed that he remains liable to trial and punishment for an action punishable by the laws of his original country and committed before his emigration, but not for the act of emigration itself, unless thereby have been committed any punishable action against Sweden or Norway, or against a Swedish or Norwegian citizen, such as non-fulfillment of military service, or desertion from the military force or from a ship, saving always the limitation established by the laws of the original country, and any other remission of liability to punishment; and that he can be held to fulfill, according to the laws, his military service, or the remaining part thereof.

3. Relating to the third article of the convention

It is further agreed that if a Swede or Norwegian, who has become a naturalized citizen of the United States, renews his residence in Sweden or Norway without the intent to return to America, he shall be held by the government of the United States to have renounced his American citizenship.

The intent not to return to America may be held to exist when the person so naturalized resides more than two years in Sweden or Norway.

JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

And whereas the said convention and protocol as amended have been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Stockholm on the fourteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by C. C. Andrews, Minister Resident of the United States, and Count C. Wachtmeister, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of his majesty the King of Sweden and Norway:

And whereas the Senate, by their resolution of the eighth instant (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring), did advise and consent to the said exchange, notwithstanding said exchange was delayed beyond the time appointed thereto, and resolved that the said exchange may be regarded as valid as it it had taken place within the time mentioned in the resolution of the Senate on the subject, of the ninth of December, 1870:

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 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 twelfth day of January, 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.

CIGARS.

JAYME MAGI,

IMPORTER OF HAVANA CIGARS.

Wholesale and Retail Store,

Southeast Corner of St. Charles and Common Streets.

Constantly on hand a very large and selected stock of the best known brands and sizes, for sale at moderate prices. 6 3m

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID—ONE CERTAIN PROMISSORY note for the sum of $300, drawn and indorsed by John Henry, dated January 8, 1872, and payable one year after date, and bearing interest at eight per cent per annum from date till paid, and payable at a private bank in Carrollton. The public are warned not to negotiate said note, the payment of the same having been stopped in the hands of the said John Henry.

ja10 17 24 31 fe7 MANUEL BONNET.

ESTATE OF HATTIE HAMILTON.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, New Orleans, January 16, 1873.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT A WARRANT in bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, against the estate of Hattie Hamilton, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, adjudged a bankrupt upon her own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to her, or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden on the fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1873, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the Customhouse building, New Orleans, before C. S. Kellogg, register.

S. R. PACKARD,
United States Marshal.
ja17 fe17

BANKS AND BANKING.

TEUTONIA NATIONAL BANK.

CHARLES POTTHOFF, President.
J. R. WILDERMANN, Vice President.
J. M. WAGNER, Cashier.

Directors:

J. H. BRIGHT,	E. FRAGST,
P. KLOPMAN,	L. REDER,
A. LEVI,	R. SIEG.
G. L. L. MAYER.	C. WEISHAAR,
E. NEWMAN,	J. R. WILDERMANN,
C. POTTHOFF,	E. S. WURZBURGER.

Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.
Collecting days—Mondays and Thursdays.
Exchange on all parts of Germany sold in sums to suit. ja21 1m

STATEMENT

OF THE

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

51 ..... Camp Street 51

January 17, 1873.

ASSETS:

Cash, currency	$97,297 25	
Checks on local banks	69,459 62—	$166,756 87
Due from banks and bankers		157,797 93
Notes and bills discounted		262,653 25
Notes protested		3,780 00
Call loans		10,500 00
Loans on mortgage		56,263 56
Stocks and bonds		190,186 23
Safe deposit vault		50,000 00
Banking house and furniture		52,000 00
Expenses		159 07
Total		$970,603 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$150,000 00
Individual deposits—		
Savings department	$215,091 44	
Banking department	273,336 61—	$519,478 05
Due banks and bankers		258,760 84
Unpaid dividends		3,698 00
Bills payable, mortgage on banking house		8,333 33
Surplus fund		20,000 00
Profit and loss	$924 42	
Interest	321 29	
Exchange	47 96—	1,333 67
Total		$970,603 89

ja19 1m JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS.

106 ..... Canal Street 106

At the close of business, Tuesday, December 31, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Cash—Currency	$732,744 45
Cash—Gold coin	104,372 38
Loans and discounts	1,049,931 65
United States bonds to secure circulation	400,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	3,000 00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	291,957 1-
Due from other banks and bankers	10,019 80
Banking house	7,670 80
Furniture and fixtures	16,354 61
Premium on United States bonds	72,247 50
Premium on gold	1,528 51
Total	$2,725,876 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000 00
Surplus fund	10,563 76
Circulation	419,000 00
Dividends unclaimed	394 84
Individual deposits	1,746,440 97
Due to other banks and bankers	2 03
Profit and loss	49,475 24
Total	$2,725,876 84

ALL DEPOSITORS PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS

Second Semi-Annual Dividend.

