New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 23, 1874.

One day only before drawing.

Plenty consists in the power to curb your wants.

An aching tooth may be called a rooted sorrow.

California has land enough to support 10,000,000 people.

The city of Philadelphia has a councilman named Bumm.

To become a lion at a party one need not make a beast of himself.

Splendid scheme, single number lottery.

A man should keep on good terms with his wife, his stomach and his conscience.

Miss Marian Mordaunt is acting at De-Bar's Grand Opera House, in St. Louis.

A doting father held out his hands for the baby and said, "I'll take the responsibility."

General Custar's "Life on the Plains" will soon be published in book form by Sheldon & Co.

If one could be conscious of all that is said of him in his absence, he would probably become a very modest man indeed.

Remember, only one day more.

A meeting of the State Central Executive Committee of the Republican party is called for this evening at seven o'clock at the Mechanics' Institute.

Mr. Gail Borden, who was the first man engaged in putting up condensed milk for sale, died recently near Columbus, Colorado county, Texas.

A woman in Richmond, Virginia, has a "mad-stone," for which she paid $1600, and she professes to have cured 300 persons with it.

A Mrs. Asa, in Kansas, not yet thirty years old, has fourteen children. An old poker player calls that a prodigious hand-Fourteen Asas!

A section of land is given to every man who marries a squaw in the Indian Territory. An enterprising Mormon might become possessed of the whole country in a short time.

A New Hampshire man thought his house was particularly quiet, and after four days' silence began to search for his wife. She had fallen into a well. He was for letting well enough alone.

Capital prize, $25,000.

Owing to the palsied condition of his hands, Governor Allen, of Ohio, will ask the Legislature to pass a law allowing him to use a stamp instead of writing his signature upon official documents.

A householder in a Western village, in filling up his census schedule, under the column headed "Where born," describes one of his children as "born in the parlor," and the other "upstairs."

"What is a more exhilarating sight," asks a Vermont paper, "than to see eighteen handsome girls sliding down hill on an ox sled?" "Nineteen," says the experienced editor of the Boston *Post*.

The Emperor of Japan, in his desire for the blessings of civilization, wanted a definite birthday; so, a convention of wise men fixed upon the fourth of November, which date the Emperor has adopted.

Saturday the grand drawing.

To-morrow evening will be given the grand and fancy dress, masquerade and calico ball by Perseverance Fire Company No. 13, at Odd Fellows' Hall. This ball is for the benefit of the company relief fund, and bids fair to be a good one.

Lawyers are accustomed to say that hard cases make bad law; that is, that in order to do equity in the particular suit, judges will sometimes render decisions which, on the whole, and in the long run, are against both the policy of the law and the spirit of equity.

Hon. Philip Joseph, of Mobile, was in the city yesterday, and appeared on the floor of the House on the invitation of Mr. Murrell, of Madison. Mr. Joseph left the city yesterday afternoon to return to his duties in editing that excellent paper, the Mobile *Watchman*.

One day only before drawing.

Sir Walter Scott said: "When I think of death as a thing worth thinking of, it is in the hope of pressing, one day, some hard fought and well won field of battle, and dying with the shout of victory in my ear. That would be worth dying for, and more, it would be worth having lived for."

We have received, with the compliments of the editors, the Messrs. Lea, a copy of the *Amateur Gazette*. It is a neat little sheet, and deserves the prosperity its prospectus for the second volume assures its readers it is receiving. As the official organ of the New Orleans Amateur Press Association, it certainly should be encouraged.

Saturday the grand drawing.

A fancy dress and masquerade ball will be given by Hope Benevolent Association, at Perfect Union Hall, on Saturday evening, January 31. Messrs. E. F. Seemann, F. Dudenhefer, G. Delamore, James Robinson, J. Stephens and J. Hirn, the committee of arrangements, will see to it that the guests of the association are handsomely entertained.

The Lawrence *American* has not a very good opinion of fish ways in general, and the Lawrence fish way in particular. Of the latter it says: "For a long time we had hoped for great results from the Lawrence fish way, but we never knew of a more discouraged and heart-broken lot of shad than those which hover below the dam and tearfully gaze at the structure called a fish way."

