

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 22, 1874.

Atlanta, Georgia, has a population of 23,929.

Carlyle says discourtesy originates in dulness alone.

Old men for counsel, young men for war and the elements.

An undertaker speaks of people in coffins.

These are some of the styles we had rather be out of.

We are under renewed obligations to Senator J. M. West for valuable public documents.

George Alfred Townsend's gossip book of society and the times is called "Washington Outside and In."

When a man asks you to dinner he wants you to talk; when he asks you to breakfast he wants to talk to you.

Chicago papers report 11,000 sons and daughters of that city married last year. Number of divorces not stated.

A couple were recently married in a boggy in Virginia, and it is reported that soon after the bride became a little sickly.

Hjalmer Bjorth Borsen, the Swedish novelist, has been appointed professor of North European languages at Cornell University.

A spiritualist, before committing suicide, made a memorandum "I have pursued my soul twenty-five or thirty years. I think I must be a fortified spirit."

There are those who don't know enough to stop when they say a good thing, and there are others who don't know enough to say a good thing before they quit.

The Sharpshoot Times announces the return to that city of Major Moncreux, who "reports the situation flattering." What a great way a little cold comfort goes.

The ladies of Sorosis are about to inaugurate a campaign against the objectionable features of female attire. How will the Bloomer costume do for a sorry ass?

The widow of Tom Savers, the English prize fighter, has been fined and imprisoned by a London magistrate for neglecting to send the children of Thomas to school.

It is reported in England that a French firm has discovered a method of making artificial sugar from materials so cheap that it can be sold for a farthing a pound.

The Rev. Samuel Scoville, of Norwich, New York, who must be a Baptist, runs with a machine and has accepted the position of chief engineer of the local fire department.

A newspaper ump is responsible for the following cure for bed bugs with salt water. This will make the bugs dry, and while they are after a drink move your bed into another room.

The Metropolitan police of Washington are interesting themselves in obtaining back pay to make up deficiencies, and Senator West has introduced a resolution in the Senate to facilitate them in obtaining it.

Andy Johnson has turned granger, and with the grangers stands. He informed them that he had "held every office within the gift of the people, from that of alderman in his native village."

Mrs. Badger, the public school teacher who recently so mysteriously disappeared from Boston, was formerly a governess in the family of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and it is said the character of "Hilda" in the "Marble Faun" was drawn from her.

Mr. Joseph Gee, the agreeable young treasurer of the Mobile Theatre, who will officiate in the same capacity at our Varieties Theatre under the management of Mr. T. C. De Leon, during the engagement of Madame Barrett, arrived in this city yesterday evening.

Theatrical agents should pay as they go if they wish to come again. Manager McVicker, of Chicago, was obliged to capture several thousand dollars of the receipts for Salvini's performance to satisfy an old claim against M. Gray, who is playing the great Italian tragedian through the country.

Hugo says that verse alone is not poetry. Poetry is in ideas. Verse is only an elegant dress on a beautiful body. Poetry can be expressed in prose. It is only the more perfect under the grace and majesty of verse. It is the poetry of the soul which inspires noble sentiments, and noble deeds as well as noble writings.

San Francisco papers claim that the population of California has increased by 10,000 during 1873, and the population of San Francisco by 20,000. The State's exports seaward, exclusive of specie (the exportation of which has decreased), have increased \$7,000,000 over those of 1872, and now aggregate about \$30,000,000.

The public are reminded that the grand drawing of single number tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery will take place on Saturday next at noon. Ten thousand numbers will be drawn, one of which will entitle the holder to the capital prize of \$25,000. The management invite the public to witness the drawing, which will take place out of the rooms of the company on St. Charles street.

A country fellow entered one of the New York banks and, walking up to the counter, exclaimed, "Here I am. I want you to take a fair look at me." Without a word further, he strode out. The next day the same customer reappeared, uttered the same words, and again disappeared. The third day, at about the same time, he walked in, advancing to the teller's desk, threw down a draft payable three days after sight. "Now," said he, "you've seen me three times. I want the money for it."

