

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 24, 1874.

A wig maker will generally suit you to a hair's breadth.

A severe lady says male is only male spelled wrongly.

The length of a petticoat should be a little above two feet.

When you tell a policeman to mind his business, he generally obeys, and locks you up.

The salary of the district attorney for the county of New York is exactly \$15,000 a year.

The St. Charles Herald speaks of Hahnville as a deserted village on Mardi Gras day.

Eggs are sold in Austin, Texas, for fifteen cents per dozen, and a hen convention is talked of.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley, of England, has been lecturing in Boston about Westminster Abbey.

The reform sisters of Ohio will pray in all oyster shops where the bivalves are found to be in liquor.

Senator Delgado, a renowned Mexican violinist, has been fiddling in Austin, to the delight of Texas.

A patent iron-cold dealer advertises that those who have used his invention once will use no other.

Congress has finally passed a bill allowing persons charged with criminal offenses to testify in their own behalf.

Thinking of the streets on which it is located the Boston Advertiser calls the new postoffice in that city a Milk and Water affair.

The Terrebonne Bowser wants persons who give parties and balls in the courtroom and schoolhouse to pay for the use of the buildings.

One of the season's sensations in Paris is the Austrian female band of forty performers. They are all pretty, and play most harmoniously together.

The hunters and fishermen pretty generally came to town for a Mardi Gras frolic, consequently game and the many tribe are scarce in our markets temporarily.

A certain style of prayer now in vogue was well described by an admiring listener to the Rev. Mr. Kirk, of whom he said "he made the best prayer ever addressed to a Boston audience."

Ypsilanti, Michigan, affords endless opportunities in the way of orthography. During the last six months thirty-two different methods have found their way into the postoffice there.

With other religious recipes, Henry Ward Beecher recommends piety as a cure for a scolding wife. It is possible for a husband under such circumstances to be strictly pious the hint may be practically useful.

A young lady in Toledo, Ohio, claims to have sent 116 pieces of poetry to a newspaper for publication. As all have been rejected it is surprising to learn that she is again struggling with the composition of another piece.

It is pleasant to know that the Texas titularians have established Sunday schools in Black Jack, Lazy Cove, Rat Skin, Coon Hollow, Wolf Creek, Sleepy Hollow, Bull Mountain, Smoky Hollow and Goose Creek.

A sensation preacher, assuming a dramatic attitude, exclaimed in a startling, agonizing tone, "What is that I see there? Here a little woman in black cried out in a shrill treble tone, 'It's nothing but my little black dog; he won't bite nobody.'"

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 12 M., on the premises, No. 11 Decatur, between Bienville and Cantonment streets, Second District of this city, furniture, goods and movables; also, the unexpired term of the lease of said premises.

An old dorker was riding a blind horse the other day with his wife behind him a fellow on the roadside sung out, "Hallo, old fellow, I see you have got your amny up." "Yes, I've done more'n dat-I've straddled the blind," said the old sportsman, with a clever grin.

Major H. C. Merriam, of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, looked in upon us pleasantly the other evening. The Major was formerly stationed in this city, and has many friends here. He leaves to-day for Fort Brown, Texas, to assume command at that post.

The St. Louis Republic of Saturday contains a thrilling account of a railroad accident on the Mississippi Central railroad at Canton. Its account carries from two to thirty killed and many more injured, intimating that many St. Louis people, returning from our Mardi Gras festivities, were on the train and among the sufferers. Of course, such a disaster never occurred, and we regret exceedingly that the Republic should have recourse to such a statement in order to alarm the friends of visitors to our city.

It is of but small consequence what a train's belief is on Sunday, if on Monday behind the counter, he gives fourteen ounces for a pound of sugar, or sells 150 pounds for a barrel of flour; or retails a worthless patent medicine, or conceals the cause of a disease, in hopes of profiting by its effects; or makes a corner in grain, gold or stocks; or wrings service from the unpaid laborer; or tramples on the feelings of women, or trifles with the heart of woman; or lives beyond his income, asking credit without the ability to pay, or charges exorbitant fees.