Splendid scheme, single number lottery.

At the corner of Rampart and Kerlerec streets L. E. Clairant keeps a branch office of the Louisiana State Lottery Company. On Wednesday Miss Berthe Soyez, who lives at No. 382 Dauphine street, invested twenty-five cents with him, and was subsequently made happy by discovering that she was the lawful and rightful possessor of one-quarter of the capital prize of $4000. The money was promptly paid, as Miss Berthe certifies in her card in another column.

ST. LOUIS MEMORIAL.

We have examined the memorial of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis addressed to Congress, and showing the importance of deepening the channel and outlet passes of the Mississippi:

1. The accumulation of statistics shows the immense capacity of the interior West to produce animal and cereal food.

2. The insufficiency of the existing or projected water lines to the East to move these products.

3. The rapid transfer of the cereal centres West, and the rapid approach to a dead point at which these crops will be worth producing at the present cost of moving them to market.

In these propositions we agree, even without the array of figures which accompany them. We accord our admiration to the labor which has fortified so well an impregnable position.

There is one point in which the memorial is defective. It is in the theory that all freights move on the cheapest routes. The great fact that with the undisputed economy of the Mississippi over Eastern rail such immense weights *cross* the Mississippi is sufficient to demonstrate a fallacy in the cheap trade way doctrine. We will not repeat here our reasoning often employed to prove that freight is a mere incident to finance. The movement of values is dependent upon the facilities of consummating the act of sale, and while nature has provided a current which would float a cargo from St. Louis to New York in forty days, yet no shipper in St. Louis would consent to lay out his money or to risk market rates for that length of time. We often illustrate the position that cheap freights do not control trade where time and distance are thereby enhanced, by our own shipments of cotton to Liverpool. Here is the same staple going over a common route to a common market, yet a shipper will take up a steamer at one-eighth pence more than a sail vessel will demand for the same cargo. Why is this? The buyer of cotton may purchase on the credit of the cotton. If he ships by a mode certain of consummation at a given day, he can pledge the cargo to cover the purchase. If he ships by a cheap and uncertain mode, the shipper must put up collaterals. Any man of good character can buy and ship by steam; none but a capitalist can buy and ship by sail. There are other considerations of capacity to reach and control the market, to which we need only advert. The fact that railroads do carry *across* navigable rivers and canals the immense values stated, proves that this financial consideration is the prime motive with all men who move values to market. The almost exclusive transportation of imported and Eastern merchandise by rail, and even by express rail, confirms the proposition. The almost total discontinuance of that cheapest of all modes, the flatboat, is a conclusive evidence on our waters, while the rapid substitution of the ocean steam propeller for sail, renders further argument unnecessary.

The Mississippi is a noble and invaluable stream, but the market demand for American provisions is in Europe, chiefly on the parallel of New York and Montreal, and the detour of seven thousand miles against four thousand, of thirty days against sixteen days, gives the financial advantage to the financial centres at the East. It is usual to say that a railroad can not transport as cheap as a water route. The railroad owns the way, and is the common carrier. It thus unites a capacity to make one commodity make up non-profit, or even the loss on another. Passengers, mails, express goods, treasure may be transported on the same road by the same company. Hence, when a train may carry East twenty thousand bushels of corn at competing rates with a canal, the same train may load back with first class goods, while the canal does not contend for such fast freights at all. Let us not undervalue our opponents. When St. Louis builds a railroad bridge, at a cost of a million or so of dollars, *across* the Mississippi, we are curious to know what she wants with it if the river commands the whole commerce that can float.

When we take the immense amount of surplus and unsalable grain computed by the memorial, it surprises us that the true cause of stagnation has not occurred to the compilers.

We beg gentlemen to look at the European demand, the competition of the Black Sea and Danube, then at the unlimited capacity of the United States to produce, and ask themselves, "Where is the market for all of this surplus?" It is not to be found in Europe. The whole tenor of the memorial and its statistics goes to prove a plethora, an oppression or suffocation of surplus. This very surplus begets an anxiety to reach market fatal to those who pursue slow and cheap routes. There are for this two remedies, which we shall state and not discuss:

1. A continental home market from New Orleans to Cape Horn.

2. The prosecution of domestic manufactures, which works up this surplus into portable products. For this policy the Mississippi river, with its tributary railroads, becomes the adequate, inevitable and invariable route.