Declared December 31, 1872.

6½ per cent to Stockholders.
4½ per cent to Depositors.

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

Directors:

F. Maspero,	John T. Hardie,
John D. Cobb,	Charles Lafitte,
Adolph Meyer,	F. Pourcine,
Albert Baldwin,	Paul Fourchy,
Ernest Miltenberger,	

ja9 3m

QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

STATE NATIONAL BANK

(Mutual System).

Condition at the close of business December 28, 1872

ASSETS.

Cash	$544,121 63
Checks on other banks	332,771 14
Portfolio	1,049,279 64
United States bonds to secure circulation	356,000 00
Premiums on bonds to secure circulation	55,600 00
Stocks and other securities	22,080 00
Due by redeeming and reserve agents	260,826 10
Due by other banks and bankers	98,344 22
Real estate	196,148 00
Furniture and fixtures	10,705 66
Taxes paid	1,013 24
Current expenses	12,758 49
Total	$3,139,693 12

LIABILITIES.

Due individual depositors	$1,451,593 28
Due to banks and bankers	250,173 41
Circulation outstanding	561,000 00
Capital stock	850,000 00
Surplus funds	29,000 00
Discount three months	$16,526 52
Exchange, three months	15,841 76
Interest, three months	13,866 06
Profit and loss, three months	8,664 12— 57,331 46
Total	$3,139,698 12

CHARLES L. C. DUFUY, Cashier.

Dividend Declared.

Stockholders, three and a half per cent for three months; depositors, one per cent for three months.

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, President.
CHARLES L. C. DUFUY, Cashier. jal 1m red

MACHINERY.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE WAREHOUSE.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 53 Camp Street,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, RAILROAD TRUCK WEIGH LOCK, HAY, COAL, FLAT-FORM AND COUNTER

SCALES.

Agents for Baldwin's Patent MONEY DRAWER.
Agents for Troemner's STEEL CORK MILL.

Fine Gold and Druggist's Scales.

CHIMNEY FLUES from four to eight inches in diameter, in sections of two feet each, ready to put up in place of the regular brick chimney.

ALSO,

Chimney Caps, Intersections, Junctions, etc.

ALSO,

SEWER AND DRAIN PIPES, three to eight inches diameter, with all the requisite junctions, joints, etc., for sale at LOWER PRICES than can be furnished from the West or North, as they are manufactured in this city.

ap17 6m d&w W. B. BOWMAN, Agent.

SHAKESPEAR FOUNDRY,

Girod Street, Between Baronne and Dryades Streets, New Orleans.

Joseph A. Shakespear, A. Smith, S. Swoop.
SHAKESPEAR, SMITH & CO.,
(Successors to Geddes, Shakespear & Co.),
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture a very variety of Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Centrifugal Machines, Saw Mills, Draining Machines, Mill and Gin Gearing and Grate Bars, Store Fronts, Columns, Ventilators and Cast Weights.
Blacksmith work of all kinds. ap27 1y

NOVELTY IRON WORKS,

Corner of Delord and New Levee streets.

WILLIAM GOLDING, PROPRIETOR.
mh9 1y

FURNITURE.

NOTICE ..... NOTICE

MIRAMON,

Dealer in All Kinds of Furniture,

808, 99, 101 and 103 CHARTRES STREET, New Orleans.

Has constantly on hand an assortment of Cottage Bedsteads (extra make, with iron posts), with feasters, $12.
Solid Walnut Secretary Marble Marvana, $25.
Solid Walnut Portable Armoire, 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.

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	$318,327 23	
On marine	58,045 33	
On river	26,965 93	
Total premiums	$403,338 52	
Less premiums unearned December 31, 1872	$118,185 00	
Return premiums	6,328 93—	124,513 93
Net earned premiums		$278,824 60
Reinsurances	$12,725 45	
Losses on fire	$63,111 32	
Losses on marine	55,452 04	
Losses on river	2,259 49—	125,822 81
Losses on fire unadjusted and adjusted, but not due	20,606 00	
Reserve as required by charter, two and a half per cent on above losses	3,645 55	
Expenses, taxes less interest account	14,609 14—	176,871 96
Profit		$101,952 64

The company has the following assets:

Bonds, city and other, cash value	$91,520 00
Pledge and mortgage notes	350,774 39
Stocks, gas and other, cash value	61,135 00
Bills receivable for premiums	17,409 16
Premiums in course of collection	89,148 99
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	116,185 00
Reserved for claims unsettled	20,000 00
Dividend to stockholders	$50,000 00
Dividend assumed	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.
50 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,	Aug. Reichard.
T. Bailly Blanchard,	K. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiber,	W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte,	J. Tuyes.

