New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 9, 1873.

Tax resisting, a disease we had supposed to be purely local, has broken out in Pittsburg.

Rev. M. A. Corrigan, the new bishop of Nevada, was born in 1833. He is the youngest yet.

A dandy inquired at a fruit stall "Are these apples fit for a hog to eat?" "Try one and see," said the woman.

Talk about carpet-baggers! Not less than seven or eight hundred ex-rebel officers are now said to be permanent residents of New York city.

Chrysostom gives a good rule respecting hatreds "Have but one enemy—the devil, and with him never be reconciled; with thy brother never fall out."

A portion of the Sixteenth Infantry arrived in this city early this morning by way of the Jackson railroad. Two companies of the First Artillery will arrive from Barancas this afternoon.

A Wisconsin paper asserts that the next campaign in that State will show conclusively whether the State of Wisconsin is the chambermaid of the railroads or whether she is the madam that runs the house.

We are informed by Luther Holmes, Esq., secretary of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association, that Henry Ware, of Plaquemine, Iberville parish, was the holder of ticket No. 81,999, which won the $5000 in gold.

John S. Bent, formerly of this city, died in Chelsea, Massachusetts, about the twenty-fifth of April. Mr. Bent was one of the most useful members of the American Union Club, and leaves a large number of friends who will regret to hear of his death.

At the recent sale of desks, used for the past fifteen years in the House of Representatives, a prominent gentleman present said that he wanted Oakes Ames' desk, in order to put things where they would do the most good. The desk, a double one, brought only $9

One of Reuter's telegrams to the English papers recently announced the following startling news: "During a conference General Canby has been treacherously shot and killed by a Modoc chief. 'Captain Jack,' of the peace commission, has also been killed."

A cruel carrier pigeon "amateur" condemned one of his pets to convey to his country seat the following laconic passage: "Send basket of early green peas by express train; pack the bearer of this in with them, as he is a plump bird, and I intend to eat him with them!"

Governor Kellogg has appointed and commissioned Sam H. Houston tax collector for the parish of St. Tammany, vice A. J. Cousin, resigned. Judging from the fact that Mr. Houston's appointment was urged by men of all parties in the parish, his appointment is a very popular one.

Charles Poillion was the lucky man who purchased from Charles De Loewenstrom, No. 8 Rampart street, on Wednesday last, one-quarter of the combination ticket which drew the capital prize of $1000. Mr. Poillion is a carpenter by trade, and resides at No. 334 Howard street, between Erato and Thalia.

Henry W. Smith, the wealthy New York banker, is building a new steam yacht, which will have accommodations for twenty passengers and a full crew, and is expected, next summer, to make a voyage across the Atlantic and up the Mediterranean. It is to cost $350,000, and a $1700 piano is being constructed for the grand saloon.

According to the *Liberta*, of Rome, the Pope intends shortly to nominate several new cardinals, including in the list those prelates who have been in antagonism with the State authorities in Switzerland and Germany—Lachat, Mermillod and Ledochowski. Archbishop Manning and four Italian bishops are also mentioned.

A Missouri boot black, son of a soldier who was executed for desertion at Fort Leavenworth, a few years ago, recently found a kettle containing about $6000 in gold and silver coin while he was digging for sassafras root in the vicinity of St. Joseph, and the *Gazette* of that place, which tells the story, says he proposes to educate himself with a part of the treasure.

Except one, Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, was, at his death, the earliest consecrated of all the bishops of the Anglican Church. He and Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, were consecrated on the same day, in 1832. Bishop Smith taking the precedence. Bishop Sumner, of Westminster, who resigned some years ago, was consecrated in 1826. After him the senior English Bishop is St. David, whose consecration dates in 1840.

M. Alexandroiski, a Russian, proposes a new form of stationary ship saloon, which differs from that of Mr. Bessemer in that the saloon, instead of being attached to pivots, floats in a kind of tank placed amidships, between the engines. This invention, it is stated, has been tested by the head of the Russian Naval Department, and it is reported to have proved entirely satisfactory, the rolling motion of the vessel being completely counteracted.

