New Orleans Republican.
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY HOFFMAN, MARKS & CO., at 1 o'clock, at the store, No. 62 Chartres street, wall paper, window shades, etc.

BY SHERIFF HARPER, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, contents of coffeehouse, No. 5 Carondelet street.

Local Intelligence.

POYDRAS MARKET PLAZA AGAIN.—A petition signed by about seventy reliable names has gone to the City Council asking that a nuisance be abated. Solid business people around and in Poydras market must be endowed with elastic patience so quietly have they submitted to the plaza abomination. Rickety old frames, dirty boxes, double deck wheelbarrows, broken frames partly covered with rags, dilapitated trunks and small wares, the entire lot not worth $10, have been spread out on the plaza for years past, and if our city administrators think it adds to the appearance of our city it is hoped they will invite the first distinguished guests who arrive to see, feel and smell of it. Now that the interested residents in that locality have started out to abate the scandal the City Council can no longer keep its eyes on the other side of Jordan. Unless there is a reformation thunder will stir things very soon, and all the old rattletraps will receive a shaking. The signers of that petition are engaged in legitimate business, some of them meat sellers in the market, and they will not rest content until their reasonable demand is complied with. When the rubbish is removed and the place washed people will cease to make ugly remarks concerning the reason that these greasy retailers are protected. Of course the unsightly old booths and sheds will be ordered off.

AN UNFAITHFUL CLERK.—For years past the hardware store of Slocomb & Baldwin, Canal street, has suffered small losses almost daily. The article stolen was invariably rather small, but of the best finish. So continued was this that a watch was kept, but the culprit was not discovered. Finally Metropolitan detectives, Messrs. Pearson and Harris, were called on to assist. They cared little for what was going on inside the store, simply taking a look at all the employes. For days and nights they watched old Rozenweig's fence, No. 79 Carondelet walk, and on two occasions saw one of the clerks leave the shop, but that did not suit them—they desired to take him just before he entered, as he might have property on him that would assist to convict. Yesterday the officers were gratified in seeing the now suspected clerk about to enter the old store, when they quietly interviewed the young man. He had a new monkey wrench, of fine make, and doubtless intended to sell it to Rozenweig for a dollar. The detectives had expected this, and had armed themselves with a warrant to search the fence. They did not wait long, for a barrel of articles, all new, all from the stock of Slocomb & Baldwin, was discovered. Accused, Mr. F. Peck, rather small size, twenty-seven years old, finally acknowledged his guilt, when he was walked off to prison. He had been employed in the store six years, on the second floor, and was formerly respected. Rozenweig keeps him company.

KENDRICKS HAS COME AGAIN.—Sergeant Gray, third precinct, found Kendricks, alias Stover, who was wanted badly. Two weeks ago the fellow made a pretense to leave on a steamship for New York, but the moment he gets a good pen in his hand he becomes so "emotional" that he can not control himself; he will write other people's names. Having been in prison a long time, charged with forgery, he prevailed on Judge Abell to release him last December. As the prosecutor was not willing to disturb himself to obtain a conviction, the release was considered nearly equivalent to a discharge. Then it was that Kendricks determined to shake New Orleans forever, but he would not depart without doing something to prove that he is a rascal. He wrote a letter of introduction, a flattering one, for himself, signing Attorney General Field's name. With the aid of this he persuaded a steamship agent to sell him two tickets for $75, he purchasing two tickets because he had a female companion. They did not reach the wharf until the steamer was out in the stream, when they hired a skiff to go out, but the feminine tender was so clumsy that she upset the boat, taking a bath. This tearful accident prevented them sailing. A day afterward Kendrick obtained $35 by fraud, then hid. On the evening of the day he bathed, he called on the agent and tried to obtain some money, but fortunately the gentleman did not have a dime with him. Kendrick wished to sell the tickets for almost anything, but Mr. Ludwigsen was suspicious. At that time he was not aware of the fraud that Kendrick practiced to obtain the tickets, the further locality being that he forged a note or check for the $75, placing Mr. Fields' name on it. This forgery was subsequently detected, and then Mr. Ludwigsen wanted Kendrick. Word was passed among the police, and Sergeant Gray began a hunt. Accused was taken before Judge Gernon yesterday, examined and sent to the Criminal Court for forgery, obtaining money and goods by false pretenses. So now our Stover will once more take a room in the Parish Prison. If he is not a lively man, then we call on Chicago, St. Louis or Memphis to shin us one. Stover will doubtless go up to Baton Rouge this time, for Mr. Ludwigsen will prosecute to the best of his ability.