First Lieutenant Charles L. Hudson, of the Fourth Cavalry, met with a sudden death at Fort Clark, Texas, recently. He had just returned from a most adventurous scout upon the headwaters of the Neches and Staked Plain. On arriving at the fort a banquet was given by his brother officers, during which a new carbine was introduced for inspection. The arm happened to be loaded, and while in the hands of a young officer, went off, the ball passing through Captain Hudson's abdomen, inflicting a wound from which he died within twenty-four hours.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

Among other topics which the Pionnyere has chosen to treat in a purely local view is the question of the right of labor to stipulate the terms upon which it will toil, thereby acknowledging the corresponding right of capital to determine what it can and will pay. An assemblage of laborers in Louisiana to insist upon this right has been seized by the opponents of labor and friends of capital to demonstrate the lawless character of the colored people. The case is this: The employer paid, last year, twenty dollars and rations per month. The laborers this year adopted resolutions—1. To rent land themselves; 2. That they would not work for less than the wages of last year; 3. That they would waive the laborer's privilege on the crop in favor of their landlord and factor.

These are the terms of the demand. There was no determination to burn or murder, as represented by their enemies. Yet the proposition to work on their own account if they could not obtain their demand has been characterized "as at the most simply outrageous." Now while these people were endeavoring to carry out this purpose, acts of excitement occurred and the State government in its impartial determination to enforce the laws, caused the arrest of those who made the disturbance and they are now lodged in prison, like the "wealthy and respectable gentlemen" over whose fortunes condition so much sympathy and so little money has been spent by our Fusion friends.

While all this was going on here in a small corner the same principles are producing serious results elsewhere. The owners and workers of coal mines are in conflict. The engine drivers of the Western railroads have refused to work except on a rate of wages fixed by themselves. Roads have been obstructed, locomotives thrown from the track, and the travel intercourse of communities suspended. New York presents an alarming conflict, not between labor and capital only, but between want and wealth. Poverty has demanded from property a share of its possessions. When Fifth avenue flaunts its silks and flashes its diamonds and thunders in its liveried pomp through the ragged and starving nook, it extends a very dangerous suggestion. But hunger and nakedness have brought wealth and power to bay, and woe to hunger and nakedness if they provoke wealth and order to shot and steal. New York has been virtually under martial law. Ten thousand men have moved in masses to demand bread. The authorities have organized a force and reserve of perhaps one hundred thousand men to repel this raid of desperate poverty upon luxurious wealth. What think our people of this? Four divisions of the Metropolitan Police, covering every one of thirty-one precincts, head quarters, telegraphic communication, each with a strong reserve, cavalry patrolling the streets and driving people from the sidewalks, people clubbed by policemen, and retaliating with blows and insults. Such was the interview between labor and capital. It took place in the presence of order wielding a policeman's club and reinforced with muskets and mitrailleuses.

Those who seek to hold Louisiana up to public condemnation because the world-old controversy between labor and capital ends here, make no notice of the same conflict going on upon a more dangerous and difficult scale elsewhere. Our politicians seize upon alleged abuses in the election to ask the federal government to enter the State, and even invoke a military government. They exaggerate a casual excess in the operation of the labor and capital conflict to demand the arrest and incarceration of these rebels to labor. Suppose this doctrine of intervention established and applied to New York as well as to Louisiana, the federal government would march its divisions into New York and encamp in its squares. These conflicts are always liable to occur. With its reason and domestic authority has sufficed to prevent extended mischief. In other communities the conflict goes on until one or the other side is exhausted or disarmed. How much better would it be to defend the laborer, to win his confidence and advocate his rights? We have no hesitation in expressing the belief that the laborer of Louisiana is as reasonable and as readily convinced by explanations as any man can be. If he is despised and defied by those who should be his best advisers, why should he be especially reproached for pursuing his own interests by the same means that he learns have secured increase of compensation to the laborers elsewhere?