The smelt fishers on Great Bay, New Hampshire, each have a hole in the toe which the fisher cuts at the beginning of the season, and from which the young ice is daily removed. The right of each fisherman to his established hole is sacredly observed. Recently a veteran fisher, of more than three-score years and ten, was found at a hole claimed by another liner. "This is my hole," said the younger fisher. "No, it is not," said the veteran. "I cut it early in the winter," followed the younger. "I cut it first," "When was that, pray?" inquired the junior. "I cut it last winter," was the unanswerable rejoinder.

GEOPING IN THE DARK.

The New York Tribune, Mr. Edward King and a gentleman who lives at Chattanooga, Tennessee, have just been wrestling with the great cause of the (alleged) difference between the character of the Northern and Southern people. They remind us of a celebrated meeting of London pundits, called many years ago for the purpose of finding out why a vessel of water weighed no more after adding a live fish than it did before, without a loss of water. Of course there was a spirited discussion, and much learning and ability were displayed all around. During the debate one of the gentlemen present remained silent, until he was finally asked to favor the meeting with his views. Upon this, he modestly remarked that before expressing an opinion he wished to make sure of his facts. He asked for a practical test. This rather astonished the learned council; but as the request seemed a reasonable one, and was insisted upon, a bowl of water was obtained and weighed, and a live fish put into it, which had also been weighed, when it was found the weight of the bowl was increased by the exact weight of the fish. This ended this discussion.

So it is with those Northern men who employ superficial correspondents to come down South and inquire into causes for conditions which exist only in the imaginations of political empirics. Mr. King was sent as a special messenger to find that the received opinions were correct. He was instructed to take it for granted that the Southerners are an entirely different race of people from the Northerners, and it never occurred to him to test the matter. Naturally, there are differences, but only such as circumstances create. Human nature is pretty much the same in Europe, Asia, Africa and America. Circumstances modify it, but they rarely change it. And when it is remembered that the Southern States are settled by the same races of people that have built up the North, and have the same language and religion, the same forms of government; that the dominant element in some of the Southern States is composed of natives of the Northern States, it will appear more wonderful that such a notion ever obtained. Yet nothing is more common than to come across labored efforts to account for the difference in the character of the people of the two sections respectively. The soil, climate and habits of the people differ, certainly, but the average Southerner, like the Yankee, has an eye open to the main chance, and does no more work for a dollar than his Northern brother.

The resident of Chattanooga who takes part in the discussion, precludes his letter with a statement that he has lived ten years in the South. As his present place of abode is not very far down South, he may be excused for having spent ten years without knowing that the people living nearer to the great Gulf are very much after the order of those he has been used to at home. The federal laws in force at the North apply here, and many of them have received the support of Southern members of Congress. Our State laws and municipal ordinances also correspond in their general features with similar provisions for the Northern States, and are liable to the same objections here, and susceptible of the same commendation as those of our Northern brethren. Hence, the following position of the Chattanooga man is entirely untenable:

Certainly they must learn that it is one thing to make a law, and quite another thing to judge rightly of its effect when executed upon a people. A man may be a great statesman in Michigan or New York for his own State, but he must more be than an ordinary thinker, an observer, to be able to make laws which shall do a great service to his own political party, and at the same time be desirable laws for a people so unlike his own, and of whose real character and wants he can have but slight knowledge.

