New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 20, 1874.

Doe skin pants ought to be dear.

Kissing through a veil is straining sweetness.

A new race track is to be laid out near Cincinnati.

"Ill try," is the motto adopted by a lard manufacturer.

"Noiseless divorces" are procured by an attorney in St. Louis.

An Irishman says: "A footless stocking without legs is nothing."

A drought in Ceylon accounts for the scarcity of milk in the cocoa nut.

Treasurer Spinner will write his name on the register of a Florida hotel.

A pair of spectacles makes a present that is most constantly before the eyes of the receiver.

"Hats off," is the latest question agitating the Society of Friends. The world moves; yea, verily!

Six good linen bosom shirts for $7, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

A human skull was recently found imbedded in a Nevada silver quartz mine. Who has lost one?

The oldest Mason is dead again. It was Dr. J. A. P. Scott, of Columbia, South Carolina, this time.

Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller are still selling clothing at cost, for cash, at No. 100 Common street.

Professor John A. Mitchell, of Maysville, Kentucky, has invented a new process for embalming the dead.

If the weather keeps on fooling with nature, all buds of trees and blades of grass will be out against it.

Eighty young ladies in Minnesota have agreed not to marry any man who uses tobacco. This is a fine cut.

To-day will be sold at the Customhouse, by the collector of internal revenue, a large lot of cigars and cigarettes.

Many preachers are apt to consider the indorsement of their congregation as necessary as the Lord's approval.

Good warm overcoats for $3 75, $4 75, $6, $7 50, $8 50, $9 50 and $13, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 100 Common street.

The bill-stickers of the West lately assembled in convention in Chicago. They agree to keep each other posted, and will stick together.

An exchange says: "The Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, the new Canadian premier, began life as a stone mason." Such babies are seldom born now-a-days.

"Reformation or Revolution, which?" is the title of Victoria C. Woodhull's lecture lately delivered at Omaha. The small audience present decided it was "which."

We hereby acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the able message of Governor John A. Dix, of New York, transmitted to the Legislature in session at Albany on the sixth instant.

The St. Louis *Journal* says: "King Carnival is preparing for his annual pageant, and his faithful henchmen, the haughty spirits of the Southern press, are whooping him up as usual."

It is an established and universal law, that he who will gain anything must give up something. He that will improve his understanding, his manners, or his health, must contradict his will.

The fact has in some manner been made known to all who wish to subscribe for a first class story paper, that Mr. Robert Bonner sent the poet Longfellow a check for $1000 as a Christmas present.

Mr. Blackburn's fourth article on "Romance of Politics in the Backwoods," was duly prepared for last Sunday's REPUBLICAN, and was handed in; but, through some mistake or oversight, was omitted. It appears in to-day's issue.

Lamartine was asked by a friend if he did not spend too much time in advertising. "No," was the reply, "advertisements are absolutely necessary. Even divine worship needs to be advertised. Else what is the meaning of church bells!"

The very important sale by public auction of the entire contents of the celebrated St. Louis Hotel, will be begin this day at 10 A. M., under the auspices of Messrs. G. de Feriet & Co. auctioneers. Parties desiring bargains should attend this sale as it is peremptory and without limit.

Said Lord John Russell to Hume at a social dinner; "What do you consider the object of legislation?" "The greatest good to the greatest number." "What do you consider the greatest number?" continued his lordship. "Number one, my lord," was the commoner's prompt reply.

Some months since we published the fact that the lady writing under the *nom de plume* of Christian Ried was a Miss Frances Fisher, of North Carolina, whose father fell at the head of his regiment, after distinguishing himself at the battle of Manassas. A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* now informs that paper that "Christian Ried really is," etc.

Many young and talented persons miss the road to fortune by the want of humility and patience. They think everything must depend on "a good start," and unless they can make "a good engagement," they will remain out of employment for weeks and months. They miss three things—support for that time, the practice that keep talents improving, and the furnishing of the best evidence that they are willing to work.

Among the attractive exhibitions in San Francisco has been that of a bear boy. This ursine youth walks on all fours when he walks, and squats on his hind feet when he squats. Near the termination of the spine he has a scar, caused, as the keeper affirms, by the amputation of his tail. Formerly there was a ridge of hair down his back. This has been removed, and nothing but marks of glue are now visible to the naked eye.