Our advice from Washington indicate that there has been considerable shifting of scenery at the capital within a few days. Taking the views expressed by Senator Morton as those entitled to the greatest weight, we find that it is not intended to institute any further inquiries in reference to the legality of the last election in this State, or to question the validity of the present State government. But the Senator from Indiana proposes now to ask the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into the personal conduct of Pinchback himself with reference to the election. We are left in some doubt as to what election is alluded to, but the presumption is a fair one that it is the election for Senator held by the General Assembly. We have some information which strengthens this view of the case. The contest then, if this course be adopted, will be changed from a political to a personal one. Senator Pinchback will be assigned to the position of defendant which has been so long occupied by the whole Republican party of the State. In any contest of this kind the Democratic Senators will be virtually out of the fight. Their allegiance to their party will not demand any great efforts in a case which is likely to result in the ultimate election of a Republican Senator. But it will be viewed as a virtual abandonment of the fight which has been waged for more than a year if the opposi-

tion Senators acquiesce in such a manner of shaping the question. Their hostility to Pinchback is naturally political, not personal; they are as likely to be satisfied with one Republican as another. And if the contest is permitted to take such a shape as that indicated in the remarks of Senator Morton, it will be regarded as a virtual abandonment by the Democracy of all further opposition to the present settlement of this long pending dispute. This is a reasonably gratifying prospect, and one which the Republicans of this State will, no doubt, acquiesce in. Senator Pinchback's friends are confident of his ability to disprove every charge that can be brought against him in reference to the senatorial election. If, in the opinion of the United States Senate, however, he is found to have obtained his election through improper influences, or does not possess the proper qualifications, there will be no help for it but to set him aside, in which case the duty will devolve on the Legislature now in session (if the case be decided in time), or the Governor, to name his successor.

Such appears to us to be the obvious programme that will succeed the adoption of Senator Morton's motion. Its defeat will probably involve the necessity for an impartial determination to enforce the laws, caused the arrest of those who made the disturbance and they are now lodged in prison, like the "wealthy and respectable gentlemen" over whose fortunes condition so much sympathy and so little money has been spent by our Fusion friends.

ONE STEP IN THE REFORM MOVEMENT. The House of Representatives yesterday passed the State funding bill nearly as it was at first introduced. A full summary of its provisions have already been given, which relieves us of the necessity of stating the substance of the bill here. It is generally understood that the Senate will make some changes, which the House may or may not concur in.

As a whole we like this bill, though there are some features in it which we think it would be wise to modify. The great fight during the past day or two has been over the section making provision for disposing of outstanding warrants. A portion of the members make a distinction between warrants issued for different purposes. Those issued in payment of salaries of officers created by the constitution are deemed peculiarly sacred, while those same economists are willing to let such as are issued in pursuance of statute law merely to take their chances. There is no sense in any such distinction. A debt of the State, authorized or required by a statute that is itself constitutional, is just as binding and sacred as though it were provided for in the organic law. An Auditor's warrant which has been legally issued is worth its face value, without any reference to the character of the holder. And any regulation which gives a preference to one of these checks on the treasury over another is founded in wrong. It can not stand the test of equity. We are aware that both the Legislature and the courts have heretofore made such distinction. But this was, perhaps, natural enough in the one case, though inexplicable in the other. Besides, we ought now to be ready to correct the errors of the past, and to proceed upon equitable and reasonable grounds.

The House has had a heavy labor with this funding bill, and only succeeded in passing it by a vote of forty-five yeas to forty-two nays. The public will scan the names of those who voted against it, and expect some solid reasons for opposition. It has been given out that some of our members are hostile to it for reasons, which they dare not avow, while we know of several intelligent, honorable Republicans who desired to make it conform to what they deemed strict principles of right before it was sent up to the Senate. A bill for funding or scaling the city debt has also been prepared by Mr. Sewell, and will be introduced by him as soon as he can obtain the floor for that purpose. We publish a full copy in another place. It will be seen that it differs very materially from the bill which has just passed the House, and we presume there will be few who will contend that the departures from the last named proposition are improvements. It will, however, soon be brought to the attention of the House, to whose wisdom we are content to commit it for the present at least.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ. It is some encouragement to be told that the contract of Alexander & Sons with the government of Mexico, to put on a semi-monthly line of steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, will be reinstated, and that we may expect communication between the two cities about May next.