AN UNFAITHFUL SERVANT FOND OF DRESS.—Only a few days ago Martin Scanlon married a servant girl who had lived at a private family several years, and had the confidence of her employers. A few days after her marriage she began to dress uncommonly fine, and had more pin money than an heiress. Her husband inquired about it, when she told him that a relative in Texas had given it to her. Several days ago the family where she lived discovered that they had been robbed of $500 in gold coin and $200 in silver. Circumstances pointed to Kate Shannon, the new made wife, and yesterday she and her husband were arrested for the larceny. Shannon asserts that he knew nothing of the affair, and thinks it hard that he must end his honeymoon in a prison cell. District Attorney McPheelin is the complainant.

ONE OF THE MARDI GRAS BALLS.—So sure as Mardi Gras comes round, so sure does the St. Charles Theatre give its patrons a masked ball, when the liveliest kind of time is always had. This year will be no exception, for every necessary preparation has been perfected to furnish guests all things required. The names and the list of managers insures success. Gentlemen should lose no time in procuring tickets and invitation. P. G. will be in the box office daily, and desires to take in a mountain of money, so that he can go fishing next spring.

NATIONAL LOUISIANA REPUBLICAN CLUB.—The members of this club are requested to attend a meeting on Wednesday, February 11, at 7:30 P. M., at their hall, corner Rampart and Bienville streets.

BRIEF MENTION.—Mr. Conway gained the large punch bowl at St. Patrick's fair. Mr. William Johnson won the splendid gold chain, but it cost him a heap of dollars.

Coroner Folwell has made an affidavit against Samuel Scott, charging him with the murder of Turner, on the steamboat Natchez. Scott has not been arrested.

Harry Walls died in the Charity Hospital from the effects of the fall he got in the hold of the tug Jewett. Deceased was a native of Nova Scotia.

Inquiring friends of Kinch Malone will find him at the Parish Prison, which is the reason he puts the letters "P. P." on his cards.

William Smith and William Fulton were yesterday registered as guests at the first police station, because some one thinks that they burglarized the house No. 132 Felicity street.

FUNERAL SERVICES.—Early yesterday morning service was held in the Cathedral for the repose of the soul of the late Very Rev. Constantin Maenhaut, formerly pastor of the Cathedral. Archbishop Perche presided. The ceremony was held at the solicitation of the supervisors of the charitable institutions of this city that were benefitted by legacies from deceased. The celebration was one of the most solemn ever had here, for in life he was greatly beloved.

LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.—A gentleman who knows figures and a few other things took the trouble to look at the man who peddles what he calls a "lightning calculator," and learns that the system is a fraud. The specimens displayed are made to order, and if even one figure is changed from those used by the man his rule will not work. Such being the case our readers are warned.

AMAZONS.—Last evening Cena Reese and Florestine Reed fell together at the corner of Union and Dryades streets, when Cena was assaulted by Florestine, who used a knife freely. The wounds were so bad that it was necessary to send her to the Charity Hospital. Florestine was arrested.

SHOOTING AND CUTTING ON A STEAMBOAT. Soon after six o'clock last evening there was trouble on the steamboat John H. Maude, head of Gravier street. Frank Harvey, porter, and Henry Smith, a cabin boy, quarrelled about a girl when, the last named drew a pistol and fired a shot at his opponent, the bullet taking effect in his left side. Harvey then drew a knife and seriously cut Smith in his back, head and neck. Sergeant Vankirk arrested both men, and they were sent to the Charity Hospital in charge of an officer.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN SUB-CLUB.—At a meeting held at Kenney Hall, on Lafayette street, between Franklin and Liberty, to organize a sub club to the Third Ward Mother Club, the following named gentlemen were elected officers to serve the ensuing year: C. Landry, president; David Magner, first vice president; William Kenney, second vice president; Michael P. Creagh, recording secretary; Joseph Semour, assistant secretary; Charles Marshall; treasurer: William Steward, grand marshal; John Watkens, sergeant-at-arms. After giving three cheers for C. F. Ladd and Pat Creagh, the regular elected president and vice president of the Third Ward Mother Club, the club adjourned, to meet next Tuesday evening at seven o'clock.

COURT RECORD.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1874.

United States Circuit Court.