HOW FUSIONISTS ABANDON THEIR VICTIMS.

A few days since the *Picayune*, under its patent headings, astounded the public with the following: "Our Modern Bastile—The Citizens of Grant Parish who were Dragged from their Homes Without Seeing a Warrant, and Incarcerated in a Vile Dungeon." After this startling preface the reader was prepared to read a narrative revealing something like the alleged horrors of Andersonville, or of the recent case of persecutions exposed in the Burgess case.

It proceeds "to show the manner in which some of our people have been treated by a government which pretends to be free and equal to all."

These men have been "incarcerated in the Parish Prison, where they have remained since without trial, without sufficient food, and subject to all the horrors of a close confinement"—where they are immured:

Imagine a room ten by twelve, stone roof, stone walls, bare floor, iron grated bars, on the walls a miserable colored print; the furniture a bare deal table and hard bed, with scanty covering, and small protection from the wind rushing through the cracks in the windows. This is the accommodation, the best that can be had.

To intensify this wrong—or to sell the newspaper and its readers—we are told:

With men of the city, men used to crime, thieves, assassins and cut-throats generally, it must be hard.

Yet it is "unspeakably hard to men of education, gentlemen of wealth and respectability."

This distinction between the associations of our own citizens and "gentlemen of wealth and respectability" we attribute to the too hasty zeal of a writer too much excited at wrong to be careful of language.

We asked ourselves, "Can such things be?" Reading on, we found the Fusion officials who had charge of these miserable prisoners were not to blame. We learned that the Fusion sheriffs, Colonel Patton and Captain Fremaux, do everything in their power to make them comfortable.

As we pondered there arose in our mind this reasoning: There is nothing in the law to forbid the friends of a prisoner from making him as comfortable as food, fire, furniture, books, and even society, can effect. Why, then, is the room of these gentlemen without a carpet? Why is their window open to the winds? Why are they "without sufficient food?" Why dine they on a "miserable deal table?" Why do they sleep on "a hard bed" with scanty clothing? The "stone roof" which is thrown over them to complete the picture of their suffering, we suppose, can not be helped. We can not hold the sheriff responsible for that. Our wonder increases. The sheriff is known to be a kind-hearted man; he is, politically, the friend of these prisoners. We are told, in the same publication, that these are "gentlemen of education, wealth and respectability."

Our attention is also attracted by the statement that these cruelties have been going on for "some months," and seem to have been only discerned by the enterprise of a newspaper reporter. These martyrs to the abuse of "a government which pretends to be free and equal to all" must have suffered the additional outrage of having been immured from their sympathizing friends. These grievances only see the light by the straggling rays of a reporter's lantern. We give it up. We could, however, but note that there was no dialogue held with these prisoners. We remembered that these partisan sensation headings may be first written in the office, and then filled in by eavesdropping. So we waited.

The omniscient Roustabout of the *Times* turns his attention to the facts in the case. Roustabout is nowhere on imagination, but usually carries the affidavit of a correspondent, or of a special reporter to verify his statements. They head two schools of "journalistic enterprise"—Eavesdroppist, of the patent headings, and Roustabout, of the plumb-line and measure. So Roustabout visits the prison and makes the record as follows, to wit:

1. "The prisoners *all* gave assurance of kind treatment at the hands of the officers."

2. "The apartments assigned them are in what is known as the old debtor's department, and *not* in the cells such as are allotted to felons."

3. In respect to their supply of food: "Those who have no money to obtain it from the outside, of necessity must be satisfied with what they obtain from the inside."

4. The expenses of these prisoners is about that paid at a respectable hotel, $2 50 per day. Of this the Committee of Seventy agreed to pay one dollar per day. Now here comes in the desertion and abandonment of these victims. Here is explained why these prisoners have not communicated their crying oppression to the public. The *Times* says:

So far as we could learn, nothing has been done by the committee, or other parties on the outside, to supply these gentlemen with other accommodations in respect to food. The statement has been made that the Citizens' Committee pledged itself to see to it, that these unfortunate gentlemen were supplied in all their wants. If such promise was given it can hardly be said to have been fulfilled. All has not been done that could or should have been done. There should have been ample provision made for supplying them plentifully with wholesome food; especially should arrangements have been made for the best of medical attendance to those who might become sick. Unfortunately some of them have been sick, and they have been dependent on themselves for meeting that emergency; only one physician, Dr. Ames, having thus far volunteered his professional services.