We have received a copy of a bill introduced by Mr. Sypher, "authorizing mail steamship service in the Gulf of Mexico, from the port of New Orleans and certain ports in the republic of Mexico." This service is to be performed on the most advantageous terms of contract, and contains the provisions usual in regard to ocean steam service. It is, in fact, a reproduction of a plan presented many years ago by Carlos Butterick, and is subject to the same principal objections. The voyage is to be circular. It leaves New Orleans once a month, touches at the ports of Tampico, Vera Cruz and Sisal, and via Havana back to New Orleans. The next voyage runs first to Havana, and then to the points in the gulf circle in the order already named.

Why should we put on additional service to Havana when we are already in such regular connection with that port? Why take an ocean steamship to the coast ports of Sisal and Tampico? The latter of these ports has a very shallow bar, and presents delays in landing passengers or cargo. This circular service can not possibly attract to New Orleans nor the inbound railroads the American or transatlantic travel, mail, specie and merchandise, which is very valuable, and which would all pass through the United States if the voyage is made directly between New Orleans and Vera Cruz. We trust this act may be amended accordingly, so that it may be made to alternate semi-monthly with the Alexander line, and so assure

New Orleans a regular and direct communication with the republic of Mexico through the principal port of Vera Cruz.

DISCUSSION OF FINANCES.

The Pionnyere is pleased to comment on the care and stress devoted by the REPUBLICAN to the discussion of the serious fiscal questions now pending before the Legislature. We are not conscious of any unusual effort in that direction. A competent journalist should be able to treat any current subject in a practical and intelligent manner. Some journals keep special writers for financial and commercial questions. Some years ago the REPUBLICAN adopted this practice. For many months it had as a special heading, "On Carondelet Street." It came to be regarded as quite an oracle by the curbstone prophets, and its perception of financial agitation was often fulfilled in a remarkable manner. It has been long since discontinued under the view of editorial qualifications stated. As in some sense an adviser of the Republican Legislature, we value its confidence too highly to commit to others that which is our editorial duty to perform faithfully. We are grateful to know that our views have been regarded by the Legislature with respect, and have, perhaps, induced amendments to the funding bill which will make it more acceptable both to the bona fide creditors and to the taxpayers.

THE FUNDING BILL IN THE SENATE. The House of Representatives has given a terrible rebuke to the lobby and to the Fusion politicians who wish to keep alive the prejudices against the Republican party for a debt and taxes of which very few of these politicians pay a copper. The bill passed by the House, although not precisely what we would have preferred either in the rate of interest or the recognition of the warrants outstanding, is yet an immense stride in the right direction. We anticipate that the Senate, advised by the action of a body more directly from the people than themselves, will appreciate the necessity of a stringent reform and substantial reduction of the burdens on property.

We are gratified to observe that the country members perceive that the weight of the debt and taxes crushes the landed proprietor and disables him from doing entire justice to the laborer. It is to be hoped that with the reduction of annual expenses the planter may be enabled to do a better part by the laborer, and this question of wages will lose its serious consequences. It should, indeed, appeal to the gratitude and confidence of the landed proprietor that he has been relieved of burdens by the just and kindly consideration of those who represent the laborers. The country looks for early and effectual action on this subject. When the bill shall have been perfected by both houses it will be next in order to take up the city debt and finances. The public may look for a memorable session of the Legislature, which will render any new election before the regular constitutional period alike absurd and unnecessary. It will not be forgotten that the Republican party has taken the responsibility of this great measure, and will therefore be entitled to the exclusive credit.