The petition in the following case was filed February 7:

John L. Macauley vs. Charles Clinton, Antoine Dubuclet, the Louisiana National Bank and William P. Kellogg.—The orator files a bill in chancery in behalf of himself and other holders of the bonds of Louisiana. He alleges the ownership of $45,000 of bonds, under act No. 15 of 1866; $10,000 of New Orleans and Texas railroad bonds, under act No. 108 of 1868, and $15,000 worth of the floating debt; that he purchased these under the contract of acts of the Legislature; that $75,000 were annually to be set apart to pay the interest on them, according to act No. 15 of 1866, No. 108 of 1868, Nos. 68 and 69 of 1870, article 114 of constitution of 1864, articles 110 and 111 of constitution of 1868, and other laws cited; that the Louisiana National Bank is the fiscal agent of the State, and joined as a party to the suit; that the defendants have declared that none of the contracts shall be kept, and decided not to levy taxes; that they will receive for taxes of 1874 nearly $2,000,000 of warrants; that act No. 3 of 1874, called the funding bill, is a nullity, and violates the constitution of Louisiana, and that of the United States, as it impairs the obligation of contracts, and does away with the levying and collecting of taxes, which should be applied to payment of interest and principal of orator's bonds; that the act limits the tax to the sum of twelve and a half mills, with only five and a half mills to be applied to the payment of the interest on the bonds, which is an inadequate sum; that the act is for the unlawful purpose of repudiating forty per cent of the State debt; the five and one half per cent is less than half the sum necessary to fulfill the contracts of the State with the orator; that the receiving, according to that act, of twelve hundred thousand dollars worth of warrants, in lieu of lawful money of the United States, is in violation of the constitution and that the act is an attempt to coerce orator to acquiesce in the repudiation of forty per cent of the bonds.

Orator alleges, also, that this unlawful attempt will succeed unless the parties are restrained by law, and prays for an injunction to restrain defendants from executing the provisions of the funding bill; from obeying the circulars of Auditor Clinton to the tax collectors, from reducing the tax, the interest fund, or applying it to other purposes, and for general relief. The petition is sworn to by Thomas H. Hunt.

First District Court.

State vs. Ephraim Maurice.—Murder. Verdict guilty, without capital punishment.

Second District Court.

Succession of Elizabeth Lehman opened. Mary Hughes and Alphonse C. F. Drez pray to be emancipated.

Sixth District Court.

Catherine Reiley vs. State Line Steamship Company.—Plaintiff's husband was killed by the splitting of a block by the alleged carelessness of the officers of the Alabama while he was stowing her cargo. Damages laid at $25,000.

Meteorological and River Report.

The signal service, United States army, reports, for the benefit of commerce, the meteorological record, and rise or fall of the rivers, at 3:43 P. M., local time, yesterday, as follows:

Place.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	51	S. W.	Fair.
Cincinnati	45	W.	Fair.
Davenport	50	S. W.	Clear.
Dubuque	35	S. W.	Clear.
Galveston	60	S. E.	Cloudy.
Indianola	61	S.	Fair.
Keokuk	46	S. W.	Clear.
LaCrosse	31	N.	Fair.
Leavenworth	45	N.	Fair.
Louisville	47	S. W.	Clear.
Memphis	51	S. W.	Clear.
Nashville	51	S. W.	Fair.
New Orleans	55	N.	Clear.
Omaha	36	S. W.	Fair.
Pittsburg	42	W.	Fair.
Shreveport	59	S.	Fair.
St. Louis	42	S.	Clear.
St. Paul	29	N.	Fair.
Vicksburg	57	S. W.	Clear.
Yankton	32	S. W.	Fair.
Augusta, Ga	57	S. W.	Clear.
Savannah	55	W.	Clear.
Montgomery	59	S.	Clear.
Mobile	55	S.	Clear.
Baltimore	35	W.	Clear.
New York	31	N. W.	Clear.
Key West	63	S.	Fair.

THE RIVERS.

Station.	Rise, inches.	Fall, inches.	Above low water mark. Ft.	In.
Cairo	..	22	25	1
Cincinnati	..	2	17	11
Davenport	..	2	6	6
Dubuque	..	1	4	6
Keokuk	..	..	2	5
Leavenworth	2	..	1	5
Louisville	..	..	8	3
Memphis	..	24	24	6
Nashville	..	2	11	2
New Orleans	..	..	..	..
Pittsburg	1	..	4	10
St. Louis	..	5	5	2
Vicksburg	1	..	25	4

The river here is four feet two inches below high water mark of 1871.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on February 10, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 39°; at 2 P. M., 55°; at 6 P. M., 54°. Lowest point during the night of February 9, 37°.