To these two remedies should the energies of the Western members be directed.

THE CONTROVERSY ABOUT THE PRIVATE MARKETS.

A spirited discussion has been going on for several days, between the proprietors of private markets, where fresh meat, vegetables, etc. are sold at retail, and Mr. Turnbull, the Administrator of Commerce. The latter gentleman has defined his position in a petition addressed to Hon. Charles Montaldo, chairman of the appropriate committee of the House of Representatives. It is needless for us to say that we are compelled to differ from Mr. Turnbull in this matter. His main positions are, in our judgment, quite untenable. But that he may be fairly represented, we will here present the points upon which he chiefly relies:

1. That under the system of licensing private markets, the revenues of the city have been diminished to the amount of a little more than $150,000.

2. That many of the private markets as heretofore conducted are public nuisances.

3. That the system of licensing private markets operates to the prejudice of those who from motives of convenience or otherwise, prefer to rent stalls in the public markets.

There are other objections urged, but they are all related, in one way or another, to the three subjects above presented, and in treating the subject Mr. Turnbull apparently loses sight of some of the cardinal principles which are supposed to regulate the body politic. It is not proper, neither is it intended that the city should depend upon the markets for a source of revenue. They are established, regulated and controlled, or at least should be, for the sole convenience of the public. The rental derived from the stalls should be no greater than is absolutely necessary to reimburse the city for the expense of erecting, maintaining and keeping up the same. To some extent the corporation becomes a landlord when it furnishes for hire buildings, warerooms, stalls, etc., for the sale of merchandise. As such it may be permitted to compete with other property holders, but it can not enforce a right of monopoly. If the corporation, with the control of the money of the public, can not afford better facilities for the sale of market articles than private gentlemen who have to buy real estate, erect buildings and pay a heavy tax to their chief competitor, or can not maintain itself, it had better retire from business altogether. It is not proper that the markets, the wharves, or any other contrivance that may be essential to the business of the city, shall be converted into money-making concerns. The public markets are both necessary and convenient, but private markets are no less so. And it is wrong in principle for the city to discriminate in the matter of licenses in favor of its own tenants and against those of private parties.

But the objection is urged that in private markets are sold a much poorer quality of articles of food than are found in the public markets. To our own knowledge, this statement can not be substantiated, and it would not affect the principle if it could. If John Brown sells stinking meat in a private market, that is no reason why Joseph Jones should be prohibited from selling sound meat in the same manner. Probably there is as much unwholesome food sold in the public markets, in proportion to the amount respectively offered, as in the private ones. We know this to be the case. The city's tenants are no more honest than those of other folks. All are equally under control of the sanitary laws, and the rules established by the Board of Health. A nuisance in one place may be as readily abated as in another.

For years before the passage of the law of 1866 it was a serious offense for a citizen living in the country to offer anything for sale in the streets or at the doors of the people. The man in charge of a drove of turkeys, a dozen chickens or a basket of eggs was treated as ruthlessly as though he were a public enemy. The result was that all sorts of things were forced to pass through the public markets, where the producers were first cheated by being compelled to accept half price for their products, and consumers afterward swindled by being forced to pay double. In those good old dark days before the Republicans regulated things, there were fortunes to be made by securing the lease of even one market. It did not make much difference what one, nor what was the price agreed upon. Two or three hundred per cent was wrung out of the consumers, and the revenues were spent by our municipal officials with lordly liberality. We do not want to see a return to such practices, and we do not care whether Mr. Turnbull is mistaken, or is after a handsome revenue for the city from the markets. We regard the competition afforded by the present system worth more than half a million a year to the city, and we believe it does not diminish the revenue a penny. Not that it would make any difference if it did, for we do not wish the city to make any profit in such a manner.

Every man is obliged by law to conform to the rules established for the maintenance of the puplic health, and Mr. Turnbull is mistaken when he says that the retailers in private markets are exempt. It is true that he as Administrator may not have any control over any except his own lessees. But he should remember that there is a higher power over them all, himself included, and that he does not represent the paramount authority of the city in the premises. We are among those who do not consider it advisable that he should, for he shows a disposition to crowd out all who do not rent stalls directly from his lessees.