If the writer of the above had really come to the South instead of tarrying for ten years so near the border, he would have seen for himself that it is not Northern notions and Northern laws that make the difficulty; that the Southern people are abundantly helped to good advice and really need material assistance. We want practical education and confidence in our mechanics. It is not the first time in the history of the world that a demand for foreign products has been expressed by a local population. Mechanical productions generally share the same fate as prophets, artists, preachers, politicians and other hangers; they are not without honor save in their own country. It is a besetting sin of the American character from Maine to California to prefer a foreign to a home-made article. The sterility of New England soil has stimulated the growth of factories. So has the dense populations of New York and Pennsylvania. But were fertile lands as cheap and plenty in those localities as they are in the South, we doubt whether educated mechanics would be today much further advanced than in the South. Necessity of existence has alone built up the North and East, while the South has had causes, present at all times up to the close of the war, to keep it back. We have not yet recovered from that great calamity, which left us so poor that the North, which for fifty years bowed its servile knee to our nabob planters, now turns up its magnificent nose at the whole South, because it does not promise to pay, for a time at least, to court us. The great difference between the two sections consists in the fact that one is rich and the other poor. One is enterprising from habit engendered by former necessities and the other indolent from causes which need not be repeated. But the same causes which brought prosperity at the North would, if put in operation here, bring us prosperity. Our laws are good enough; but our machine shops are defective. Our soil is rich, but our planters lost capital in the war and have not been able to recover any considerable portion of it. Their credit has been impaired by the alacrity with which they consented to the once popular proposition to repudiate Northern debts, and contribute to the "cause of the South" instead. All our troubles, of every character whatsoever, can be traced very readily to natural causes. They do not spring from any in-

herent difference between a Northern man and a Southern man, for no such difference exists. They are as much alike as two peas.

If Northern political demagogues would withhold their political and ethical advice and send us skilled workmen, with plenty of capital, we would get along very well. The South needs action, work, not words.

TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY.

It is a feature of Protestantism to manifest very little veneration for saints days, or, indeed, for saints. There is with them a certain regard for principles which they carry with them as a sort of moral compass which works one day as well as another, and directs the most humble person who carries it as well as if the way was blazed out by some spiritual superior. The same indifference to the renown of great names and great days is displayed in the political conduct of the same people. The monuments of stone for George Washington are unfinished, but he has had millions of monuments living and moving. Every man who will risk his life to overthrow a tyrant is one of these monuments. Every man who is hostile to public corruption, or who respects private virtue is a monument of the man whose fame fills the earth. It is remarkable that the people most renowned for hero worship have so far declined from their ancestral renown that the present inhabitants of Italy and Egypt know no more of their antiquities than their visitors can tell them.

It is thus that some of our contemporaries moralize upon the "profound abyss that separates the actual generation this day from that of Washington."

However it may suit those whose ancestors were the subjects of European monarchs when the ancestors of Americans were serving under Washington to disparage this country and its institutions, the very fact that those people prefer America to Europe proves that in their estimation America must be the better country of the two. Not more than one-fourth of the American people are the descendants of those who fought the revolution. It follows, then, that if our population to-day has "deserted the altars dedicated to all the virtues, for the worship of the golden calf," we must be indebted somewhat to some of our imported censurers for this modification of the earlier virtues. In truth, to look at Spain with a tripartite civil war, France under a monarch never elected directly by the people, Italy returning to a king, and Germany consolidated under an emperor, the prosperity, the charities, the progress of America becomes conspicuous. Every year thousands flock from the Old World to the New, and the republic that Washington founded a century ago is now among the foremost powers of the earth. It is our philosophy to look at these grand results. A country into which Europe has for a century past poured, among millions of true and honest men and women, a great many fadons, adventurers and revolutionists, could not be expected to present a population without reproach. It is our boast that whoever touches our soil is made free; we never pretended that it made people honest or respectable.

Still, we must take the country as we find it; and as the sacred right of self-expropriation is reserved for any one who has violated no law, those who think there are better countries than the United States are very wrong to stay here, and should not complain of the country if they elect to remain.

We by no means despair of the republic, because its people turn out in greater numbers to see Rex, or celebrate Mardi Gras, than to strew flowers on the grave of Washington. They know that Washington is all right. He never cared, when living, for any worship, and dead, will look into "the hearts of his countrymen," and find the fires of liberty unquenchable.

THE GAINES CLAIM.

Some of the sureties for the city on the Gaines appeal bond complain that the city government shows a disposition to leave them in the lurch. Having secured the names of solvent parties, the Administrators act as though, somehow, the sureties had become subrogated to Mrs. Gaines as a litigant, and look upon them with coolness if not hostility. It is hardly possible that Mayor Wiltz and his colleagues are acting under advice of counsel. We believe there are lawyers who are so sanguine of their ability to gain a case that they would give rash counsel rather than advise a client to yield in time.