"Hand Book of the Carnival."

From John W. Madden, of No. 73 Camp street, publisher and printer to his Majesty Rex, we have received a neatly printed little hand book entitled as above, and designed for reference and for the use of strangers visiting our city on the coming carnival days. It contains a short sketch of the ancient and modern observance of Mardi Gras and histories of our Mystic Krewe of Comus, the Twelfth Night Revelers and Knights of Momus, with annals of the King's reign in New Orleans.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN.

[Brief Communications Published—Long Ones Invariably Rejected—The Editor not Responsible for the Sentiments Expressed in the Communications.]

Public Schools.

NEW ORLEANS, February 9, 1874.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The question of public schools is now being agitated throughout the United States. A majority of the States are favorable to the general system which prevails.

From your excellent editorial of the sixth instant on the "City School Fund," I learn that Mr. Boothby says that "the cost of education per pupil is as low as the average in the United States."

I furthermore learn from that editorial that nearly one-half of the school tax here remains uncollected. Surely if the full importance of our public schools were more generally understood, there would be no such record as that. The following extracts from a very able report on compulsory education, just made to the New York City Council of Political Reform, can not fail to interest and instruct many who have so far taken no active interest in this important subject.

When it becomes intelligently understood that our schools are our only hope for the removal of pauperism and crime, then, and not before, can we hope for a reduced delinquent tax list:

Take crime: Between the years 1867 and 1869 one-half of the population of France could not read or write, and out of this one-half came, during those years, ninety five per cent of the persons arrested for crime, and eighty seven per cent of those convicted of crime. In New England only seven per cent of all the inhabitants above the age of ten are unable to read or write; yet out of that small minority of illiterate persons comes eighty per cent of the criminals. In New York and Pennsylvania seven crimes are committed by ignorant persons to one by educated persons; while throughout the whole country the ratio is as ten to one.

Take pauperism: The statistics of the principal countries of Europe for a long period of years show that, other things being equal, pauperism is invariably in the inverse ratio of popular education; as the latter increases the former decreases. The same fact is illustrated in the experience of this country. Limiting our view to the three great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, we find that, of the persons who can not read and write, one in ten is a pauper; while of the persons who can read and write only one in 300 is a pauper.

That political virtue decreases among the people in proportion as ignorance increases is too obvious to require argument. "The greatest part of the world," as Macchiavelli says, "consists of the people;" and when the people are ignorant they become exactly what Macchiavelli calls them, "the rabble and rascality," fit and willing victims for demagogues, vote-buyers and the enemies of constitutional liberty. In fact, from this point of view, popular education becomes a matter of life and death for the present political institutions of America. "With intelligent voters," says Mr. Hawkins, "our form of government is the best yet devised; but, with ignorant voters, it is one of the worst."

From these facts the inference is irresistible that the continued safety of the nation depends on the education of the people who compose it; and if this can not be secured by the spontaneous action of moral and intellectual inducements, it must be secured by the compulsion of law. Our own experience shows that the voluntary system is inadequate. In our own State, for example, the average daily attendance upon the public schools is only about one-third of the entire school population, and upon all schools, public and private, it is only about one half. "The class most in need of school training seldom attend school at all, to-wit, those whose parents, through ignorance, poverty or crime, give them little or no home education."

And if the voluntary system of public schools thus breaks down, even at our own doors, not less complete is the failure of the system wherein attendance upon schools is a matter of church influence. In Italy and Spain the experiment of parochial schools has been tried for ages. Will any one quote the results as an argument in favor of that system? Indeed this system is far less efficient than that of free public schools, with only voluntary attendance. By a comparison of official statistics of illiterates, paupers and criminals in the 40,000 inhabitants, Mr. Hawkins obtains the following astonishing tabulation of results:

	Illiterates.	Paupers.	Criminals.
Parochial school system	1400	410	150
Public school system in twenty-one States	320	170	75
Public school system in Massachusetts	77	40	11

Surely, in the face of these figures, what else than selfishness, or blindness, can make any one longer hostile to our public schools?