It will be a surprise to many to know that Washington Irving was a confessed orchard thief. Once, when picking up an apple under a tree in his own orchard, he was accosted by an urchin of the neighborhood, who, not recognizing him as the proprietor, offered to show him a tree where he could "get better apples than those." "But," said the boy, "we must take care the old man doesn't see us." "I went with him," said Irving, "and we stole a dozen of my own apples."

A blushing maiden of forty entered the town clerk's office at Wheeling, West Virginia, a few days ago, and in a trembling voice asked for a license. When asked for the name and address of "the other party," she replied, "Faithful, and he lives with me." The clerk looked at her for a moment, and blushingly completed the filling in of the document, which he handed to the lady. He was astonished at her conduct: she gave one glance at the license, hearsely whispered "Monster!" and swept majestically out of the office. The clerk had presented her with a marriage license, when it was a dog license she wanted.

A SUICIDAL SHOT.

The shot fired at Governor Kellogg, though it missed its aim, was not lost. It hit many things in its course which he who sent it and those who sympathized with the act would not willingly have damaged. In the first place, it will give the death blow to all the "Northern sympathy" which the insurgent element in our midst, arrogating the title of "the people" have been so sedulously seeking. The American people are lovers of fair play, and by the persistent misrepresentations of the defeated party in our late elections, all of which could not be neutralized by repeated corrections, the impression has gained some ground that wrong had been done by the successful side; and, consequently, many well inclined, but misinformed, persons were disposed to extend sympathy and encouragement to the disturbers of peace in our midst. This mistaken sympathy can not survive the conviction that assassination is one of the means by which the malignants hope to accomplish their aim. Such a reaction will set in among those at the North who have been heretofore cheated out of their sympathy by the misstatements alluded to, as will make the whole country a unit in branding with infamy a party which can resort to such means to attain its ends.

The general government also, which, though willing to extend its aid in case of emergency, has rather held off, prefering to leave us to fight our own battles, extending to the present State administration a sort of negative support, will now interfere actively, not as the malignants would gladly see by declaring martial law, but by extending such efficient aid to the constituted authorities as shall crush completely out of hope, out of life, the villainous plots that have been seething in the brains and hearts of these unscrupulous schemers, and taking form in their secret, murder-plotting clubs. Nay, that one premature pistol shot will kill still more than the murderous organizations which aimed it; it will bring to a gradual death the whole scheme of upsetting the present State government by showing that scheme in its true colors, and thus enlisting every upright man in the community on the side of peace and order. Every peaceable citizen must dread to see the reign of mob law and assassination initiated, even by the party to which he belongs; knowing that under its baleful rule friends and foes are alike in danger. In our opinion, then, we have seen the beginning of the end of our domestic political troubles. The State government, aided by the military of the United States, will compel and maintain peace as long as compulsion is necessary, but that will not be long. The malignants will tire of their futile and dangerous opposition. Decent citizens of all classes and of all party views will frown upon further disturbance, and with gradual speed our harrassed State will regain a peaceful condition.

The assassin's shot hit better than he aimed.

BEYOND CONTROL.

It is nothing new in revolutions that a movement begun in agitation for principle may end by overthrowing the law. The population of New Orleans, like that of New York, contains elements of disorder which rise upon any violent political excitement, and are uncontrollable by any sense of common interest. It is the case in all cosmopolitan cities. History reminds us that the Know-Nothing riots were deplorable proofs of this fact. The founders of the American party no doubt meant to secure a devotion to republicanism, to establish the paramount obedience of the citizen to his own State or federal government. Here these conservative doctrines were translated toward slaughter of foreigners and the extermination of Catholicism. Read the history of Know-Nothingism in New Orleans, and it will be seen that there is no more rage against a carpet-bagger or a negro to-day than there was against an Irish Catholic in 1854.