It is somewhat singular that the city attorney does not appear in this case. Messrs. Flanders & Co., for reasons which we did not understand at the time, and which have never since been publicly explained, put the city to great expense for special counsel to fight Mrs. Gaines. But the game little lady has beaten them all, and for the second time comes to the city armed with a mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States. The war and other causes enabled the city to beat her on the execution the other time. But she occupies the vantage ground now, and will no doubt stand up for her rights. As her claim can no longer be disputed, nor successfully resisted, the Common Council ought at once to provide for means to pay it, and thereby relieve the sureties. Let an order be passed at the same time to discharge all special counsel, and leave such matters to the city attorney and his assistants hereafter. Each of the sureties is bound for \$25,000, which is a great sum for one man to pay for a political corporation, through the faulty conduct of whose officers a debt, once far from formidable, has swelled into huge proportions. There has been much injustice done to Mrs. Gaines, and the day of reparation, either voluntary or involuntary, is at hand. The longer this is put off the more there will be to pay at last, and the greater the public discontent at the officials who neglected the plainest preventive measures.

The statement of the St. Louis Democrat that the House sub-committee on railroads and canals has agreed to report adversely to the Fort St. Philip canal project and in favor of Captain Eads' jetty

experiments, lacks confirmation. It is almost incredible. If it be the judgment of the committee or of Congress that the treasury can not spare the money required to construct the Fort St. Philip canal, we can only regret the necessity for economy without adding censure; but we deem it worse than useless to spend vast sums of money upon an experiment which will have about as much effect upon the channel at the mouth of the river as the pawing of a yearling bull. If Captain Eads wishes to perform his jetty experiments in the full view of the nation, let him try his hand on the numerous sand bars in the river between St. Louis and Cairo, where navigation is always difficult unless the river is at flood height. The City of Quincy, which left St. Louis with a load of passengers bound to this city, in time to see our Mardi Gras festivities, was two weeks coming down the river, being four days and a half of the time between Cairo and St. Louis. And the river was in good boating stage everywhere else.

DR. O. R. LANNING.

Has removed his office to No. 217 Camp street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets. Office hours from 12 M. to 3 P. M. Feb 23.

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

No. 78 Camp Street, Corner of Natchez street, INSURE RIVER, FIRE AND MARINE RISKS AT THE LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM.

J. B. WOODS, President, A. W. HUNTER, Secretary, 6-21 23 2p

A CARD.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, New Orleans, February 21, 1874. It having come to the knowledge of this company that certain unknown parties are now in this city purporting to be and acting as agents for the so-called "Kentucky Lottery," the company hereby certifies that it has no agents in this city and is not engaged in selling their lottery tickets against the laws of this State and the rights of this company; the company hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for evidence for the arrest and conviction of any person engaged in selling and an additional sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS if they have come here from Kentucky.

CHARLES T. HOWARD, President.

CARPET AND OILCLOTH WAREHOUSE.

ELKIN & CO., 168 Canal Street, 168

Velvet and Brussels CARPETS, in new and elegant styles. Three-ply and Ingrain CARPETS, at extremely low prices. OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES, 168 2nd cor 2p

127-CANAL STREET.

PIFFETS' PIFFETS' PIFFETS' CLEARING OUT SALE

Of balance of HOLIDAY IMPORTATIONS.

I am selling, at greatly reduced prices, the stock remaining, specially imported for Christmas and New Year holidays, consisting of:

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! Baby Carriages, Rocking Horses, Wagons, Carts, Violinets, Buggies, Tool Boxes, Mechanical Toys, etc. Dressing Cases, Dolls and dolls' furniture; Work Boxes, Work baskets, Handkerchiefs, Musical Boxes, in sets and single; Musical Boxes, Musical Albums and Cigar Stands.

Toilet Sets, Vases, Statuary, etc., The largest stock on hand ever imported into this city.

Robinson and Burton Models, Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Silk and Buckskin Goods, Neck Ties, etc., Candies, Fruits, Chocolate.

Only a small lot of the favorite French Candies, Preserved Fruits and Jellies left, and a few cases of Chocolate, in cakes and drops, from the celebrated manufacturing company of Colonial, Paris.