REIMBURSE THE POLICE. In the Senate yesterday Mr. Masicot introduced a bill to reimburse the Police Board for expenses incurred in sending the police into the country to suppress violence and enforce the laws of the State. This is an eminently just and proper measure, and in introducing it and putting it upon its passage through the Senate Mr. Masicot will win the thanks of a deserving body of loyal men, whose interests, unfortunately, have not been always properly supported. They have rendered services of incalculable value to the State, but have always received poor pay and broken promises in return.

They have never received, since the organization of the force, the pay allowed them by law, having frequently to sell their warrants at as low a price as sixty cents on the dollar, yet, under the command of their able and gallant superintendent, they have maintained a high state of discipline in the face of these discouraging circumstances, and, on two occasions, at the risk of their lives, saved the State government from overthrow at the hands of a disloyal mob. Within the last year they were called upon to perform a month's duty at the State House and in guarding public property from momentarily expected attack, and to man five different expeditions into the interior of the State; and although allowed pay therefor by law, they have not received a single full payment for all their services, or been reimbursed for clothing destroyed or provisions purchased. It is right, therefore, that Mr. Masicot's bill should pass at once, and we trust he will push it through the Senate with his accustomed vigor.

A GLORIOUS DAY FOR LOUISIANA. Yesterday was a glorious day for Louisiana. The funding bill passed the House of Representatives with but a single dissenting vote, and has gone to the Senate for concurrence. Meantime, the constitutional amendments, declaring and limiting the State debt, which was so ably urged by Governor Kellogg in his message, and which had already passed the Senate, were concurred in by the House without opposition. As soon as they can be engrossed they will be approved by the Governor and promulgated, and at the next election submitted to the people for ratification. A more satisfactory day's legislation has not been had in Louisiana for many a year.

A CARD. The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY, January 24, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., over the rooms of the company.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$25,000. Only 10,000 Numbers. Tickets Only \$10. The public are invited to witness the drawing. Jan 21 2p

[Advertisement.] Why is it that the city government is so desirous of abolishing the private markets, which, according to their report, do yield a revenue last year of \$72,000, at this late date when the city markets are already leased at those largely decreased rates? Is not even \$72,000 better than nothing in our impoverished city treasury? And who will be the gainers by the reopening of the law licensing private markets unless it be the leasers of the city markets? These are questions which every poor man, who is interested in getting cheap food, should have answered satisfactorily by the officials, and Mr. B. M. Tramball in particular.

RETAIL MEAT AND PROVISION DEALERS. J. J. 21 2p

E. BUTTRICK & CO'S FEBRUARY PATTERNS. JUST RECEIVED. ALSO, February "Metropolitan" Magazine. Containing all the latest news in the World of Fashion. Price—Single numbers only twenty-five cents. Price of subscription for "METROPOLITAN" Magazine, \$2 per annum, in advance, only \$2 per year.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST, and contains more valuable information than any magazine published in the country. A full and complete assortment of BUTTRICK'S PATTERNS, SCISSORS and SHEARS constantly on hand. Catalogue sent free to any address. WILLIAM E. COOPER, Agent. 122 1/2 Canal Street, No. 39 Canal Street.

CARPET AND OILCLOTH WAREHOUSE. ELKIN & CO., 168 Canal Street. Velvet and Brussels CARPETING, in new and elegant styles. Three-ply and Ingrain CARPETS, at extremely low prices. OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES. Jan 20 noon 2p

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU. 96 Canal Street. SHOPPING. Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on order from Louisiana and the Southern States. Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insure a great saving to customers. CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE. MRS. H. MOGRIDGE. and 12 1/2p

HEATH & LARA, 97 Canal Street. Importers and Dealers in Photographers' Materials, Water Shades, Cornices, Wall Paper, Laces and Curtains Goods, Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, Mirrors and Clocks, Cocoa Matting, Rugs, etc. de 20 1m

TO LICENSING AND TAXPAYERS. We are paying CITY LICENSES of 1874 and CITY TAXES of all years at a liberal discount. JOHN KLEIN & CO., Jan 1m 2p. No. 23 Carondelet street, front office.