The agitation and "action" counseled by the forwarders of the present movements, have brought up a set of men unknown in the original discussions. Nash, whose followers are believed at the North and West to have shot and otherwise murdered two or three hundred negroes; the violent speakers at the Clay statue; the man who said he had learned his republicanism from Garibaldi, and who offered to assassinate the Governor; he who offered personal insult to the Governor, and he who actually shot at that officer, with intent to assassinate—none of these men were actuated by respect for the abstract doctrine discussed by those who put the ball in motion, nor did they, indeed, comprehend the principles discussed. These consequences are the result of the doctrine that every man must judge of the law and the authority for himself, and obey, evade or resist, as may suit him.

These difficulties will culminate, not in the abdication of Governor Kellogg, nor the installing of Mr. McEnery, nor in military government over the whole State. The very instinct of safety will impel the present State government to sustain itself by an invocation of federal aid at all points at which disturbances are to be apprehended. There is another serious consequence. The federal laws will be executed in Louisiana as in North Carolina. Long and expensive trials will take place; men will be convicted and sent to Northern prisons to expiate their sentences. Petitions will be circulated to abate their terms of confinement, but with the long continued disaffection and recent horrors of massacre and riot, the public sentiment of the nation will be averse to immediate clemency. The reasoning of those old sages who taught that the public authorities should be obeyed, not because they were always right, but because the public safety required it, is now made evident. There were men and journals among us who taught evasion of or resistance to laws passed by antecedent authority, but enforced by a government which they disliked. They now denounce the consequences of their teaching. The *Picayune* says of the gunshop riot: "If this plunder was perpetrated under the pretext of patriotic fervor, we can only say it was as absurd as it was dishonest and riotous." Mr. McEnery characterizes "such action as disgraceful and calculated only to bring down disaster upon the cause for which we in common are struggling." Those who sought, no doubt, to keep this conflict within decent bounds, must now know that it is beyond their control. They must be conscious that the issues of last winter have been changed. The object of "agitation" was avowedly that the whole people of the Union should be compelled to form an opinion and take sides in the Louisiana controversy. That opinion will be formed and acted upon, but it does not follow that it will be in favor of those who demanded the issue. It may be no longer a question before Congress of boards and ballot boxes, but even the rights of Louisiana may be merged in riots and massacres. The distant public may turn in disgust from such scenes of uncontrollable violence, and may order the "rough hand" of discipline to enforce peace.

ASHAMED OF ITS OWN CROWD.

When a man begins to be ashamed of his evil companions or his bad actions, he is believed to be on the eve of repentence. The *Picayune* shows some such symptoms toward the Fusion rats and rowdies who robbed the gun stores the other night. For some reason that does not fully appear on the surface, the calico organ has rather lowered on this last mob. Some pretty close observers attribute it to the fact that the new Fusion paper, the *Herald*, has outheroded it in violence and superseded it as the leader of that especial class of this people who respond to calls for indignation meetings. Naturally, the old *Pie* regarded it as an invasion of its peculiar privileges, and feels sore about it. Although the orators and the rabble were well known to its reporters as the regular old set—the disappointed McEneryite office-seekers, free lunch brigade, and all the well known strikers—it affects to believe that the people called out by its new rival in demagoguery were all Kelloggites. During the other riot, when it was the acknowledged leader of the Fusionists, it was "the people" who helped themselves to arms to "defend their firesides," etc.; now, because they follow the lead of a more active and violent journal, and leave the gouty old *Picayune* halting behind, it shouts after its deserters, "Kelloggites!"

The fact that several gentlemen, some of them Republicans, took a large number of guns from the robbers and restored them to Mr. Folsom, is seized upon as a proof that these citizens stole them:

> From information we have received, we are satisfied that the work of gutting the gun stores on Tuesday night was instigated by Kellogg emissaries.
>
> A gentleman well known in the community saw three parties standing together a few minutes after the adjournment of the meeting, each with a new double-barreled shot gun. One of the persons alluded to was a Mr. Charles A. Bacquie, a well known Republican, who, on being questioned, acknowledged that he had been in at the "sacking," and "captured" his gun.
>
> Several other gentlemen saw one of the robbers carry a gun into the REPUBLICAN office.

