

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 7, 1873.

Something on hand—Fingers.

Hungry beggars object to the cold shoulder.

Adam and Eve were sugar planters when they raised Cain.

A man can be a member of a rule club without being a burglar.

The soap-boiler who could not tell a lie has been discharged.

The Donaldsonville Chief says Dr. Lafon is the merriest man in that town.

A capital wife is said to be the best capital with which a man can begin life.

The nurse prohibiting women from practicing medicine in Zurich, is a bad case.

The swish manners of the Shah are owing to the fact that a Reuter travels with him.

California has a spring of natural lemonade, and boys are cautioned not to throw sticks in it.

A lady in Maine, who has never been married, has been licensed to solemnize the marriage of others.

The colored people of Richmond, Virginia, are subscribing money to build an "Aged Colored People's Home."

The Philadelphia Inquirer announces the death in that city of Dr. James Ritchie, of New Orleans, which occurred on the thirty-first of July.

The river fell five inches yesterday. It now stands nine feet seven inches below high water mark, or even with the top of Metairie ridge.

The chowder heads of Rhode Island call for a law that will prohibit the digging of clams at certain seasons of the year. The clam supply is running short.

Milwaukee boasts of having 502 bar-rooms, a list of which covers three pages of the new city directory. Her people drink 400 barrels of beer daily, costing \$4000.

As the result of an ordinance prohibiting the sale of "everything except medicines" on Sundays in Manchester, New Hampshire, all the drug stores were closed last Sunday.

Generals Beauregard, Longstreet, and Joe Johnston are going to Cape Cottage, Maine, to spend the rest of the summer. At least, so says the New York World of the second.

A Vermont woman undertook to paint the cellar stairs. She found a pair of pants and commenced at the top, painting herself into the cellar, and had to crawl out of the cellar window.

A student who had been afflicted with a sermon one hour and a half long, grumblingly says that these professors study so much about eternity that they have no conception of time.

Very good mersmaun pipes are now made from potatoes soaked in diluted sulphuric acid, and afterward dried under great pressure. The smoking of baked potatoes is no new thing.

Mr. Steele, of Edinburgh, has been commissioned to execute a statue of Burns, by admirers of the Scottish poet in New York. The figure is to be of bronze and of colossal size; the price \$10,000.

A Cincinnati young man who had read in his city papers that Cleveland girls always replied "you bet" when tendered an offer of marriage, tried the experiment with one of them, and the only reply he got was "you get."

A distinguished professor in Philadelphia don't believe in breathing dead matter. He has a habit of asking some members of his senior class to "please open the window just back of you, sir, to let out the remains of the junior class."

A dotting old lady whose son was about to start for Harvard, solemnly and tenderly advised him to avoid the "pernicious habit of visiting bilious rooms and bowel alleys, as such wicked places led to the shadder of the value of death."

Miss Mary C. Putnam, daughter of the late George P. Putnam, the well known publisher, and called the best educated woman physician in this country, has made a partnership with a leading German doctor in New York—both professional and personal.

Phineas Stone, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, is a model martyr. He lately took the afternoon and common councilmen of that city down the harbor on an excursion; gave them a brass band, a fine dinner, and an opportunity to catch fish, and paid the bill out of his own pocket.

John C. Wright, found dead in his bed at a hotel in St. Louis, on the fourth instant, as announced in our telegraphic dispatches, was a brother of Deputy Postmaster James H. Wright, of this city. The deceased was a well known druggist. His death is supposed to have been caused by an overdose of morphine.

Hartford has a young gentleman operator, who, after repeated calls for a young lady operator in another office, at last got a response, and then "click, click, click" (fortissimo), he telegraphed back to her vehemently: "I have been trying to get you for the last half hour! In a moment the following spiky reply came tripping back to him over the wires from the telegraphic maiden: "That's nothing. There is a young man here been trying to do the same thing for the last two years, and he hasn't got me yet."

By circular No. 62, revised date of July 31, 1873, under section thirty-nine of the act of June 6, 1873, ten per cent of the net amount recovered and paid, or accepted in compromise, and received, is fixed as the maximum limit of reward to persons other than officers of internal revenue for information leading to the detection and punishment of persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws or conniving at the same, in cases where such law is not otherwise provided for by law. This is an increase from six per cent, as fixed by circular No. 92 of July 17, 1872. The change applies to cases in which the information to apply to shall be given on or after July 31, 1873.