When we remember the very eminent physicians and surgeons who have given their services to the Fusion cause, and are told that when these imprisoned gentlemen have been sick not a ministering agent or angel, except a Republican physician, has been at the bedside, the picture of political seduction and abandonment is complete.

We look back at the Fusion conspiracy to take forcible possession of the State government, or to force a military government upon Louisiana:

1. Its combination with Warmoth upon the avowed condition that he should employ the same means to put his Fusion partners in power that he had used to establish and enrich himself.

2. The inflammatory suggestion that no free people would submit to the "Kellogg usurpation," followed by an armed attack on the State militia here, the massacre of Colfax and the riot of St. Martinsville, for which these and other arrests have been made.

3. The alleged attempt to assassinate the Governor of the State.

4. The death, in mortal duel and upon a political quarrel, of an estimable citizen.

5. The recovery by verdict in libel of $18,000 damages against the *Picayune*.

6. The employment of heavily feed attorneys and of abusive newspapers to spread abroad the oppression to which those who were not elected to office have been subjected.

That these wealthy, educated and respectable gentlemen are the victims of an excitement made by the Fusionists of New Orleans is as probable as any other event succeding probable causes.

It is, however, in proof that these gentlemen have been arrested and imprisoned for acts in accordance with the advice of the Fusion leaders. It is alleged that these Fusion leaders pledged themselves to see to it that "these unhappy gentlemen were supplied in all their wants." It is also alleged that "all has not been done that could or should be done!" This last statement is in accord with the sensation heading, "Our modern Bastile—Citizens of Grant parish incarcerated in a vile dungeon!" These, then, are among the still living victims of a political combination which determined to secure office at any price. The public will expect some explanation of this unnatural seduction and abandonment of their victims.

PROFESSIONAL REFORMERS.

The REPUBLICAN does not belong to that class of reformers who loudly demand reform on all sorts of questions on the eve of an election and forget all about the subject at the proper time. We have uniformly maintained that all needful measures for the public good may be asked of the Republican party as well as of a ring of volunteer statesmen who offer their crude services to the State for the advancement of specific remedies. It was our misfortune, perhaps, during the last campaign to be unable to believe in the loud professions of those who stood forth as the self-appointed champions of reform, and upon their mere empty professions, without a guarantee of any sort, even that of a good political record, demanded their elevation to offices of trust and emolument we deemed them unfitted for. The people adopted our view of the case, and preferred the Republican candidates. This journal feels a degree of responsibility in the matter, in consequence of certain pledges which it gave in relation to the policy of our party. We insisted that all necessary reforms could as well be effected by the Republicans as by those who have been instrumental, either as principals or agents, but chiefly as lobbyists, in creating the abuses complained of. The time has now come to redeem these pledges. The Legislature is in session. It alone can give the relief demanded. All the Republican members are in their places, whereas the majority of the Fusion and Reform members are wandering listlessly about, not knowing to what body they belong, or where their duties lie. Practically, they are worse than useless, for they not only neglect their proper duties, but obstinately stand in the way of those who would attend to them.

Again: A great measure is now pending before the House. It is one conceived in the interest of the tax payers. It is important that this great subject receive the best advice it is possible to obtain. Interests involving millions of dollars are at stake, and honest, earnest men are distrustful of their own judgment as to the best way to proceed. Advice is needed. But we look in vain to those who were so loud in their demands for reform before the election to offer a word when reform is possible. The REPUBLICAN is ruled out as an intermeddler because it has interfered in a matter out of which nothing but political capital and party advancement was expected or desired. We are accused of wishing to out reform the reformers. Perhaps this charge can be sustained on the ground that we are sincere, while the professionals are not. They will not assist in doing anything unless they can reap all the rewards. They will not accept reform at any price from Republicans, because they have said that party is dishonest, and they intend to stick to it. This brings us back to the oft asserted position that it is not the good of the people that our Reformers and Fusionists desire, but their own promotion. Any measure that would reflect credit upon the Republicans would be looked coldly upon by the *Times*, even though the happiness of the whole people were involved. We do not wish to outdo anybody, nor even to out-reform the Reformers; but we assure the public that if there is no other hope for the success of the pending funding bill than such as may be afforded by the help of our Democratic friends, its chances are next to nothing at all.