We leave Mr. Bacquie to make his own defense.

But a well known citizen of the tenth ward called at our office on Tuesday night to show us a fine shotgun which he had captured from a fellow who was sneaking off with it. As soon as the citizen saw the thief he called out to him sharply, "Bring that gun here, sir," which order was instantly complied with, and the gun was finally restored to Mr. Folsom.

Another gentlemen who resides in the eleventh ward captured two guns in the same manner, and left them in charge of one of the clerks of the City Hotel, with directions to send them to the store from which they had been stolen.

We also learned that a thief was passing General Emory's headquarters with two guns, when he was stopped by a colored man, and made to throw down his load. All these guns were restored to their owner.

If the *Picayune* is at all incredulous, we will furnish the names of our informants in each of the above three cases. We have not heard of Mr. Bacquie's case, but have little doubt the *Picayune* will hear from him in due season.

WHO BURNED COLUMBIA?

Whether set on fire by accident or through sectional hostility, whether it was military policy to "sow with salt" the fields and "so prevent the growth of future crops of nullification and secession," or whether "officers and men not on duty, including the officers who had long been imprisoned there, may have assisted in spreading the fire after it had once begun, and may have indulged in unconcealed joy at seeing the ruin of the capital of South Carolina," the burning of Columbia was a terrible calamity. It is said:

> The city was on fire in many places. Before morning a large portion of the city was in ruins; thousands of helpless women and children were suddenly made homeless—in an hour, in the night, in the winter.
>
> From Columbia to the extreme limits of South Carolina, which Sherman's army passed through, it destroyed in part or in whole every village it passed through. The villages of Barnwell, Blackwell, Graham, Beaufort Bridge, Orangeburg, Lexington, Alston, Winnsboro', Blackstock, Camden, Society Hill and Cheraw were all entirely or partially burned.

Such are the ravages of war, and whether caused by the rage of drunken soldiery or by a sectional hate nurtured by a half century of quarrel, the result is the same to the sufferers. And now of what avail is it to complain of this, even if "it was the most monstrous barbarity of that barbarous march." Such are the wars that priests and politicians have made through all time. Inflame the passions of a soldiery, whose business is destruction. Put arms and torches in their hands, move them against an enemy, with whom they have a contest of destruction; and death, the reaper, stalks at the head of their columns, while ruin gathers the crop of destruction which lies in her path. To whom, then, is the appeal against the "barbarism" of that march to the sea addressed? To Europe? To the Northern people? France will shrug her shoulders as she thinks of the Prussians and petroleuses. Germany will remember the thirty years war, and no nation but has memories of some social, religious or sectional quarrel quenched, like our own, in blood. The answer of the Northern people will not, of course, condemn its own men. If the same armies should march to-morrow over the same ground, they would perhaps bear the same torch of desolation. If such are the fruits of civil war, why are men trying to revive and perpetuate such hostilities? They can culminate in but one way. We have had a destruction and disorganization of labor in Louisiana. In one parish some hundreds of colored people have been killed or driven from the fields. Not impossibly these acts of violence may be followed by trials and deputations to distant prisons of men educated up to violence. These are sad results, but they are natural results of violent speech. Should not those men who teach sectional hatred be satisfied with the ruin of Columbia and Charleston? Do they wish that sort of hatred, of contempt, of contumely, sowed throughout the most powerful portion of the Union? That seems their mission among us. Louisiana is to be made "a case," by violence and anarchy, for general discontent and revolution. Agitation and civil war is to bring a military government, with possibly Sheridan with his devastation of the valley of Virginia, or Sherman with his march to the sea. Common consideration would teach the wisdom of refraining from a revival of the antagonism of the past. Common interest would remind all that we can not prosper without increase of capital and population. Common humanity would implore that the poor and feeble should not again be compelled to expiate the consequences of a sectional quarrel.

FINANCIAL FRAUDS.