W. F. P.

Buy your tickets at once.
Buy your tickets at once.
Buy your tickets at once.
Buy your tickets at once.
Buy your tickets at once.
If you want to draw a prize.
If you want to draw a prize.
If you want to draw a prize.
If you want to draw a prize.
If you want to draw a prize.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BATHURST.

HIS MAJESTY'S LORD HIGH CHAMBERLAIN,

fel4w Postoffice Box No. 703.

Notice.—Metropolitan Savings Bank, No. 14 Camp street, January 29, 1874.—A sale of all pledges to this Bank upon which the interest has not been paid, will be made by R. M. & S. J. Montgomery, auctioneers, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, February 13, 14 and 16, 1874. All persons interested will take due notice, and govern themselves accordingly. T. B. VAN HORN, Cashier.
ja30 10t

Notice.—On and after this date all applications and contracts for transfer of live stock to or from steamboats and railroads by steam terrybeat Trade Palace must be made on board or at the office of C. MEHLE & CO. ja31 1m

Special Notice.—Accommodation Bank, corner of St. Charles and Perdido streets, New Orleans, La., January 21, 1874.—All persons having pledges at the Loan and Pledge Association, now called "Accommodation Bank," are hereby notified that no extension of time for payment or redemption will hereafter be given, and that all such pledges must be redeemed on or before the TWENTY EIGHTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1874, otherwise they will be forfeited to said Accommodation Bank, and sold at public auction.
D. URBAN, Receiver of Loan and Pledge Association, now called Accommodation Bank. ja22 1d

POLITICAL NOTICES.

A Committee composed of twenty-one members from each of the Fourth and Sixth Districts met this evening at the Jefferson City Hall to select suitable persons to fill the offices of judge and chief clerk for the Fourth Municipal Police Court. Hon. Benjamin Campbell was selected as the choice of the committee for the position of judge, and Mr. Charles Dupuissen for the position of chief clerk. A committee composed of six members from each district was appointed to waiten his Excellency, Governor Kellogg, and request that the above appointments be made.
JOHN GARTSKAMP, President of the meeting.
WILLIAM BASSETT, Secretary. fel7

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

AGENCY OF THE CELEBRATED GRAND POINT, PARISH OF ST. JAMES, Louisiana,
PERIQUE TOBACCO.
Has constantly on hand a LARGE STOCK for sale in lots to suit. B. BOURGEOIS, fel10 1m No. 19 Conti street.

HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.
Domestic CIGARS and CIGARETTES, and a full assortment of Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO constantly on hand and for sale by
ED. L. ZELL,
Corner Canal and Carondelet streets,
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Goods sold fully warranted. ja12 1y

INSURANCE.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid Up Capital, $500,000.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT—FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Amount of premiums for the year	$299,627 53	
Less unterminated risks, and return premiums	61,859 89	
Net earned premiums	$227,767 64	
Discount and interest	44,087 22	
Total	$271,854 86	
Losses paid, reinsurance and unadjusted losses	$153,159 77	
General expenses and taxes	22,172 21	
Reserve fund and dividend on stock	26,314 70—201,646 68	
Net profit	$27,707 18	
Assets of the company, estimated at their market value,		
Bonds, stocks, loans and bills receivable	$534,786 84	
Cash on hand and premiums in course of collection	55,565 88	
Total assets	$590,352 72	

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held on the twenty first day of January, 1874, after setting aside $10,000 to the reserve fund from the net earnings of the year and paying ten per cent dividend to the stockholders, resolved to pay a cash dividend of TEN PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31, 1873.
JAMES I. DAY, President.
HORACE CARPENTER, Secretary.

Directors for 1874.

John G. Gaines,	E. J. Hart,	Henry Renshaw,
Hugh Wilson,	B. Biscoe,	S. N. Marks,
James I. Day,	George Jonas,	Emory Clapp,
G. M. Bayly,	James Byrnes,	J. L. Harris,
C. Macready,	W. E. Seymour,	Richard Flower,
J. Weis,	B. W. Taylor,	J. C. Morris,
Lionel C. Levy,	W. B. Schmidt,	L. Alcus,
R. T. Torian,	Scott McGehee,	Isaac L. Hans.