IS IT AN ERROR OR A JOB?

We assume that every one who lives on the banks of the Mississippi river desires its improvement, but there is an incident in the memorial of St. Louis to which New Orleans has objected, and to which she now repeats her most strenuous protest.

It was argued in the REPUBLICAN a few days ago that New Orleans had the right to recommend the particular mode of improving the river outlet. She has unequivocally pronounced in favor of an outlet canal. The memorial of St. Louis contains this notice of the outlet improvement:

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.

We turn to this appendix and find an elaborate citation of authority to prove that the preferable mode of improving the outlet is by a concentration of current. The application of these authorities lies in this:

The details of the cost of this work (at the Danube) seem to indicate that upon a similar plan works narrowing the discharge of the Mississippi at the bar could be constructed at a cost considerably less than that of the ship canal. As to the comparative availability of these or other methods, and of the ship canal a scientific examination must determine. Either, it is magnanimously conceded, would be better than the present obstruction.

This is an adroit argument to bring the jetty system in competition with the canal. When we claim that the question has been decided and that New Orleans, which has not said a word about the up river improvements, has planted herself upon the canal, we see in this insidious revival of a question that is no longer a question, a handle given to our enemies, a division among our friends. We connect, as we have a right to do with this covert recommendation, a published plan to organize an excavation company one of whose enterprises will be to do this very jetty work and make no charge for it until completed and a success. We think the memorialists will have filed in their appendix a document which violates their professions of neutrality in their text. They had better overhaul this document and see lest it virtually gives the authority of St. Louis to a method which has received the unqualified condemnation of New Orleans. We claim, as at first, that while the upper cities have the right to recommend special modes for improving the obstacles in their vicinity, that the judgment and wishes of New Orleans should be entitled to the same respect.

We will now pay our respects to the professional engineer. This profession is of great use. It is one of the exact occupations, and its experts are very useful in carrying into effect the plans of statesmen and legislators. The engineer may very well calculate the cubic contents of an excavation, or the tension or traction of materials. On all physical questions that may be formulated the engineer is indispensable. Usually, however, he is neither a man of learning, literature, nor has he studied the nature of government or the motives of men.

Now, the difficulty in this outlet question is precisely one that a professional engineer would not comprehend. It is the competition which the Mississippi must encounter in taking the cereal crops which are sought by other outlets. Take the popular power of the United States. It is already concentrated against the Mississippi. Add the vote of Milwaukee and her railroads to Chicago and her railroads, weigh the influence of the whole canal and railroad systems of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, etc. Then compare this aggregate vote with any that the Mississippi can command. It will be seen that our numerical weakness and political unpopularity renders any claim based on the commercial merits of a work doubtful of success. To take the tendencies of immigration and of combination, it will be plain that the relative vote of the Mississippi outlet, as against other outlets from Montreal to Brunswick in Georgia, does not promise to increase.

The objection to the endeavor to improve the outlet passes, either by dredge or jetty, is this, that in the first case annual appropriations by Congress become necessary. In the other, even if it were possible of success, periodically there must be new money awarded by Congress or the work would be rendered useless by the extension of the delta. The canal, having been cut, would require no annual appropriation; would never be taken away, and if once successful, would be ours forever.

While this is an argument we would not expect a professional engineer to appreciate, we address it to every shipper and merchant, to every member of Congress as conclusive in favor of the Fort St. Philip canal as a permanent work, which, if successful, can never be suspended nor destroyed.

OPPOSED TO REFORM.

We do not state it as a matter of news or of special importance, but include it in the list of things we have already told the public would happen, that whenever it came to the point to do something besides talk for the relief of our over-burdened taxpayers, the REPUBLICAN would stand alone. Our friend, the *Bee*, has been rather reasonable of late, though it would deprive some of its old friends of their hard earned and dearly bought monopolies, and is disposed to be sullen and snappish unless it can have its own way. But to the extent of its ability, it has seconded the efforts of this journal to effect some changes for the better. The *Times* good naturedly pledges itself not to oppose any good measure the REPUBLICAN may recommend. Were it not for a certain distrust of the ability of our contemporary to understand and appreciate a good measure at all times, we might accept this overture as in some sort an assurance that the *Times* will stand by us in everything. But our friend is somewhat eccentric, and its notions on most practical questions are visionary and suggested by erratic influences. It is, however, a very good natured neutral, who, without being at all useful, does not promise to be of much account in an earnest contest, where the interest of the people are involved.