It would be a great injustice to New York to assume that New Orleans approached her in the iniquity or extent of iniquity. Our heaviest job is but a faint reproduction of the financial burglary copied from that great mistress of arts, Tweed, Conolly & Co. had scarcely disappeared into Canada and Europe before even more flagrant frauds were discovered in the Erie management. Here was a corporation owned by one set of people and managed by another. Fisk and Gould had secured the control of its credit, while British brokers and stockholders wished to get it in possession. They bought out and bought off the incumbent administration and paid for it with the assets of the stockholders. An investigation disclosed the fact that from the same fund was bought a sufficient vote to defeat legislation adverse to the policy of the administration. There have been various individual bits of individual rascality, the latest of which was that of a banking cashier, who contrived to put an institution having a capital of four hundred thousand dollars in debt to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, and then calmly walked into the Clearing House and informed the president of the condition of the institution he had just scuttled and left. Even the splendid enterprise of a bridge between New York and Brooklyn has been subjected to the same alchemy, by which her cunning men contrive to extract gain from every public structure. The Tammany ring and the Brooklyn ring combined in the management of this bridge. "Political opponents" of the Democratic and dominant party were taken into these rings, just as had been done in the Credit Mobilier. It strengthened the plans, and prevented political exposure. Under the first arrangement Tweed & Co. were preferred stockholders but had to run away for other rascalities before they could make good the private subscription of $500,000 as a condition of the $4,500,000 subscription by the two cities. The Brooklyn wing then seized on the whole job, and voted the superintendent, Mr. Kingsley, fifteen per cent of the capital sum, or $750,000. This went for division among the conspirators, or would have done so, but that a committee of vigilance made such exposures as compelled a reduction of this allowance. The ring, finding themselves checkmated, decline to act further, and even solicit the release or reduction of their own subscription. This will not probably be allowed, as it would impair the obligation of the cities to subscribe. So it now stands, and the great bridge to unite the two cities is at a stand likewise. While New Orleans can not approach New York in the magnificence of her swindles, such is the wealth of the one and the poverty of the other, that the smallest ring swindle will injure New Orleans more than the most magnificent robbery will affect New York.

AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION ABROAD.

The first American invention exhibited at Vienna seems to have been "The Ring." As represented or misrepresented, it would seem that appointments to visit the fair were sought at our republican court just as patents of nobility are elsewhere. As we may presume, this was distributed like other patronage: the commissioners did not comprehend solely men known to science or enterprise. Among them seem to have been some who looked to the main chance. Not content merely with the honors of representation abroad, they sought to make the position pay a profit, so the commissioners are charged with having sold to the best bidder certain privileges connected with the American department susceptible of being turned to profit. Restaurants, cigar and liquor stands, etc., are of the classes sold.

But this perversion of the confidence reposed by the government in the commissioners has caused great scandal at home and abroad, and has resulted in quite a reorganization of the board. In the meantime the American department is comparatively empty, making rather a beggarly show. This model of a great American "ring" will present its claims to foreign admiration, and will, it is probable, take a medal. It is greatly to be regretted that this scandal goes abroad and tends to impair the admiration of the world for that form of government which has in most respects proved so successful.

POOR O'KELLY.

The gallant Irishman sent out as a "commissioner" by the New York *Herald* experiences the natural consequences of a faded sensation. His nine days is up, and he is superseded by "Our Vienna Victory," "Among the Carlists," and other more immediate appeals to public curiosity. A British naval officer has made "a polite request" to the Captain General of Cuba to release O'Kelly, but as he is nothing more than an Irish subject, it is to be presumed that no breach of international peace will follow a failure to comply with the request. Should, however, O'Kelly be ordered for execution, the *Herald* will claim the sensation and send over a special artist to depict O'Kelly as seated at the garrote. Otherwise he will be of no value to the journal, and will be left "to be kept till called for" in the prison of Havana. Poor O'Kelly! kept in a dungeon to make a second-hand sensation when there is nothing better on hand.

JAY GOULD BEATEN.