DISCORDANT ECHOES.

The following from the New York Sun, contains more down-right, stupid, malicious falsehoods than anything we have before seen in that rather ingenious hotbed of slanders against the South in general, and this State in particular. As it is quite in the stream of some of our local papers, in fact discordant echoes of their utterances, of course it will be reproduced here without a word of contradiction:

Twelve years ago the city of New Orleans contained a population of 245,000 and had \$425,000,000 of wealth. Since then the city of Jefferson, the town of Algiers and the village of Milneburg have been brought within the corporate limits, with an aggregate of 25,000 inhabitants and \$30,000,000 of taxable property; and to-day the total population of New Orleans is only 190,000, and the valuation of all its taxable property is but \$125,000,000. Whereas the city of New Orleans, as an abandoned, street-railway is unused, one section of the great reservoir of the water works is in ruins, its debris blocking the streets, grass is ankle deep at Morgan's steamship landing, the river bank is fringed with steamers "tied up" to await the action of the courts, great blocks of extravagantly taxed buildings stand empty, many of their owners having been driven North to earn money where, with to pay their taxes; while decayed and abandoned shops and dwellings are to be seen in every direction within the city and its outskirts. In the once rich sugar country abandoned plantations and ruined cane mills afford a picture of desolation in keeping with that presented in New Orleans.

Twelve years ago the city of New Orleans contained a population of 163,670. Since then the little villages of Algiers and Jefferson have been added (Milneburg has always been a part of the city) with a population of about fifteen thousand. We now have 191,418. The total real estate of the State in 1860 was put down at a fraction over two hundred and eighty million dollars. The assessed valuation of property in New Orleans is now higher than ever before, even when slaves were included in the assessment rolls. The assessment for the year before the war was one hundred and twenty-nine million dollars, including slaves. The rolls now show a return of nearly one hundred and fifty million dollars, there being a slight difference between city and State valuations. Wharves have, of course, gone to decay, and would there soon be no need for any at all if such slanders as the Sun were generally believed. There is not such a circumstance known to the oldest inhabitant as the abandonment of a ferry, and all the street railroads that have been completed are in lively use, and so on to the end. Our city and State present the usual phenomena of decay and repairing that are present in all old settled communities—such as are prevalent in New York city even.

The proposed remedy for this hypothetical ruin is given by the Sun. It is very simple—so simple, in fact, that it requires a simpleton to believe in it. The whole thing can be cured, the population doubled, the value of property trebled, the wharves made sound, the grass at Morgan's landing trampled down and everything as it should be by the simple election of John McEnery! But as the people did not choose to do this, Grant is blamed for it. Because the account is taken to take the remedy, on account of its excessively nauseating taste, or that they did not believe in its efficacy. President Grant is censured for it. The Sun is evidently a homeopathist in the treatment of political disorders. It proposes to cure the most obstinate cases with the most infinitesimal doses. It also aggravates the symptoms that its credit as a medicine man may be the more enhanced.

It is time the habit of falsifying the facts of our position was laid aside. Rival merchants in New York and elsewhere require such newspapers as the Sun to publish reports inimical to our interests that their own may be promoted. But that there should be found creatures in our own city vile enough to aid and abet these enemies in the work of destruction is the worst part of it. Here we have, condensed in a distant paper, hostile to our own interests, an epitome, a succinct summing up of all the ill-natured things which have appeared in our home journals in the past five or six years. The complaints are the same—rain from the effects of Radical rule; the proposed remedy the same—the induction of Democrats into office. The only difference is in the motives which actuate our detractors. The New York slanderer does it in the interest of mercantile rivals; our own misrepresents us in the hope of getting their creatures into power. The statements in the Sun, the World and the Tribune injure us abroad; those in our own journals are only effective in the work of aiding and abetting hostile foreign journals, as the readers in distant cities never see any New Orleans paper, except occasionally a Republican. In this connection we may state that our merchants are beginning to notice these slanders by withholding their favors from the city papers. The advertising columns of every journal in the city show a great falling off. Possibly they think it a waste of money to pay for laying their business matters before a "crushed and ruined people," or perhaps they do not wish to aid their enemies in ruining their prospects and blighting their prosperity. It serves them right for permitting themselves to be used as "willing witnesses" against the land that feeds and clothes them.

A PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Excellent citizens of New Orleans, identified with her interests in peace and war, protest against the attempt to segregate and sectionalize this community. The REPUBLICAN, identified in all its interests with those of the city, desires to use its best influence with statesmen and capitalists of other sections to come to our aid. Both these interests differ in political opinion, yet are both united in desiring to advance the common interest. Yet here comes the Piogaine and insists upon making us "a peculiar people," "peeled and scattered" like the lost tribes, and like those who were for many centuries denied the right of protection, assigned to the "Jew quarter," locked in at night and despoiled by day. Now we object to any

EATEN UP BY MORTGAGES.

The entitled title to landed estate in Ireland became so complicated that neither tenant for life or for years could afford to keep it in repair. Parliament passed the "incumbered estates act," and so by a compulsory liquidation imparted some value to property otherwise unproductive. These lands became once more a basis of credit, and once more men were encouraged to cultivate and improve the country.

The Democratic party holds some political property under somewhat the same unprofitable tenure. They borrowed the support of the tariff men in Pennsylvania and Louisiana. They negotiated a loan of votes from the internal improvement party of Michigan and Illinois. They confessed a judgment in favor of the free soilers of New York, and allowed for years the tacit mortgage of the Ohio abolitionists, headed by that then ardent Democrat, the Hon. S. P. Chase. There were other smaller and special obligations granted, all binding on the title to the ancient State right, strict construction, *non nisi tempore* homestead. Up to a certain date all these suits and liens were so secret as to be unknown to the outside world, and even to many of the simple-minded heritors themselves. There came a time, however, when all these contradictory complications could no longer be concealed from the public. All these obligations have been recorded, and as a consequence, no one will advance a vote on the Simon pure recently offered by those who hold the common seal of Democracy. We omitted a liability even more serious than most of those stated. One William (otherwise known as "Boss") Tweed, acting in the name and upon the authority of the ancient Democratic sachems of Tammany, contracted certain obligations which have subjected him to an impending imprisonment as a public defaulter and thief. This is held to subject the Democratic party to make good the deception practiced by this Boss, as it is alleged no one would have trusted him with an opportunity to steal in his personal capacity. His frauds have been thus effected upon the Democratic letter of credit which he exhibited to the people.

The immediate cause of liquidation is this. During the last year the Democracy being in extreme need acknowledged a *coprofit* in which it admitted all the claims of a certain Horace Greeley, heretofore stigmatized as a tariff and abolition impostor. He was also regarded as being too liberal in morals and politics for the Democracy. So all his claims to patriotism and integrity were admitted to be true. All his charges that the Democracy was a sham-ocracy were affirmed, and the whole Democracy went over to the support of Greeley. Now, upon a proposition to set up anew the distinct business of the Democracy, the New York Times and Tribune move to foreclose this political mortgage, and to put the Democracy in bankruptcy. The New York World opposes this demand. The Tribune says: "The national convention of the Democratic party then and there deliberately abandoned its past, adopted a platform which represented the high water mark of distinctive Republicanism, and which was the work of Republicans; and nominated a candidate who had represented always and everywhere all the ideas and sentiments their party had fought against."

The World denies that the Democratic party has abjured its principles, renounced its identity, and terminated its existence at Baltimore. This revives that old rumor: "Some say the Democrats buried in a pumpkin. Others say they gave up and eating apple dumplings." But to return to our first figure. With such a fearful list of incumbrances, how is it possible the Democracy can redeem its obligations? With such a bitter conflict about the succession, how will there be anything left for the true heirs? Let there be a general assignment. The assets will surely indemnify the assignee.

NON-POLITICAL PARTIES.

It now turns out that 42-United States Senator George E. Fugh, Tom Ewing, F. Hassaurek, Judge Caldwell and other retired Ohio politicians are in the new party movement organized lately at Columbus, in which it was announced there would be "no politicians." Latterly, it is a pretty sure sign that there are professional politicians at the head of a movement when an announcement is paraded at the outset that there are to be none. Our own Reform party is a striking example of this sort of business. They started out without politicians and soon found they had nothing else.

STATE CONTRACTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS TO STOCK.