We call for both advice and assistance. We shall be glad to hear from the *Times*, the *Picayune* and the *Bee* on several points of dispute among Republicans, such as—

1. Is it desirable to pass any bill for scaling and reducing the public debt?

2. What is the best and most satisfactory rate of exchange when the time comes to issue new bonds for old? The committee appointed by the Governor recommended fifty cents, with seven per cent interest. The House bill provides for sixty cents as the rate. The REPUBLICAN and the Chamber of Commerce reiterate the demand for fifty per cent, with six per cent interest. A portion of our friends wish to include warrants and certificates of indebtedness, but we ask that these be provided for in another manner.

3. What rate of interest shall the new bonds bear?

4. What is the proper amount of tax to levy to meet the interest and provide a sinking fund?

The REPUBLICAN has discussed all these questions, and given such views as it deemed best adapted to the necessities of the case. We have, however, been quite alone. Not a word of encouragement or assistance has been heard from the reform organs *per se*. The Legislature will adjourn in six weeks, when there will arise such a cry and clamor from the now silent places as will make the ward clubs quake with terror. Nothing will be found to have been done right. Everybody will have wanted something done which was not done, or something omitted which has been done. Where everything has been left to guess work; where there is a sullen reserve, with a tacit understanding that dissatisfaction is a foregone conclusion, but little ought to be expected. If the REPUBLICAN, therefore, is out reforming the reformers, it is because it is an active, go-ahead journal, ready at all times with its assistance in every good work, and not disposed to sulk and balk because it can not enjoy all the credit of other people's suggestions.

IS ST. LOUIS THE MISTRESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI?

It has been the commercial theory of New Orleans that the cities seated upon the Mississippi and its tributaries are conjointly interested in the removal of every obstacle to a free and deep channel from its source to the sea. These obstacles have been ascertained and classified. They are those of the rivers above St. Louis with the Desmoines rapids and falls of St. Anthony. They are those between St. Louis and Memphis, and those of the Ohio between Pittsburg and the mouth of the Ohio. From seven hundred to one thousand miles below these lie the bars at the mouth of the river. It would seem that these obstacles would be each best understood by the cities and navigators of their vicinage. In that view New Orleans has always conceded to the upper cities the specification of the means by which these upper obstacles may be removed, and has tendered her representatives aid without limitation to carry out such measures of improvement or appropriation as the upper cities should designate. With this considerate abstinence from intruding even an opinion as to the mode or measure of improvement, might not New Orleans have expected that the particular mode of obviating the obstacles which lie within the jurisdiction of her local experience and intelligence should have been left by her sisters of the interior to her own discretion? No one can deny that this would have been a just partition of intelligent duty among parties in joint interest.

It has been now many months since St. Louis, in convening the river members of Congress, took it upon herself to indicate in what manner the outlet navigation could be best improved. It was by wing dams or concentration of current.

At the session of the Senate Transportation Committee St. Louis explained what she needed for a perfect navigation of the upper river, and kindly added testimony as to what New Orleans needed at the mouth of the river, admitting incidentally that grain might be damaged by the humidity of our climate, and testifying through the president of her Board of Trade and Merchants' Exchange that all steamers had to be towed across the bar.

Next comes the published proposal of Mr. Eads, of St. Louis, an eminent bridge builder, to constitute a company for the excavation of canals and channels, a special purpose of which will be to excavate or embank permanently one of the outlet passes. Mr. Eads, if we are not mistaken, instigated the adoption of the resolution adopted at the Congressmen's meeting, already alluded to. And last, we have the very able memorial of the Merchants' Exchange meddling still further with this subject, and leaving it in doubt whether the outlets should be improved by canal or dredging, thus:

The commerce of the valley demands a port free to all. Nor is it impossible, or even difficult, to attain that result. Since engineering science in Europe has caused one of the smaller mouths of the Danube to cut out for itself a channel twenty feet deep, and has united the Red sea and the Mediterranean by a ship canal, there can be no question that by either method it is perfectly practicable to completely remove the obstacle at the mouth of the Mississippi. It is not the province of this memorial, but of those skilled in engineering, to determine which method may in this case be most advantageously adopted; some information as to the nature and cause of the bar, and the plans for relief, are, however, appended. From the official statement of the United States engineer in charge, it appears that a ship canal of sufficient depth can be constructed at a cost of $7,500,000.