MISCELLANEOUS. CLOTHING. At No. 132 Camp Street. John Mullin, auctioneer and dealer in all kinds of ladies and gentlemen's second hand Clothing, Guns, Pistols, Watches, Jewelry, etc. Ladies and gentlemen wanting a bargain will do well to dispose of, should consult the undersigned. All business communications strictly private. Auction every Saturday. J. M. SULLIVAN, No. 132 Camp Street.

PARISIAN MANUFACTORY. DRESSES, BONNETS and LADIES' UNDERWEAR. SCHWARTZ & CO., 75 Chartres street. Every description of Ladies' Underwear made to order in the latest Parisian styles and at the lowest possible prices. Jan 1m

JOSEPH DIXON. DEALER IN DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, ETC., 151 and 153 Canal Street. Hair jewelry made to order. Diamonds reset, gold and silver plated, watches, jewelry and clocks repaired on shortest notice. Jan 1m

ALEXANDER HAY, WILLIAM MEHLER, HAY & MEHLER. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. For the purchase, sale, forwarding and shipment of Hides, Wool, Leather, Beeswax, Tallow, and Tanning Materials. No. 45, 47, 49 and 51 Common Street, OFFICE, No. 120 NEW LEVEE. de 17 2m

THE LABORING, HOMESTEAD AND CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, of Louisiana. ARISTIDE GERARD, President. EMILE DEBUTS, Vice President. DUSSEL HALLER, Secretary. EUGENE LAUVE, Treasurer. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. JULES TUYES, JEAN LANGLES, ALPHONSE TERTRIOU, WILLIAM B. SCHMIDT, C. P. CYRIL CARD, EMILE DEBUTS, CHARLES NATHAN, ARISTIDE GERARD, DANVILLE KERNION. COMMITTEES. Organization—E. DEBUTS, J. TUYES, C. NA THAN. Finance—A. TERTRIOU, J. TUYES, D. L. KERNION. Sales and Farms—A. TERTRIOU, D. L. KERNION, P. G. RICARD. Co-operative Stores—W. B. SCHMIDT, E. DEBUTS, J. LANGLES. By-Laws—E. DEBUTS, J. TUYES, CHARLES NATHAN. Office of the Association—Triangle Building, foot of Canal and Common streets. de 16 2m

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, OF NEW ORLEANS. 25 Commercial Place. FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of the charter, the Association publishes the following statement: ASSETS. Premiums on policies issued..... \$5,147 05 Bills receivable short time, secured..... 1,252 24 Office furniture, etc..... 2,450 00 Cash in bank and on hand..... 2,461 01 Bills receivable, stock notes..... 22,969 00 Total assets..... \$35,109 55 LIABILITIES. Premiums collected..... \$3,572 25 Returns uncollected..... 6,299 25 Reserve fund..... 4,520 05 Commissions and salaries..... 15,016 47 Expense, rent, taxes, stationary and advertising..... 8,714 42 Fire losses paid..... 12,992 56 Fire losses adjusted..... 2,450 00 Cash paid on stock..... 22,419 00 Total liabilities..... \$119,977 29 Net capital..... \$15,132 26 The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the association. S. E. LOEB, President. Sworn to and subscribed before me this fourteenth day of January, 1874. B. MEYER, Secretary.