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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. LEURRIE, President.
O. S. ASCH,
Superintendent of Agencies.
B. METER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

F. Beling,	P. S. Anderson,
S. K. Loeb,	P. Blaise,
H. Weber,	C. Jacob,
F. Robbert,	M. Azcona,
R. Broderick,	H. Marquart,
William Hipper,	L. Schormann,
H. Hafner,	J. B. Verges,
W. Leonard,	J. Buckley,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hollander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Redwitz.

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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 previous year—

On fire risks	$719,323 57	
On marine risks	102,615 17	
On river risks	169,212 00	
Total premiums	$991,150 74	
Less unearned premiums	201,900 00	
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872	$789,250 74	
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$200,073 47	
On marine risks	92,639 32	
On river risks	129,965 63	
	$430,724 36	
Taxes	21,537 41	
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	56,416 86	
Total	$508,678 63	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,856 53—	490,822 12
Profits		$298,428 62

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$121,682 11
City bonds	289,650 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage	449,748 67
Notes secured by pledge	122,559 97
Bills receivable	45,611 30
Premiums in course of collection	72,418 98
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,982 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,300 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	5,000 00
Cash on hand	261,659 85
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Total assets	$1,461,241 28

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

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TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 111 Gravier Street,

Insures against

Fire, Marine and River Risks,

At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

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

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received	$187,125 72
Fire, marine and river losses paid	$84,847 69
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc	49,233 85—134,081 54
	$53,124 19
Total amount of assets	$794,919 19

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,	S. Katz,
Louis Schneider,	A. Eimer Bader,
Joseph Keller,	W. B. Schmidt,
S. A. Baumgarden,	Theodore Lilienthal,
R. Sieg,	S. F. Del Bordio,
C. H. Miller,	Isaac Schenck,
H. Ricke,	S. L. Nasita,
J. N. Schwartz	Charles Engstfeld,
H. Pohlman,	Louis Schwarz,
M. Frank,	F. Rickert,
X. Weisenhoch,	H. R. Gegreve,
F. Roder,	J. R. Wildermann

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INSURANCE.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid Up Capital $500,000.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Amount of premiums for the year		$251,939 56
Less unterminated risks and return premiums		54,946 26
Net earned premiums		$196,993 30
Losses paid, reserve fund, reinsurances and unadjusted losses	$37,656 30	
General expenses, taxes and int. on capital	$87,522 37	
Less discount and interest	48,569 26—	39,953 76—136,609 06
Net profit		$60,384 22

Assets of the Company estimated at their market values—

Bonds, stocks and scrips	$500,193 64
Loans on pledge and mortgage	63,715 56
Bills receivable and premiums due	20,237 15
Cash on hand	74,714 14
Total	$658,859 89

The Board of Directors have declared a cash dividend of THIRTY PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31, 1872, payable on the twenty-seventh January, 1873; also, to stockholders TEN PER CENT upon the capital stock, payable on demand.

JAMES I. DAY, President.

THOMAS ANDERSON, Secretary.

Parties desiring insurance are requested to notice that this OLD and RELIABLE Company is issuing policies on fire, river and marine risks upon the most favorable terms, and, under their AMENDED CHARTER, insurers will, if they so elect, receive dividends of their proportions of profits of the Company in cash, without the requirements of becoming a stockholder, or a cash rebate of fifteen per cent in lieu thereof, and they are assured of the utmost liberality in the adjustment and settlement of losses.

Office No. 61 Camp street, corner of Commercial alley, New Orleans. j.26 3m Su We Sa

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Third Annual Statement—1872.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement of their business for the year ending December 31, 1872:

Amount of premiums on fire risks during the year, including unearned premiums of 1871		$60,785 87
Less unearned premiums of 1872	$19,002 25	
Rebate of fifteen per cent	4,118 22	
Return premiums	674 63	
Reinsurances	1,366 43—	25,761 53
Net earned premiums		$35,024 34
Add interest	$7,016 92	
Profit and loss	347 02—	7,363 94
		$42,418 28
Fire losses paid	$7,554 15	
Licenses and taxes	1,757 50	
Salaries	6,383 30	
Rent	510 00	
Advertisements, stationery and miscellaneous expenses	692 25—	16,897 20
Net profit		$25,521 08

ASSETS.

Stock notes	$262,500 00
Cash	11,856 73
Loans on first mortgage	43,681 70
Loans on collaterals	2,000 00
Hibernia Bank stock	5,324 50
New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association stock	3,025 00
City seven and ten per cent bonds	13,834 45
Furniture, fixtures, etc	1,472 80
Premiums in course of collection	1,448 95
Total	$345,193 33

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

KASPAR AUCH, President.

LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-second day of January, 1873. JOHN DALY, Sixth Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

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