The *Picayune* has fully thrown off the mask and boldly avows its hostility to Governor Kellogg's great measure for the relief of the taxpayers. In one column it belabors the tax collectors for attempting to discharge their duties under the law, and in several others it seeks to maintain those burdens out of which it has for a year or more endeavored to make political capital. Thus we see presented a strange anomaly. The reputed organ of the property holders, which has been crying for a reduction of the taxes for a year or such a matter, no sooner sees a prospect of relief for its clients, than it changes front to the right about and becomes the champion of the hard hearted creditors who have never ceased to demand their pound of flesh. It either originates or gives currency to the bugbear that the proposed law to scale the public debt will be upset by the courts and declared invalid. The fact that unless the Legislature provides a fund to pay the interest on the old bonds, not a dollar can be realized for that purpose, is lost sight of in the blind zeal for the bondholders. If this model reformer is permitted to dictate the public policy, nothing whatever is to be done. The tax of twenty-one mills on the dollar for State taxes, and thirty mills for city taxes, is to be continued, for no better purpose that we can see than to furnish the *Picayune* a fine opportunity to abuse the Radicals, and set up a claim to public favor in consequence. A fruitful campaign for a dilapidated newspaper is of infinitely less consequence in our judgment than the public good, and we place the necessities of our own citizens above the greed of foreign creditors.

The ravings and threats of the advocates of our bondholders should not be regarded as of the slightest importance. We have taken a look into our affairs, figured up our assests, and declared the extent of our ability to meet our obligations. We do not, of course, wish to present a rough side, nor to take advantage of anybody's necessities, but the time has come to be perfectly frank. The State of Louisiana is compelled to invoke such sovereign power as legally pertains to her, to say to those to whom she is indebted that her liabilities somewhat exceed her ability to pay; but that in lieu of repudiating outright, after the fashion of Mississippi, she will pay the last dollar that can be spared. As there is no way of compelling more than this, the best thing for those who have claims to do is to gratefully accept what is offered. We do not want the community vexed for another year with the cries of the tax resisters.

Saturday the grand drawing.

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.

ja21 3t 2p

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, January 22, 1874.

The undersigned certifies that she was the holder of one-fourth of combination ticket Nos. 23, 65, 69, class seventeen in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of $4000, on Wednesday, January 21, 1874, said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents, at the office of L. E. Clairant, corner Rampart and Kerlerec streets, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

MISS BERTHE SOYEZ,
No. 382 Dauphine street, between Union and Bagatelle.

ja23 1t 2p

HEATH & LARA,

97.....Camp Street.....99

Importers and Dealers in Upholsterers' Materials, Window Shades, Cornices, Wall Paper, Lace and Curtain Goods, Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, Mirrors and Clocks, Cocoa Matting, Rugs, etc. de23 1m

E. BUTTERICK & 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," including $4 worth of patterns, only $2 per year.

This is the best and cheapest, and contains more valuable information than any magazine published in this country.

A full and complete assortment of Butterick's PATTERNS, SCISSORS and SHEARS constantly on hand. Catalogues sent free to any address.

WILLIAM E. COOPER, Agent,
ja22 6t eod No. 69 Canal street.

CARPET AND OILCLOTH WAREHOUSE.

ELKIN & CO.,

168.....Canal Street.....168

Velvet and Brussels CARPETING, in new and elegant styles.

Three-ply and Ingrain CARPETS, at extremely low prices.

OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES.

ja10 2m eod 2p

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

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

SHOPPING

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

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

CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

ap2 1y2p

TO LICENSE AND TAXPAYERS.

We are paying CITY LICENSES of 1873 and CITY TAXES of all years at a liberal discount.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,
Ja7 1m 2p No. 33 Carondelet street, front office.

INSURANCE.

AMERICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

OF NEW ORLEANS.

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

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT.

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

ASSETS

Premiums on policies issued	$59,143 66
Bills receivable short time, secured	11,352 74
Office furniture	1,250 00
Cash in bank and on hand	2,461 01
Bills receivable, stock notes	229,960 00
Total assets	$295,166 35

LIABILITIES.

Premiums collected	$39,572 25
Premiums uncollected	6,330 55
Return premiums, discounts and reinsurance	4,559 25
Commissions and salaries	15,916 37
Expense, rent, taxes, stationery and advertising	3,734 42
Fire losses paid	13,302 36
Fire losses adjusted, not due	3,450 00
Cash paid on stock	22,740 00
Total liabilities	$119,977 50
Net capital	175,189 85

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,
F. BELING,	WILLIAM EBERT,
S. E. LOEB,	M. AZCONA,
L. SCHORMANN,	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.

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; B. MEYER, Secretary, and O. S. ASCH, Superintendent of Agencies, were re-elected unanimously. ja15 1m

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

Capital	$500,000 00
Assets December 31, 1872	755,941 34

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. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Directors.

George Urquhart,	M. Payro,
C. T. Dugazon,	Placide Forstall,
G. W. Babcock,	Aug. Reichard,
T. Bailly Blanchard,	E. Miltenberger,
A. Schreiber,	W. B. Schmidt,
Charles Lafitte,	J. Tuyes. feb4 1y

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		$403,713 64
Viz: Fire premiums	$185,721 59	
Marine premiums	188,500 58	
River premiums	29,491 47	403,713 64
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		95,202 19
Net premiums		$308,511 45
Fire losses	$74,822 93	
Marine losses	152,136 12	
River losses	10,185 77	
Total	$237,144 82	
Taxes, etc	10,233 80	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,662 19	275,040 81
Profits		$33,470 58

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 0
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	65,838
Real estate	60,800
Bills receivable on mortgages	49,644
Bills receivable	34,551 77
Premiums in course of collection	61,347 37
Cash on hand and in Europe	105,324 46
Total	$447,053 19

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

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

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

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

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public, No. 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 12, 1873, said scrip to be then converted into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Hunt,
Ant. Carriere,	Chn. Honold,
George A. Fosdick,	D. Jamison,
B. Brugier,	B. S. Howard,
P. Anderson,	Felix Larue,
A. Frerichs,	Aug. Bohn
George W. Dunbar,	Edward Toby,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Wash. Morton,
Henry J. Vose,	William Knox,
E. Marqueze,	W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weishaar,	J. E. Livaudais,
A. Lecourt,	Atwood Violett,
Frank Williams,	A. K. Miller,
Charles Lafitte,	Edward Morphy,
Rudolph Siegel,	J. A. Lum,
W. C. Black,	Silas Weeks,

George W. Hynson. mh27

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		$731,895 30
On marine risks		92,630 18
On river risks		182,563 44
Total premiums		$1,007,088 92
Less unearned premiums		202,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$804,413 92
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432,708 53	
On marine risks	48,149 47	
On river risks	63,541 24	
Taxes	23,302 92	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,064 63	
Total	$629,266 64	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,775 31	$611,491 33
Profit		$192,922 59

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$128,371 15
City bonds	307,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,188 00
Notes secured by mortgage	404,292 30
Notes secured by pledge	153,408 72
Bills receivable	46,673 79
Premium in course of collection	101,908 36
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,800 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,800 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	6,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00
St. Louis Hotel Association	5,000 00
Mortgage bonds Turner's Association	2,000 00
Mortgage bonds Odd Fellows' Hall	3,000 00
Judgment on mortgage notes	6,000 00
Cash on hand	171,417 16
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
Total	$1,386,209 46

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

PAUL FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me the ninth day of June, 1873. P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the ninth 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 interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum on their stock.