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. Jan 1m

Trustees. F. HOLLANDER, WILLIAM LEONARD, F. BELING, WILLIAM BEARD, S. E. LOEB, M. AZCONA, L. SCHORMANN, A. J. MUIRE, P. BLAISE, J. LEVY, P. S. ANDERSON, WILLIAM BRAUN JR., H. HAFNER, JACOB VAN HOVEN, JACOB ALT, J. M. BOEUF, 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 first day of February next. 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. Jan 1m

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the fifth day of June, 1873, it was resolved to declare a CASH DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1873, payable on third Monday in July next. Also to pay to the stockholders, on demand (at the rate of ten per cent per annum their stock. DIRECTORS: F. Maspero, David McCord, E. B. Gailly, L. F. Georard, M. P. Gailly, J. H. Beller, P. S. White, J. J. Fernandez, D. A. Chaffetz, J. M. Allen, Charles Lafitte. Jan 1m

TRUONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. Office No. 111 Gravier Street. INSURE FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS AT LOWEST RATES. Assets..... \$798,454 61 A. EIMER BADER, President. CH. ENGSTEDT, Vice President. GEORGE STROMBERG, Secretary. Board of Trustees: Henry Abrams, A. Eimer Bader, R. A. Baumgardner, Ch. Engstedt, E. B. Gailly, Sigmund Mack, J. Keffer, Theophilus Hall, F. Rickett, Louis Schneider, E. B. Gailly, Louis Schwartz, J. E. Childers, W. S. Weisenbach. de 11 1m

INSURANCE. NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets. Capital..... \$500,000 00 Assets December 31, 1873..... 758,941 26 Insure Fire, Marine and River Risks, dividing the profits separately on each department to be insured. For the accommodation of its customers, the Company will make marine losses payable in London. J. W. HINCKS, Secretary. J. TUYES, President.

Directors: G. C. DeLeon, Pacific Forstall, G. W. Babcock, Aug. Reichard, T. Bailey Blanchard, W. B. Schmidt, A. Schreiber, W. B. Schmidt, Charles Lafitte, J. Tuyes. de 12 1m

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement: Total premiums for the year ending February 23, 1873..... \$492,713 64 VIZ: Fire premiums..... \$185,721 29 Marine premiums..... 281,592 13 River premiums..... 23,491 47 492,713 64 Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums..... 95,928 19 Net premiums..... \$396,785 45 Fire losses..... \$74,822 39 Marine losses..... 124,128 13 River losses..... 11,927 77 Total..... \$210,878 29 Taxes, etc..... 10,322 28 Expenses, profit and loss..... 61,909 00 Less discount account..... 27,962 10—375,000 00 Profits..... \$34,778 59 The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value: City and other bonds..... \$53,500 00 Bank and other stocks..... 16,047 00 Stock and scrip of insurance companies..... 85,238 00 Real estate..... 61,909 00 Bills receivable on mortgages..... 49,944 00 Bills receivable..... 24,551 77 Premiums in course of collection..... 61,247 37 Cash on hand and in Europe..... 105,234 31 Total..... \$447,523 19 The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. J. P. ROZE, Secretary.

Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana. Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty fifth 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 MARCH 15, 1873, and scrip to be then converted into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President. J. P. ROZE, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Elected February 17, 1873. Charles Briggs, Thomas Belmont, Ant. Carriere, Chn. Honold, George A. Poedick, D. Jamison, R. Brugier, R. S. Howard, P. Anderson, Felix Larue, A. Frensch, Edward Toly, George W. Dunbar, Edward Toly, E. F. Stockmeyer, Wash. Morton, Henry J. Vose, William Knox, E. Marquese, W. S. Bailey, Charles Weishaar, J. E. Livaudais, A. Lecourt, Al. Wood, Frank Williams, A. K. Miller, Charles Lafitte, Edward Morphy, Rudolph Sieg, J. A. Lum, W. B. Elack, S. J. Weeks, George W. Horton. mh 17