N. B. - Orders received for Flags, Banners, Rosettes, Scarfs, Bats, etc., and executed at shortest notice at reasonable prices. 127 1/2 Canal St.

NEW GLOVES-NEW NECK-WEAR.

FOR MARDI GRAS. STRANGERS IN OUR CITY ARE INVITED AT

B. T. WALSH'S, 31. T. WALSH'S

SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

OF THE LATEST STYLES, At Moderate Prices for Cash.

B. T. WALSH, No. 116 Canal street, Near St. Charles street.

N. B. - Is also, a large assortment of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING and UNDERWEAR of all sizes at low prices for cash. 120 1/2 M

A PRETTY LEGAL QUESTION.

We learn that a number of the keepers of private markets, such as it is proposed to abolish by legislation, have taken out their State licenses for the year 1874. These licenses, it is claimed, constitute a contract between the holder and the State, by which the latter guarantees the former as follows:

Having paid --- dollars into the treasury of the State, --- is entitled to carry on his business as keeper of a private market at --- street, until the thirty-first day of December, 1874.

And under this guarantee the marketmen will claim the protection of the courts.

It seems to us, at first blush, as if the private marketmen can yet get the best of the contest, at least those among them who obtain State licenses before the pending bill becomes a law. Such an issue as will in this way be raised can not fail to finally determine the constitutionality of the law.

The opposition to the bill permitting chattel mortgages is not well grounded in our opinion. We can imagine no good reason why the owner of valuable movables should be debarred the privilege of borrowing money thereon, provided he can find a person willing to lend, and it is but fair for the lender should be afforded all proper legal protection in his investment. The advance is an accommodation to the mortgagee, and the borrowing is entirely optional with himself. The plea that some drunken husband or other may mortgage away the household goods of his wife and children is a mere sentimentality that should not for a moment be permitted to obstruct the solid advantages of the proposed law, yet it is the most practical objection we have yet heard made.

Information has been received here that Congressman Smith, Darrell and Sypher will arrive in New Orleans very shortly. General Sheldon has gone to Ohio on account of a domestic affliction. The member from the fifth district is now here.

As Senator Finckh has so far been denied his rights, it will be seen that the interests of Louisiana in Congress, so important at this juncture, will for a time rest solely upon the shoulders of Senator West. Fortunately the Senator is ever alert, vigilant and potent.

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, apd 17 1/2

SPECIAL TO TAXPAYERS.

We are paying STATE and CITY TAXES on liberal terms. Have STATE WARRANTS for sale at market price. JOHN KLEIN & CO., 165 1/2 M. No. 23 Canalel street, cor. Office.

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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.....\$11,635 55 On marine risks..... 201,180 00 On river risks..... 42,874 36

Total premiums.....\$258,689 91 Less reserve for unexpired risks, December 31, 1873..... 125,658 00

Net earned premiums..... 133,031 91

Losses on fire.....\$10,970 17 Losses on marine..... 11,012 20

Losses on river..... 2,774 91 Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account..... 17,401 45

Commissions on agency business..... 7,287 07 Rebate paid to the assured..... 24,772 14

Semi-annual interest on capital stock..... 25,000 00 Five per cent paid..... 25,000 00

Five per cent payable in February..... 25,000 00

Reserve for unexpired claims.....\$4,261 25

The company has the following assets:

Cash.....\$40,407 16 Bills receivable for premiums..... 15,077 16

Bonds, city and others..... 125,000 00 Stocks, Gas Company and others..... 67,514 50

Pledge and mortgage notes..... 275,730 69 Premiums in course of collection..... 106,270 62

Suspense account..... 2,290 79 Agency premiums for December..... 11,012 20

Warrant account..... 6,759 69 Branch office..... 4,324 21

Louisiana Cotton Factory..... 1,970 93 Property corner Canal and Camp streets..... 70,627 77

Other real estate..... 20,523 29 Due by insurance companies..... 7,465 70

Total.....\$774,506 25 Depreciation..... 87,569 94

Cash market value.....\$6