Applications being frequently made to me to subscribe on behalf of the State for stock in certain corporations, by virtue of certain acts of the Legislature alleged to be still in force, and to authorize me to take such action, frequent applications being also made urging me, on behalf of the State, to enter into contracts alleged to be authorized by certain acts of the Legislature for the improvement of rivers, bayous, etc., and also to issue bonds said to be authorized by law, and inasmuch as such action on my part might result in an unconstitutional increase of the State debt, or an increase which, if constitutional, the State in its present embarrassed condition is unable to pay, or to undertake to pay in the future.

NOTICE.

By the Governor: WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Secretary of State. 1615 2p

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

96 Canal Street. SHOPPING. Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States. Constant family and the market and best houses insure a great saving to customers. CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. MOGRIDGE. ap2 1y7o

LEVEE RECOGNIZANCE.

Office of Commissioner of Engineers, New Orleans, August 6, 1873. We, the undersigned commission of levee engineers, would respectfully announce to the public interested in levees that we are about to start a thorough reconnaissance of the same, the river having receded sufficiently to expose the banks and enable us to decide upon the location and dimensions of the works required for the ensuing season. The State engineer, General M. Jeff Thompson, will accompany the party. We will leave New Orleans on the eighth instant on the steamer Ozark, and proceed first to the Arkansas levee and make our observations and surveys, descending the Mississippi river to the forts below the city. Thereafter we expect to repair to the Atchafalaya and Red rivers. All riparian proprietors and others interested in levees, are respectfully invited to call upon us on the field, or address us by letter at points along the river, with their various items of information, as well as their suggestions.

JAMES LONGSTREET, C. J. FORSHY, Attest: Commissioner of Levee Engineers, P. M. KERR, Secretary. ap2 1y7o

EDUCATIONAL.

EXCELLENT SCHOOL ARRANGEMENT AT J. W. BLACKMAN'S NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. 78 Canal Street. Entrance, No. 45 Natchez street. Professor Mitchell having assumed the management of the above old and reliable institution, proposes taking a limited number of FORTY FIVE (45) SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE HAD AT ANY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. These scholarships can be obtained any time of day or night, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., and will be taught separately by a special Professor for each branch.

NOTICE.

I would call the attention of the trade to the fact that I have on hand, in lots to suit, a well assorted and choice stock of Highwines, New York Brandy, Neutral Spirits, New York City, and the celebrated brands of CHALMETTE, MARK TWAIN AND YOSEMITE VALLEY WHISKIES.

JOHN W. MADDEN, STATIONER, LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER.

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER. 73 Canal Street. Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. 1627

QUARANTINE.

By the Governor: WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Secretary of State. 1615 2p

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Whereas, An Act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1862, entitled "An Act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe, present, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places; and, therefore, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I issue this proclamation and declare the places hereinafter named to be infected places, and that all vessels, together with their officers, crews, passengers and cargo, leaving such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, on and after the fifteenth day of July, 1873, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health. Any violation of the quarantine laws, as here proclaimed, will be severely punished. The places which are hereby declared infected as aforesaid are the following, to wit: Havana, Matanzas, Trinidad, Cardenas, St. Jago, all on the island of Cuba; Port Royal and Santiago de Cuba, on the island of Jamaica; Jameo and Port-au-Prince, on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Vera Cruz, Mexico; Tampico, Matamoros and Turpan, in Alvarado, in Vera Cruz; Caguas, Aguapual and Porto Bello, in Cienfuegos; Manzanillo and Lagunera, in Yucateca; Island of Trinidad, Cayenne, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence.

NOTICE.

Given under my hand and the seal of State heretofore attached this fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Secretary of State. 1615 2p

BUSINESS CARDS.

RODIE & M'LOUGHLIN, JOHN S. RODIE, JOHN M'LOUGHLIN, Corner of Annunciation and Robin streets. Custom Makers and General House Carpenters and Jobbers. All work done with neatness and dispatch. Being both expert mechanics, we guarantee to the public faithful and honest work at the lowest prices. 1615 2p

AGENT FOR PHENIX BREWERY, LOUISVILLE, KY., No. 102 Thopoulous Street.

Beer from this Brewery always on hand and for sale by half barrel and keg. 1613 3m

CISTERN MAKER, No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.

(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873) Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from two to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. 1613 3m

GUN MAKER, JOBBERS AND DEALERS IN FIREARMS, Ammunition of Every Description AND SPORTING AND FISHING TACKLE, No. 130 Canal street.