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. 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..... \$71,925 20 On fire risks..... 29,820 19 On river risks..... 19,252 44 Total premiums..... \$110,997 83 Less unearned premiums..... 20,875 29 Net earned premiums May 31, 1873..... \$90,122 59 Losses paid..... \$42,700 32 On fire risks..... 42,700 32 On marine risks..... 63,541 24 On river risks..... 23,982 92 Reinsurance and return on reinsurance..... 61,964 65 Total..... \$229,989 04 Deduct interest, less expenses..... 17,775 31—\$212,213 73 Profit..... \$77,922 59 The company has the following assets: Real estate..... \$121,271 15 City bonds..... 207,000 00 Bank and railroad stocks..... 21,188 00 Notes secured by mortgage..... 604,292 30 Notes secured by pledge..... 133,491 73 Taxes..... 46,672 79 Premium in course of collection..... 101,938 26 State bonds..... 1,500 00 Insurance stocks..... 1,800 00 Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company..... 19,300 00 Stock of Leves Stevedoring Firm..... 2,300 00 Yard Company..... 4,900 00 Harbor Protection Company..... 1,500 00 St. Louis Hotel Company..... 5,000 00 Mortgage bonds..... 2,999 00 Mortgage bonds Odd Follow Hall..... 46,672 79 Judgment on mortgage notes..... 6,000 00 Cash on hand..... 17,417 14 New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company..... 3,000 00 Total..... \$1,388,202 46 The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company. G. W. NORT, Secretary. PAUL FOUCHY, President.

Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana. Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty fifth 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 MARCH 15, 1873, and scrip to be then converted into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company. CHARLES BRIGGS, President. ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President. J. P. ROZE, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. Elected February 17, 1873. Charles Briggs, Thomas Belmont, Ant. Carriere, Chn. Honold, George A. Poedick, D. Jamison, R. Brugier, R. S. Howard, P. Anderson, Felix Larue, A. Frensch, Edward Toly, George W. Dunbar, Edward Toly, E. F. Stockmeyer, Wash. Morton, Henry J. Vose, William Knox, E. Marquese, W. S. Bailey, Charles Weishaar, J. E. Livaudais, A. Lecourt, Al. Wood, Frank Williams, A. K. Miller, Charles Lafitte, Edward Morphy, Rudolph Sieg, J. A. Lum, W. B. Elack, S. J. Weeks, George W. Horton. mh 17

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. 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 fractional part of the year ending December 31, 1873..... \$72,641 65 Fire premiums..... \$72,641 65 River premiums..... 1,175 57 Total premiums..... \$73,817 22 Less unearned premiums..... 35,876 70 Net earned premiums..... \$37,940 52 Deduct..... \$229 43 General expenses..... 1,968 09 and less interest..... 12,164 96—12,294 79 The company has the following assets: Loans on mortgages, first liens, on unencumbered real estate worth \$96,450..... \$51,222 05 Real estate owned by the company..... 17,500 00 Loans on pledge stock..... 1,968 09 Stocks owned by the company..... 27,500 00 United States bonds..... 8,900 00 Bills receivable..... 8,226 35 Demand notes bearing eight per cent interest..... 19,250 00 Accrued interest..... 10,442 44 Premiums in course of collection..... 27,439 90 Bills receivable for premiums..... 300 00 Cash in bank and in hands of treasurer. Office furniture, safe and agency supplies..... 3,943 75 Capital stock subscribed in course of settlement..... 68,421 50 Total..... \$359,942 05

LIABILITIES. Capital stock 4800 shares, \$199 each, assessed at \$75 per share..... \$720,000 00 Amount reserved for contingencies and outstanding risks, being fifty per cent of unearned premiums..... 17,938 39 Unearned premiums, less fifty per cent reserved..... 17,938 49 Amount reserved for unadjusted losses..... 5,246 60 Salaries unpaid..... 750 18 Total..... \$822,913 05 The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, President. DONALD W. WEST, Secretary pro tem. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of January, A. D. 1874. JOHN G. RUSTIN, Notary Public, No. 33 Carondelet street.

WORKINGMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LOUISIANA. Office No. 29 Carondelet Street. GEORGE B. DYCHE, President. SPENCER FIELD, JR., Vice President. E. HARRY ANGLAM, Secretary. Executive Committee. GEORGE D.