The fate of Fisk shows how men may be exasperated by an abuse of power or position. It proves also that the way of the cunning and fraudulent is often very hard. Jay Gould seems to have earned a similar bad eminence of hatred and hostility, so that one of those who considered himself outraged by the acts of this speculator took it upon himself to avenge the injury. Fortunately it was not done with a six-shooter, but with a bunch of fives, so that Gould now prosecutes with a nose skinned by the knuckles of his assailant. He has got off very well, but a little more civility to the victims of his skill may save him from similar assaults or possibly more severe ones.

HOW TO ANNIHILATE A PARTY.

In referring to the gun thieves and store breakers that attended the mob that sprang forth at the *Herald's* bidding, without waiting for orders from the *Picayune*, the latter journal growls:

> In the future it should be the duty of our people to deal summarily with all such scoundrels who are found at their meetings, and we will have no repetition of such outrageous acts of lawlessness.

If "our people" give the scoundrels such a deal it will entirely annihilate the whole party of mobites, whether they belong to the *Picayune* wing or the *Herald* wing of the disorderly elements.

The *Picayune* says the work of gutting the gun stores on Tuesday night was "instigated by Kellogg emissaries." How about the shooting at the Governor? Was that also instigated by "Kellogg emissaries?"

DIED.

HORTON—In this city, on Thursday May 8, 1873, at 3 P. M., ELIZABETH HILETTA HORTON, infant daughter of Sanford and Melvina Horton.

The funeral will take place from the corner of Pitt and Perrier streets, This Afternoon at four o'clock.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7, 1873.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one fourth of combination ticket Nos. 6, 11, 01, class 1st, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of $1000, on Wednesday, May 7, 1873, said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents at the office of Charles De Loewenstrom, No. 8 Rampart street, near Canal: Second District, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

CHARLES POILLION,
No. 334 Howard street,
Between Erato and Thalia.

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4, 1873.

We desire to express our sincere thanks to Major HOWELL, Lieutenant DAVIS, Captain HOOPER, and the Officers of the dredgeboat General McAllister, for their courtesy and assistance to the steamship Minnesota while aground on the bar at Southwest Pass.

A. K. MILLER & CO.,
Agents for the State Line Steamship Company, Limited.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

96.....Canal Street.....96

SHOPPING

Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.

Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great saving to customers.

CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 21, 1873.

Whereas, official information has been received by me that on or about the thirtieth day of March, 1873, William B. McDonald, an old and worthy citizen of this State, was brutally murdered at Vernon, in the parish of Jackson, in this State, by a person or persons to me unknown.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, have thought fit to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said William B. McDonald; said reward to be paid on the certificate of the sheriff and district attorney of said parish of Jackson that the person applying for the same furnished the information which led to the arrest and conviction of the aforesaid murderer or murderers.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached the twenty-first day of April, 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, April 7, 1873.

Information having reached me that forged or fraudulent State License Blanks have been tendered for sale, a large discount on the face value thereof being offered as an inducement to purchase, I hereby offer a reward of One Thousand Dollars for information which will lead to the detection and conviction of any person engaged in so defrauding the State.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached this twenty-eighth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State.

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 114 Gravier Street.

Insures against

Fire, Marine and River Risks,

At the Lowest Tariff Rates.

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

First Fiscal Year.

Premiums received		$137,125 71
Fire, marine and river losses paid	$81,647 69	
Reinsurances, rebates, expenses, etc.	49,352 85—131,001 54	
		$55,124 17
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. Rimer Bader,
Joseph Keller,	W. B. Schmidt,
N. A. Baumgardner,	Theodore Lilienthal,
R. Sieg,	E. F. Del Bondio,
C. H. Miller,	Isaac Scherck,
H. Kicke,	S. L. Saatz,
J. N. Schwartz,	Charles Engelhard,
H. Pohlman,	Louis Schwarz,
M. Frank,	F. Rickert,
X. Weisenbach,	H. R. Gogreve,
F. Roder,	J. K. Wadkins.