Now, New Orleans has deliberately planted herself on the Fort St. Philip canal as the best mode of outlet improvement. She has been fortified by two surveys of location by federal engineers, as well as by reports from numerous State engineers, public officers and professional experts.

There is not on her press, among her merchants, ship owners or agents, marine insurers, engineers or pilots, so far as we know, a single dissenter.

The Chamber of Commerce and Legislature have for thirty years past persisted in expressing a preference for the canal over the dredging. The concentration of current by wing dams, in a marsh forty miles in extent, where the mud no where rises three feet above the water, is regarded as impracticable. The danger of being continually dependent on an ever increasing congressional majority against our outlet; all these and other arguments enter into the formation of this opinion, and, we repeat, that all New Orleans is a unit for the canal, as all St. Louis may be a unit for the removal of the snags or sand bars above Cairo.

There has been recently added the argument, upon high engineering authority, that the canal may be made the means of protecting the whole shipping at the outlet, from naval attack, by making a harbor of refuge of the whole river up to New Orleans. Why, then, should not we be allowed to carry out the canal construction, if practicable? Why should St. Louis or her citizens divide and distract the friends of the outlet improvement by presenting as doubtful a work which has been so indorsed as the best, as it is the sole, mode of carrying out the common purpose?

It will be for St. Louis, since she has assumed control of the river, to elect between these two plans of outlet improvement. She can not carry both, and she is practically co-operating with Chicago, Buffalo and Baltimore when she leaves in doubt the practicability of the most conclusive means of opening the Mississippi in permanence. Let St. Louis, then, in her assumed character as the mistress of the Mississippi, determine which plan she favors. Her subordinates can then consider her orders. If, however, she has any citizens who may have dredgeboat patents, or wing dam theories, or others who, in their professional pride, fancy they know more than all the scientific and practical men in New Orleans, let St. Louis take heed that the interest or ambition of a few men does not endanger the common interests of all.

TO WHOM DO THEY BELONG?

Those Representatives returned by both Boards? Are they responsible to the constituency that elected them, or do they take their orders from those who run the ward elections? The doubt has occurred to our mind from seeing that one of these gentlemen had been interviewed by a committee and cited to appear before a meeting of his own constituents. To this citation the Representative subsequently objected because the meeting assembled in a "bar room," and because "fifty" persons were not a majority of the fifteen hundred votes by which he had been elected. Not appearing before this self-appointed tribunal the outstanding Representative was informed by publication that his conduct was "disgraceful and criminal." He was also called on to "desert" the Legislature in session "and unite with the true Legislature," or to resign his seat. Here, then, is a very old issue in the Republican representative States. Does a representative represent the few active politicians who attend the ward conventions or the majority of suffragans who elected him? Apparently it is a new question in New Orleans. It is flat rebellion to resist the clique which designates the representatives. There are now a good many delegates in a state of suspended legislative animation. The city is without several unobjectionable representatives, who may be greatly needed in the measures now pending. Is it a Republican or a Democratic usage for a self-constituted clique to forbid these men, on pain of party excommunication, to exercise each his own discretion as to his duty?

Each of these gentlemen has his constituency, and has his right of appeal to them. While, in a party sense, it makes no manner of difference to us what individuals may represent political sentiments opposite to our own, we do think that every American representative is responsible to the people that elected him, and not to the ward politicians who claim to own the representatives.

This is an important question. A few active ward politicians secure the nomination of a candidate. He is elected. His vote then belongs to these politicians. His patronage is theirs. If he refuses obedience he is "ordered up" as this representative cited before this barroom consistory of fifty. If he serves out his term the proprietors will drop him in favor of some more pliant agent. Let us have some mass meetings in the districts. Our city representatives should know to whom they should report and to whom they belong. Let the people instruct them, or, failing an unequivocal evidence that a majority of the constituency directs their representative, let him exercise his own discretion in their service. This right of instruction is Republicanism, and it used to be Democracy. It is a good old American practice, and should not be forgotten.

Attorney General Field, who has been suffering recently from severe illness, was so far recovered yesterday as to ride to his office. His many friends will be glad to hear that his naturally strong constitution bids fair to conquer his temporary ailments.