This old and reliable company is issuing policies on Fire, River and Marine Risks on the most favorable terms. All losses adjusted and settled upon the most liberal terms, and promptly paid at their office, No. 61 Camp street, corner of Commercial alley. ja26

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	$414,635 55	
On marine risks	101,180 85	
On river risks	42,874 56	
Total premiums	$558,690 96	
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1872	$427,605 03	
Less return premiums	19,776 50—137,382 61	
Net earned premiums		$421,278 43
Reinsurances	$42,925 02	
Losses on fire	$183,029 47	
Losses on marine	67,112 66	
Losses on river	9,774 91—260,917 04	
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account	17,461 42	
Commissions on agency business	7,795 13	
Rebate paid to the assured	9,772 00	
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—417,913 03	
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,364 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,407 76
Bills receivable for premiums	15,077 16
Bonds, city and others	135,000 00
Stocks, Gas Company and others	67,514 50
Pledge and mortgage notes	259,596 00
Premiums in course of collection	100,279 02
Suspense account	3,350 74
Agency premiums for December	11,017 29
Warrant account	4,794 63
Branch office	4,324 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory	1,050 92
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	76,002 77
Other real estate	20,302 29
Due by insurance companies	7,476 79
Total	$751,195 32
Depreciation	57,500 94
Cash market value	$693,694 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000 00
Unterminated risks	137,382 61
Interest on capital stock, due in February	25,000 00
Interest and dividends unclaimed	11,115 12
Bills payable	7,716 00
Claims unsettled	3,364 75
Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses	10,115 02
Total	$694,313 50

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
J. W. HAGUE, Secretary. J. TYLEE, President.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this twelfth 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. E. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LAFITTE,	J. TYLEE. ja17 1y

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	$[illegible]
Bills receivable short time, secured	11,362 78
Office furniture	1,250 00
Cash in bank and on hand	2,461 62
Bills receivable, stock notes	225,000 00
Total assets	$240,196 40

LIABILITIES.

Premiums collected	$[illegible]
Premiums uncollected	[illegible]
Return premiums, discounts and reinsurance	[illegible]
Commissions and salaries	[illegible]
Expense, rent, taxes, stationery and advertising	[illegible]
Fire losses paid	[illegible]
Fire losses adjusted, not due	[illegible]
Cash paid on stock	22,500 00
Total liabilities	$[illegible]
Net capital	[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the association.
S. R. LOEB, President.
I. 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. R. LOEB, President; I. MEYER, Secretary, and O. S. ASCH, Superintendent of Agencies, were re-elected unanimously.

Trustees.

F. HOLLANDER,	WILLIAM LEONARD,
I. BELING,	WILLIAM FERET,
S. R. LOEB,	M. AZCONA,
L. SCHORMANS,	A. J. MUEL,
F. 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 I. MEYER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

SEVENTH STATEMENT
OF THE
GERMANIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS.

In conformity with the requirements of the charter, the company publish the following statement, ending December 31, 1873:

Fire premiums	$140,815 02	
Marine premiums	11,000 25	
River premiums	4,760 60	
Total	$156,575 87	
Less return premiums	9,244 92	
Net premiums	$155,330 95	
Less fire losses	$96,968 41	
Less marine losses	19,494 15	
Less river losses	947 47	
Total losses	$119,424 03	
Reinsurance	4,672 15	
Tax and subscription	4,387 72	
Rebate	19,753 77	
Expenses, less interest	3,995 49—154,433 16	
Reserved for unexpired risks		987 56

ASSETS.

Bills receivable	$4,879 03
Due by individual account	19,083 68
Loan on pledge	32,070 09
Loan on mortgage	58,112 64
Stock and bonds	179,376 50
Office furniture	4,538 59
Cash on hand	25,918 21
Total	$303,984 89

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
FRED. DEL BONDIO, President.
E. MAYER, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, at New Orleans, this twenty seventh day of January, 1874.
JOSEPH COHN, Notary Public.

Directors.

FRED. DEL BONDIO,	J. ARMBRUSTER,
G. H. BRAUGHN,	GEORGE BINDER,
P. W. DIELMANN,	M. FRANK,
W. GOLDENBOW,	ADAM GAISSER,
L. GRUNEWALD,	ROB. GRIESINGER,
JACOB HASSINGER,	H. F. KLUMPP,
G. L. L. MAYER,	HENRY OERTLING,
L. REDER,	H. SCHULZ,
RUD. F. THUERER	P. THORMAHLEN,
J. J. WECKERLING,	FRANK VATTER,
J. VOELKEL,	F. M. ZIEGLER,
H. ZUBERBIHL	THOMAS SCHORR.