Special attention paid to altering mangle to brush-rollers and repairing streams of all kinds. 1627 1y

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, Chartered by the United States, March, 1863. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH, No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades. Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from six to eight o'clock. SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED. C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier. 1627 1y A. FAULST, Assistant Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. REGINA E. LANGSHIELD vs. LEOPOLDE H. LEVY—No. 4890. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTY-SIXTH day of June, 1873, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit: REGINA E. LANGSHIELD vs. LEOPOLDE H. LEVY, No. 4890.

On motion of Colton & Levy, attorneys for the plaintiff in this cause, upon producing to the court due proof in support of her demand by reason of the evidence being with the plaintiff, it is ordered, advised and decreed that the judgment by default herein rendered on the sixteenth instant be now confirmed; that there be judgment in favor of the plaintiff, Regina E. Langshield, and against defendant, Leopold H. Levy, her husband, decreed a separation of property between the said parties, and a dissolution of the community of acquits and gains existing between them; and authorizing plaintiff to carry on and conduct business as a public merchant in her own name. It is further ordered that defendant pay the costs of this suit. Judgment signed July 1, 1873.

A. SAUCIER, Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. MARIAN N. CONRAD vs. HENRY F. COLLINS, her husband—No. 4710. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTY-EIGHTH day of June, 1873, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit: Mrs. Marian N. Conrad vs. Henry F. Collins, her husband, No. 4710.

On motion of C. M. Conrad & Son, of counsel for the plaintiff in this cause, upon producing to the court due proof in support of her demand, and evidence being with the plaintiff, it is ordered, advised and decreed that the judgment by default herein rendered on the twelfth instant be now confirmed and made final, and according to that judgment be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Mrs. Marian Nicholson Conrad, and against defendant, Henry F. Collins, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties. It is further adjudged and decreed that the said plaintiff do receive the amount of her own property, and that defendant pay all costs of this suit. Judgment signed July 2, 1873.

E. NORTH CULLON, Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. K. E. H. BRACKER, WIFE OF J. T. CARRY, vs. her husband—No. 4907. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE TWENTY-SIXTH day of June, 1873, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit: Mrs. K. E. H. Bracker, wife of J. T. Carry, vs. her husband—No. 4907.

On motion of M. Grivot, attorney for the plaintiff in this cause, upon producing to the court due proof in support of her demand, by reason of the evidence being with the plaintiff, it is ordered, advised and decreed that there be judgment in favor of the plaintiff, Elizabeth Horner Bracker, do have judgment against defendant, Joseph Thomas Carry, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties, and that the said plaintiff do receive the sum of sixteen hundred dollars, with legal interest from twenty-sixth September, 1871, until paid. The balance of the said plaintiff's property that plaintiff have management and control of her paraphernalia, dotal and other rights. This judgment with mortgage on the property of her husband in such cases allowed by law to married women. It is further ordered that defendant pay the costs of this suit. Judgment signed July 1, 1873.

A. SAUCIER, Judge.

NOTICES.

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

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y 6p

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Messrs. Alois Roehrer, William H. Hepp, Charles P. Ferguson, Pierre Crabtree and Ernest Merrill, under the style and name of ROEHRER & CO., has expired this day by limitation. New Orleans, July 2, 1873.

NOTICE—A COPARTNERSHIP UNDER THE style and name of A. ROEHRER & CO., has been formed between the said parties, do hereby declare the said partnership to be dissolved as aforesaid are the following, to wit: HAVANA, MATANZAS, TRINIDAD, CARDENAS, St. Jago, all on the island of Cuba; Port Royal and Santiago de Cuba, on the island of Jamaica; Jameo and Port-au-Prince, on the island of St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeche, in Yucatan; Vera Cruz, Mexico; Tampico, Matamoros and Turpan, in Alvarado, in Vera Cruz; Caguas, Aguapual and Porto Bello, in Cienfuegos; Manzanillo and Lagunera, in Yucateca; Island of Trinidad, Cayenne, Para, Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, in South America; and Nassau, New Providence.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, 133 Canal Street.