DIRECTORS:

P. Maspero,	David McCoard,
S. Z. Relf,	L. F. Generes,
M. Puig,	P. Fourchy,
P. S. Wiltz,	J. J. Fernandez,
D. A. Chaffraix,	J. M. Allen,
Charles Lafitte.	je12 1y

TEUTONIA 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. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

Board of Trustees:

Henry Abrams,	A. Eimer Bader,
N. A. Baumgarden,	E. F. Del Bondio,
Ch. Engstfeld,	M. Frank,
H. R. Gogreve,	Hy. Hallar,
Sigmund Statz,	J. H. Keller,
J. Keiffer,	Louis Leonhard,
Theo. Lillienthal,	C. H. Miller,
P. Rickert,	Frank Roder,
Louis Schneider,	W. B. Schmidt,
B. Seig,	Isaac Seberck,
Louis Schwartz,	J. M. Schwartz,
J. R. Wildermann,	X. Weissenbach

oc25 1y

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		$414,633 55
On marine risks		101,130 83
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,638 94
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 53	137,382 67
Net earned premiums		421,276 47
Reinsurances	$42,923 92	
Losses on fire	$183,070 47	
Losses on marine	67,172 06	
Losses on river	9,774 91	260,017 04
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account		17,401 45
Commissions on agency business		7,798 37
Rebate paid to the assured		39,773 40
Semi annual interest on capital stock—		
Five per cent paid August, 1873	25,000 00	
Five per cent payable in February, 1874	25,000 00	50,000 00
		417,914 68
Reserved for unsettled claims		3,361 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,407 13
Bills receivable for premiums	13,077 16
Bonds, city and others	135,600 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others	67,514 50
Pledge and mortgage notes	275,736 60
Premiums in course of collection	106,270 65
Suspense account	6,500 79
Agency premiums for December	11,013 20
Warrant account	6,799 69
Branch office	4,524 29
Louisiana Cotton Factory	1,970 95
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	70,862 75
Other real estate	24,532 29
Due by insurance companies	3,403 76
Total	$774,505 77
Depreciation	97,560 94
Cash market value	$676,944 83

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Unterminated risks	125,605 93
Interest on capital stock, due in February	25,000 00
Interest and dividends uncollected	11,115 13
Bills payable	1,716 00
Claims unsettled	3,361 75
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses	10,145 97
Total	$676,944 83

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

J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this ninth day of January, A. D. 1874.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public, No. 140 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. PAYRO,
H. GALLY,	PLACIDE FORSTALL,
GEORGE W. BABCOCK,	AUGUST REICHARD,
T. BAILEY BLANCHARD,	E. MILTENBERGER,
A. SCHREIBER,	W. B. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LAFITTE,	J. TUYES. ja17 1y

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 fractional part of the year ending December 31, 1873—		
Fire premiums		$52,641 81
River premiums		1,173 37
Total premiums		$53,815 18
Less unearned premiums		35,876 79
Net earned premiums		$17,938 39
Deduct—		
Fire losses paid	$226 83	
General expenses, less profit and loss, interest	12,164 96	12,392 79
		$5,546 60

The company have the following assets—

Loans on mortgages, first liens, on unencumbered real estate worth $305,450	$151,222 50
Real estate owned by the company	17,500 00
Loans on pledge stock	1,000 00
Stocks owned by the company	27,550 00
United States bonds	8,000 00
Bills receivable	8,326 35
Demand notes bearing eight per cent interest	19,350 00
Accrued interest	10,442 44
Premiums in course of collection	27,430 86
Bills receivable for premiums	300 00
Cash in bank and in hands of treasurer	12,419 70
Office furniture, safe and agency supplies	3,043 33
Capital stock subscribed in course of settlement	69,451 50
Total	$355,942 50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock 4183⅔ shares, $100 each, assessed at $75 per share	$313,250 00
Amount reserved to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, being fifty per cent of unearned premiums	17,932 39
Unearned premiums, less fifty per cent reserved	17,938 39
Amount reserved for unadjusted losses	5,546 60
Salaries unpaid	275 11
Total	$355,942 50

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

WILLIAM H. STEVENSON, President.
DOUGLAS WEST, Secretary pro tem.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this fifth day of January, A. D. 1874.

JOHN G. EUSTIS, Notary Public, No. 33 Carondelet street.
ja17 1m

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865.

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.
HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Amanda M. F. Simonds, Administratrix, vs. steamboat John T. Moore.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the District of Louisiana, No. 10,230.—By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed in the above entitled suit, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on