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NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL
INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Office No. 182 Canal street.

FIFTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

FIRST QUARTER OF 1873.

In conformity with their charter the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association publish the following statement of their affairs for the first quarter of 1873, ending March 31, 1873.

Fire premiums	$346 302 65	
Marine premiums	211,104 09	
River premiums	142,124 68	699,531 42
Less unearned premiums	262 349 67	
Less returned premiums	1,003 47	263,353 48
Net earned premiums		$436,182 94
Add interest and rent		25,279 91
Total		$461,426 85
Fire losses	$17,936 71	
Marine losses	40,375 17	
River losses	14 947 29	
Reserved for unadjusted losses	235,000 00	
	308,259 17	
Reinsurances	5,245 72	
Expenses, license and taxes	27,726 13	
Rebate	9,109 11	
Profits and loss	24,487 24	419,179 44
Net profits		$42,247 41

ASSETS.

Balance due on stock notes	$48,969 71
Cash on hand and in Europe	102,102 30
Notes and bills receivable	285,900 25
Stocks and bonds	111,337 00
Real estate	192,536 00
Premiums in course of collection, including earned premiums of first quarter of 1873, called in April	222,965 33
Premiums subject to assessment in following quarters, according to the charter	272,422 64
Total assets	$1,237,233 40

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

C. CAVAROC, President.
G. LAVAIX, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this seventh day of April, 1873.

G. LEGARDEUR, JR., 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 immediately the full amount of earned premiums of the first quarter of 1873, and to pay to stockholders, after settlement of said premiums, a quarterly interest dividend of two and a half per cent on the amount of capital stock paid in.

C. CAVAROC, President.
G. LAVAIX, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Cavaroc,	Arthur Fenner,
Charles de Ruyter,	J. Egle,
Leon Haas, Jr.,	P. S. Witz,
E. F. Moton,	Leon Queyrouze,
W. Agar,	John Roché,
S. Cambon,	J. B. Levert.

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LOUISIANA MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873		$403,713 64
Viz: Fire premiums	$185,721 59	
Marine premiums	151,519 57	
River premiums	66,472 47	403,713 64
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		93,202 19
Net premiums		$310,511 45
Fire losses	$74,327 91	
Marine losses	152,136 19	
River losses	10,185 22	
Total	$236,649 32	
Taxes, etc.	10,273 59	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	37,862 19	284,785 10
Profits		$25,726 35

The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value:

City and other bonds	$53,500 00
Bank and other stocks	20,017 00
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	8,338 00
Real estate	60,000 00
Bills receivable on mortgages	44,844 44
Bills receivable	24,351 22
Premiums in course of collection	68,197 27
Cash on hand and in Europe	103,021 16
Total	$417,869 19

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

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
J. P. FOUR, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of March, 1873.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER,
Notary Public, No. 108 Gravier street.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip on and after MONDAY, May 12, 1873, said scrip to be then converted into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRERE, Vice President.
J. P. FOUR, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Hunt,
Ant. Carrere,	Chas. Stenzel,
George A. Fosdick,	D. Jamison,
R. Bruguier,	E. S. Howard,
P. Anderson,	Felix Larue,
A. Foucher,	Aug. John,
George W. Dunbar,	Edward Toby,
R. P. Stockmeyer,	Wash. Morton,
Henry J. Vose,	William Knox,
E. Marquezes,	W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weisbaar,	J. E. Livaudais,
A. Lecourt,	Atwood Violett,
Frank Williams,	A. K. Miller,
Charles Lafitte,	Edward Morphy,
Rudolph Sieg,	J. A. Lum,
W. C. Black,	Silas Weeks,
	George W. Hynson.

INSURANCE.

COMMERCIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW ORLEANS.

Seventh Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following

STATEMENT.