OFFICE ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 132 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following statement: Loans secured by mortgages, first liens on unincumbered real estate, \$1,145,674 24; Real estate owned by the company, 2,500 00; Stocks owned by the company, 22,250 00; United States Bonds, 4,000 00; Demand notes bearing eight per cent, 26,412 33; Bills receivable, 4,126 03; Stock subscribed and liable, 26,775 00; Cash on hand, 2,672 00; Accrued interest in course of collection, 2,672 00; Office furniture, sale and other items, 3,270 00; Cash in hands of treasurer, 329 00; Total, \$1,195,038 56. LIABILITIES: Reinsurance fund, \$1,157 50; Current bills unpaid, \$135 30; Total, \$1,292 80. Net assets, \$1,193,745 76.

THE ABOVE STATEMENT IS A TRUE AND CORRECT TRANSCRIPT FROM THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY.

WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, President, P. E. TAYLOR, Secretary, J. G. RUSTIN, Notary Public.

OFFICERS: William H. Stevenson, President, P. E. Taylor, Secretary, J. G. Rustin, Notary Public, William L. Stanford, supervisor.

DIRECTORS: G. G. Wilder, New Orleans, Paul Duchenne, New Orleans, P. M. Fournier, New Orleans, W. R. Hodges, New Orleans, C. H. Scott, New Orleans, J. F. Ravollet, New Orleans, Leonard Paul, New Orleans, Henry K. Taylor, New Orleans, S. P. Perry, New Orleans, S. P. Perry, New Orleans, William H. Stevenson, New Orleans, F. H. Hodges, New Orleans, George Mitchell, New Orleans, William G. James, New Orleans, Hon. J. Stevens, New Orleans, E. L. Crow, Michigan, Prof. A. T. Wood, Chicago, Illinois, Thomas M. Nelson, Chicago, Illinois. 1y 2p 1m

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets. Capital authorized, \$500,000; Assize December 31, 1872, 755,841 24. Insures Fire, Marine and River Risks, dividing the profits separately on each department to the insured. For the accommodation of its customers, the Company will make marine losses payable in London. J. W. HYNES, Secretary. J. TUCES, President. Directors: George Crenshaw, M. Parro, C. G. Dugasson, Placido Portant, R. W. Babcock, J. P. Fontaine, T. Bailly Blanchard, R. Mittenberger, J. Stevens, E. Schmidt, Charles Laffite, J. Turco. 1617 1y

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SIXTEENTH 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, \$403,731 04. Fire premiums, \$185,721 59; Marine premiums, 188,509 38; River premiums, 29,500 07. Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums, 85,208 19. Net premiums, \$328,531 45. Fire losses, \$74,822 38; Marine losses, 152,136 13; River losses, 10,165 77. Total, \$237,144 89. Expenses, profit and loss, 19,233 89. Less amount account, 27,662 10—275,040 87. Profits, \$52,093 02.

The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value: City and other bonds, \$52,800 00; Bank and other stocks, 16,447 00; Stock and scrip of insurance companies, 65,838 00; Real estate, 6,000 00; Bills receivable on mortgages, 49,644 61; Henry J. Voss, 24,551 78; Premiums in course of collection, 61,247 37; Cash on hand and in Europe, 105,294 44. Total, \$447,063 19.

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. J. P. BORG, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-first day of March, 1873. P. CHARLES CUVILLIER, Notary Public, No. 140 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 13, 1873, AND SCRIP TO BE THEN CONVERTED INTO CAPITAL STOCK, AS PER ANNEXED CHART OF THE COMPANY.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President. ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President. J. P. BORG, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Reelected February 17, 1873. Charles Briggs, Thomas H. Hunt, Ant. Carrier, Chn. Houard, George A. Fiedick, D. Jamison, E. Brague, E. S. Howard, P. Anderson, Felix Lourd, A. Frerichs, Aug. Bohn, George W. Dunbar, Edward Toby, E. F. Stockmeyer, Wash. Morton, Henry J. Voss, William Knoss, S. Marquess, W. S. Hallee, Charles Wehauer, J. E. Lavaudais, A. Leclair, Atwood Violet, Frank Williams, A. M. Miller, Henry J. Voss, Edward Morphy, Rudolph Sing, J. A. Luer, W. C. Black, Silas Weeks, George W. Hyson. 1617

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office No. 104 Canal street. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following statement: Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1873, including unearned premiums of the previous year—On fire risks, \$71,805 19; On marine risks, 93,250 18; On river risks, 132,564 34. Total premiums, \$297,61