[Advertisement.]

The Private Markets—What the People Save by Them.

When Mr. B. M. Turnbull addressed that note to Mr. Montaldo, chairman of the committee of the House of Representatives, he could not have supposed that it would ever be published, or he certainly would have been more particular in making up his case against the private markets. He at least would not have given a financial turn to the debate, it being absolutely the weakest ground he could have chosen. But he must have been persuaded that the same prejudices would control the Legislative committee "early in their present term" as had influenced his action.

He claims that the finances of the city have been injuriously affected because in 1873 the city markets leased for $150,000 less than they did in 1869. Now, for argument's sake, we accept this falling off to be entirely due to the establishment of the private markets, and then let us make a little calculation, to find out what the people of the city have made by them. We will say nothing of the convenience of their being located in neighborhoods remote from the public markets, of the saving in time and car fare, to people thus situated, but come to actual dollars and cents, which the whole population save by means of these much abused (by Mr. Turnbull and the lessees of the city markets) private markets.

No candid person will deny that previous to the passage of the law authorizing these private markets the average price paid for fresh beef, veal, mutton and pork was over double what they are now. The way these friends and supporters of Mr. Turnbull managed those days was to arrange the prices among themselves, no matter how exorbitant, and make the public pay them or get no fresh meats. It was a most grinding monopoly which these backers of the city Administrator of Commerce had, and they used it to enrich themselves, many, many years. But immediately upon the passage of the law authorizing the licensing of private markets their unholy alliance was burst asunder, and prices fell down to their present rates; and the people save $1,149,750 per annum. Here are the figures:

Estimated meat consuming population of the city 120,000; estimated quantity each consumes, one-quarter of a pound per day, 31,500 pounds, upon which there is saved ten cents per pound, comparing present with the prices of 1869, which gives $3150 per day, or $1,149,750 per annum. And then let us deduct Mr. Turnbull's $150,000 loss from the income of the markets and we still have left us a net saving to the people of $999,750 per annum. Or, in other words, 999,000 good reasons why Mr. Turnbull's friends should not get the upper hand again.

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Cash in bank and on hand..... 3,467 91
Bills receivable, stock notes..... 229,960 00
Total assets..... $[illegible]
LIABILITIES.
Premiums collected..... $30,[illegible]
Premiums uncollected..... 6,[illegible]
Return premiums, discounts and reinsurance..... 1,270 55
Commissions and salaries..... 15,[illegible] 67
Expense, rent, taxes, stationery and advertising..... 3,[illegible] 42
Fire losses paid..... 2,[illegible]
Fire losses adjusted, not due..... 2,450 00
Cash paid on stock..... 22,750 00
Total liabilities..... $119,977 [illegible]
Net capital..... $[illegible]
The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the association.
S. E. LOEB, President.
B. MEYER, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this fourteenth day of January, 1874.
ABEL DREYFOUS, Notary Public.
At a special meeting, held in conformity with the charter, on the first Monday in January, 1874, Mr. S. E. Loeb, president, and B. Meyer, secretary, were re-elected unanimously.
Trustees.
F. HOLLANDER, WILLIAM LEONARD,
P. BELING, WILLIAM EBERT,
S. E. LOEB, M. AZCONA,
L. SCHONMANN, A. J. MUIER,
P. BLAISE, J. LEVY,
P. S. ANDERSON, WILLIAM BRAUN, JR.,
H. HAFNER, JACOB VON HOVEN,
JACOB ALT, J. M. BEGUE,
HUGO REDWITZ, JOSEPH BRANDNER.
At the first regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees it was resolved that an interest of ten per cent on the capital stock be paid in, cash on and after the fifteenth day of February next.
ja15 1m B. MEYER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Corner of Canal and Camp Streets.
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with their charter, the company publish the following statement:
Premiums during the year ending December 31, 1873—
On fire risks..... $[illegible]
On marine risks..... 401,480 [illegible]
On river risks..... 42,874 56
Total premiums..... $[illegible]
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873..... $[illegible]
Less return premiums..... [illegible]
Net earned premiums..... [illegible]
Reinsurances..... $42,949 [illegible]
Losses on fire..... $183,070 [illegible]
Losses on marine..... $7,172 06
Losses on river..... 9,774 97—$[illegible]
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account..... [illegible]
Commissions on agency business..... [illegible]
Rebate paid to the assured..... [illegible]
Semi annual interest on capital stock—
Five per cent paid August, 1873..... $5,000 00
Five per cent payable in February, 1874..... $5,000 00—$[illegible]
Reserved for unsettled claims..... $[illegible]
The company has the following assets:
Cash..... $[illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums..... 15,077 [illegible]
Bonds, city and others..... $25,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others..... [illegible]
Pledge and mortgage notes..... $[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection..... [illegible]
Suspense account..... 3,590 [illegible]
Agency premiums for December..... [illegible]
Warrant account..... [illegible]
Branch office..... 4,524 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory..... 1,970 82
Property corner Canal and Camp streets [illegible]
Other real estate..... [illegible]
Due by insurance companies..... 7,405 76
Total..... $774,365 [illegible]
Depreciation..... 97,569 [illegible]
Cash market value..... $676,944 [illegible]
LIABILITIES.
Capital stock..... $500,000 00
Unterminated risks..... [illegible]
Interest on capital stock, due in February..... [illegible]
Interest and dividends uncollected..... [illegible]
Bills payable..... [illegible]
Claims unsettled..... [illegible]
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses..... [illegible]
Total..... $676,944 [illegible]
The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
S. TUYES, President.
J. W. BINGES, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1874.
H. CHARLES GAYARRE,
Notary Public,
No. 340 Gravier street, New Orleans.
The semi-annual interest dividend of five per cent, due first MONDAY in February, will be paid to the stockholders on and after that date.
Directors.
GEORGE URQUHART, M. PAYNE,
H. GALLY, PLACIDE FORSTALL,
GEORGE W. BARCOCK, AUGUST REICHARD,
T. BAILEY BLANCHARD, S. MILTENBERGER,
A. SCHREIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LAFITTE, S. TUYES.
[illegible]