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LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW ORLEANS

Fourth Annual Statement, 1873.

In conformity to the requirements of its charter, the company publishes the following statement of its business for the year ending December 31, 1873:

Amount of premiums on fire risks during the year, including unearned premiums of 1872		$47,[illegible]
Less unearned premiums of 1873	$20,[illegible]	
Rebate	4,[illegible]	
Return premiums	1,953 77	
Reinsurance	1,[illegible]—27,[illegible]	
Net earned premiums		$38,[illegible]
Interest	$5,[illegible]	
Profit and loss	51 00—5,617 70	
Total		$43,[illegible]
Fire losses (all paid)	$7,344 99	
Licenses	1,215 25	
Taxes	1,519 07	
Salaries	2,966 63	
Rent	900 00	
Advertisements	300 25	
Miscellaneous	196 00— 14,442 19	
Net loss		$[illegible]

ASSETS.

Stock notes	$227,000 00
Cash	11,367 99
Loans on first mortgage	45,375 00
Loans on collaterals	5,000 00
Bills receivable for premiums	79 50
Bank and insurance stocks	4,724 50
Bonds	10,749 42
Furniture, fixtures, etc	1,472 00
Premiums in course of collection	1,069 98
Total	$306,857 21

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
KASPAR AUCH, President.
ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President.
L. A. MATHIS, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.
Sworn to and subscribed, before me this twenty fourth day of January, 1874.
JOHN DALY, Sixth Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

At the annual election, held on the twelfth instant, the following gentlemen were elected directors, to serve the ensuing year:

Kaspar Auch, Robert Jackson, William Mehle, O. E. Theisman, Henry Bensel, Jr., J. H. Keller, Louis Faessel, John F. Kranz, Philip Drumm, Basile Dabat, S. H. Burton, B. H. Scherer, D. A. Harris, Louis Mathis, Dr. S. S. Wood, John Purcell, H. F. Walter, W. R. Fish, J. M. Demarest, E. R. Chevalley, Daniel Holderith, J. H. Norton, Gustave Beck, H. Ellermann.

And at a meeting of the board held on the nineteenth instant Kaspar Auch, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, Robert Jackson, Esq., Vice President, Louis Mathis Secretary and John Purcell, Esq., Inspector.
ja25 1m LOUIS MATHIS, Secretary.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT
ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
No. 132 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	$32,[illegible]	
River premiums	1,173 77	
Total premiums	$33,815 12	
Less unearned premiums	15,876 79	
Net earned premiums	$17,[illegible] 29	
Deduct—		
Fire losses paid	$2,[illegible]	
General expenses, less profit and loss, interest	12,164 96—	12,[illegible]
		$[illegible]

The company have the following assets—

Loans on mortgages, first liens, on unencumbered real estate worth $365,450	$151,222 40
Real estate owned by the company	17,500 00
Loans on pledge stock	1,000 00
Stocks owned by the company	23,156 00
United States bonds	7,000 00
Bills receivable	4,[illegible] 85
Demand notes bearing eight per cent interest	19,150 00
Accrued interest	10,142 44
Premiums in course of collection	27,430 56
Bills receivable for premiums	500 00
Cash in bank and in hands of treasurer	32,419 70
Office furniture, safe and agency supplies	[illegible] 72
Capital stock subscribed in course of settlement	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock (1,000 shares, $100 each, reserved at $70 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	769 12
Total	$353,942 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. 73 Carondelet street.
ja17 1m

INSURANCE.

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. Haller,
Sigmund Stats,	J. H. Keller,
J. Keiffer,	Louis Leonhard,
Theo. Lilienthal,	C. H. Miller,
F. Rickert,	Frank Roder,
Louis Schneider,	W. B. Schmidt
B. Seig,	Isaac Scherck,
Louis Schwartz,	J. M. Schwartz,
J. R. Wildermann,	X. Weissenbach

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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 28, 1873		$403,913 64
Viz: Fire premiums	$185,721 39	
Marine premiums	188,500 58	
River premiums	29,491 47—	403,713 4
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		95,202 19
Net premiums		$308,511 45
Fire losses	$74,822 98	
Marine losses	152,136 13	
River losses	10,185 77	
Total	$237,144 89	
Taxes, etc	10,333 90	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,652 19—	275,040 37
Profits		$33,470 58

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

City and other bonds	$53,560 00
Bank and other stocks	46,047 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 44
Total	$417,053 19

The above statement is