Premiums for the year ending March 31, 1873:

Fire		$83,941 65
Marine		27,215 93
River		33,986 55
Total		$169,247 13
Add unterminated risks March 31, 1872		12,464 79
Total		$181,711 92
Less unearned March 31, 1873		16,813 73
Total profits		$164,898 19
Paid fire losses	$21,593 24	
Paid marine losses	3,719 53	
Paid river losses	15,937 52	
Total losses	$41,255 34	
Paid rebate	25,303 43	
Paid reinsurance	6,633 25	
Paid return premiums	589 48	
Paid taxes	2,513 59	
Paid contingent	2,851 14	
Paid rent	4,090 35	
Paid expenses, salaries, etc.	15,304 46	
Total	$103,264 05	
Less profit and loss and interest	28,056 12	75,207 93
Net profits		$89,690 26

ASSETS

Stock notes	$46,779 68
Bills receivable	107,899 37
Furniture	4,933 93
Harbor boat stock	850 00
City bonds	1,520 00
Bills in course of collection, net	37,953 02
Cash	227,055 12
Total	$386,796 37

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

New Orleans, March 31, 1873.

J. H. OGLESBY, President.
WALTER HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, notary, on this sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1873.

EDGAR GEIMA, Notary Public.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the fourteenth of April, 1873, it was resolved that a dividend of TWENTY DOLLARS per share be declared on the capital stock of the company out of the profits of the past year, payable at the office of the company on and after the twenty first, in cash, upon all paid up stock. Upon unpaid stock TEN DOLLARS per share to credit of final extinguishment of stock notes, and TEN DOLLARS in cash, and that interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum be allowed on all cash payments upon stock from date of payment to the thirty first of March, 1873.

J. H. OGLESBY, President.
JOHN T. HARDIE, Vice President.
WALTER HUNTINGTON, Secretary.
New Orleans, April 16, 1873. ap19 1m

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

Capital.....$300,000 00
Assets, December 31, 1872.....$525,041 28

Insures Fire, Marine and River Risks, detailing the profits separately on each department to the insured.

For the accommodation of its customers, the Company will make marine losses payable in London.

P. TEYSSIER, President.
J. W. HARPER, Secretary.

Directors.

George Urquhart,	M. Payne,
C. T. Dugazon,	Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock,	Aug. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard,	E. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiber,	W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte,	P. Tureo,

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS,

25.....Commercial Place.....25

Between Carondelet 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.
P. MEYER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

F. Belloni,	D. S. Spencer,
S. E. Loeb,	J. Blaise,
H. Weber,	Charles Tessier,
F. Robbert,	M. Azcona,
E. Broderick,	H. Marquez,
William Hippert,	L. Schorman,
H. Hafner,	G. B. Verges,
W. Leonard,	J. Buckley,
M. Pokorny,	F. Hollander,
A. S. Cutler,	Hugo Redwitz,
William Swarz,	William Ebert,
F. Pippo,	J. Alt.
F. Zinser,	

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

101.....Canal Street.....102

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 00
On marine risks	162,615 17
On river risks	169,212 00
Total premiums	$1,051,150 17
Less unearned premiums	261,350 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1872	$789,350 00

Losses paid—

On fire risks	$296,073 41
On marine risks	96,630 32
On river risks	125,965 62
	$470,724 35
Taxes	21,528 41
Reinsurances, return premiums, and profit and loss	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Deduct interest, less expenses	[illegible]
Profits	$299,523 68

The company have the following assets:

Real estate	$127,665 78
City bonds	209,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	52,168 00
Notes secured by mortgage	443,745 65
Notes secured by pledge	122,559 00
Bills receivable	45,011 57
Premiums in course of collection	94,418 26
State bonds	1,500 00
Scrip and stock of other companies	1,042 50
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	3,000 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	3,000 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Railway Company	2,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turners' Association	5,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	6,000 00
Cash on hand	59,453 53
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	2,000 00
St. Louis Tennis Association	2,000 00
Total assets	$1,261,344 28

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

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. FOSTER, Jr., Secretary.

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

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

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 converting their scrip into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

Directors.

P. MASMEJO,	DAVID McCORD,
S. Z. RELF,	L. F. GENER