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT
ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
No. 152 Canal Street,
ON THE THIRTY-FIRST OF DECEMBER 1873.
In accordance with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement.
Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1873—
Fire premiums..... $[illegible]
Risks premiums..... [illegible]
Total premiums..... $[illegible]
Less unearned premiums..... [illegible]
Net earned premiums..... [illegible]
Deduct—
Fire losses paid..... [illegible]
General expenses, less profit and loss, interest..... [illegible]
The company have the following assets:
Loans on mortgages, first liens, on unencumbered real estate worth [illegible]
Real estate owned by the company..... [illegible]
Loans on pledge stock..... [illegible]
Stocks owned by the company..... [illegible]
United States bonds..... [illegible]
Bills receivable..... [illegible]
Demand notes bearing eight per cent interest..... [illegible]
Accrued interest..... [illegible]
Premiums in course of collection..... [illegible]
Bills receivable for premiums..... [illegible]
Cash in bank and in hands of treasurer..... [illegible]
Office furniture, safe and agency supplies..... [illegible]
Capital stock subscribed in course of settlement..... [illegible]
Total..... $[illegible]
LIABILITIES.
Capital stock [illegible] shares, $100 assessed at $75 per share..... $[illegible]
Amount reserved to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, being fifty per cent of unearned premiums..... [illegible]
Unearned premiums, less fifty per cent reserved..... [illegible]
Amount reserved for unadjusted losses..... [illegible]
Salaries unpaid..... [illegible]
Total..... $[illegible]
The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, President.
[illegible] WEST, Secretary pro tem.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1874.
JOHN C. EST[illegible],
Notary Public, No. 53 Carondelet street.
ja17 1m

WORKINGMEN'S
SAVINGS
AND
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LOUISIANA.
Office No. 23 Carondelet street.
GEORGE E. DYCHE, President.
SPENCER FIELD, JR., Vice President.
E. MARIE ANGAMAR, Secretary.
Executive Committee.
GEORGE E. DYCHE, [illegible]
E. EUDE.
Finance Committee.
WILLIAM GOLDING, [illegible]
E. MOURIE.
Building and Repair Committee.
THOMAS O'NEIL, [illegible]
de31 1m

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.
A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK
Chartered by the United States, March [illegible]
NEW ORLEANS BRANCH.
No. 183 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.
HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.