New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 6, 1874.

Chest protectors—good padlocks.

Case of kid-napping—a little dear asleep.

Family ties—the relationship of Chang and Eng.

The peanut crop has again failed in Tennessee.

Nothing tells on a man so much as a gossiping wife.

Offenbach is adding another act to "Orpheus in Hades."

Sunbeams would be the proper timber for castles in the air.

A blade of grass resembles a note of hand, because it is matured by falling dew.

Andy Johnson intimates that he could be induced to run for Congress.

Mr. John E. Owens has been giving "Forty Winks" to the good people of Memphis.

The Ohio bar room raids are serious enough to prevent many men from "smiling."

Whatever else may be said of him, Dr. Dio Lewis certainly knows beans, and recommends them.

Hammond, the revivalist, preached in DeBar's Grand Opera House, St. Louis, last Sunday evening.

"If a man bequeathed to you a hundred pounds, would you pray for him?" said a Sunday school teacher to a pupil. "No," said he; "I would pray for another like him."

Beecher says there is about as much religion in the act of putting a horseshoe over the door for good luck, as in putting a gilt edged Bible on the centre table for the same purpose.

An Indiana editor mildly remarks: "If you can't bring us wood, remember us in your prayers. It is something to know, as we sit and shiver, that we are not forgotten if the stove is cold."

On Thursday evening next an entertainment, musical and literary, will be held at the First Congregational Church, corner of Prytania and Calliope streets, for the benefit of the Sunday school connected with the church.

Plain speaking. A rural Kentucky paper says: "This village may be set down for its full quota in the penitentiary a few years hence, unless parents do something to check the hellward course of some of their children."

There is always some one thing which each man and woman can do better than any other thing, and the waste of power that ensues from failing to discover what this is, and entering into unsuitable spheres of labor is incalculable.

Two young men, out riding, were passing a farmhouse, where a farmer was trying to harness an obstinate mule. "Won't he draw!" said one of the men. "Of course," said the farmer, "he'll draw the attention of every fool that passes this way." The young men drove on.

A Louisville paper contains a long and fulsome obituary of one Sarah Jackson, who, no doubt, was a saint, as the writer says. But why put it in such equivocal form as this: "In her life she was a pattern worthy to be followed, and her death, oh! how consoling to her friends."

A clergyman at the examination of the young scholars of his Sunday school, put the following question: "Why did the people of Israel set up a golden calf?" "Because they hadn't money enough to set up an ox," was the reply of a little chap who took a dollar-and-cents view of the matter.

"Sir," said a pompous personage, who once undertook to bully an editor, "do you know that I take your paper?" "I've no doubt you do take it," replied the man of the quill, "for several of my honest subscribers have been complaining lately about their papers being missing in the morning."

The man who answered an advertisement to the following effect had his curiosity satisfied: "If you would learn to make home happy, send fifty cents in postage stamps to A. B., etc." Upon receipt of postage stamps, A. B. replied, "Your home would be more happ yif you were less frequently there."

The Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Texas, numbers 250 traveling and 515 local preachers, and 47,000 members. The Methodist Episcopal Church North numbers in the State 127 traveling and 330 local preachers, and 15,000 members. The colored Methodists number 13,000, not included in the above.

Dr. Peterman, in his elaborate review of the Polaris expedition, maintains that since it is now evident that there is no such thing as a permanent covering of ice in this branch of the Polar sea, sledge traveling is not to be depended upon, and steamships should alone be employed in future explorations.

"Mr. Smith, you said you once officiated in the pulpit—did you mean by that that you preached?" "No, sir, I held the light for the man who did preach." "Ah, the court understood you differently. They supposed that the discourse came directly from you." "No, sir, I only threw a light on it."

A Connecticut enthusiast has evolved a plan to bring the millennium in five years. It is by printing 1,500,000 copies of the gospel of the size of Watt's Second Catechism, and selling them at one cent a copy in all parts of the world, thus literally fulfilling Christ's mandate to "teach all nations." The originator of this idea writes that "Dr. Bodwell, of Hartford, who has examined the subject, says: 'The day will certainly come when your grand idea will be realized and fervent prayer be answered.'"

A writer in the *Victoria Magazine*, of which Miss Emily Faithfull is the editor, says: "Germany, in spite of its military successes, and the splendor of its triumphs in the realms of science, stands lower in the grade of civilization than any other European country, except Turkey; for in no other country does woman occupy so ignoble and servile a position. In England women are treated with respect. In France and America, so long as they are young and pretty, they are worshiped. In Germany they are simply utilized.

MR. CARPENTER'S SPEECH.

A politician differs from a statesman precisely as an attorney does from a judge. The statesman or the judge is bound to hear testimony, weigh argument, and decide according to the principles involved. The politician and the attorney are charged with the promotion of party or of private interest. They, therefore, stop at no means to secure success to the cause or to the client for which either has been retained.

The speech of Senator Carpenter on the new election for Louisiana presents the specious argument of a political attorney. It contradicts the very predicate it assumes, and there is scarcely a position taken in one part of the argument that is not conceded to be wrong in another.

The Senator affirms that Congress has power to order an election of State officers and Representatives in the State of Louisiana upon the state of facts as proven before the Senate of the United States.

To prove this proposition he resorts to the constitution and quotes the obligation of the United States to guarantee a government republican in form. We have heretofore cited the best authority to show that the constitution contemplated the exclusion of any other than a republican form of government from the Union, and nothing more. "If any of the States were to be at liberty to adopt any other than a republican form," says Judge Story, "it would necessarily endanger and might destroy the Union."

Mr. Carpenter gives such an interpretation to this clause of the constitution as will make his argument applicable. He says:

The constitution provides each State shall have a republican form of government, and one of the first requisites of a republican form of government is that the offices shall be filled by persons elected by the people.

This is an attorney's plea. The first requisite of a republican form of government is that its offices shall be filled by persons "elected by the people." That is, that in a representative government the people shall be represented. The question recurs: *Who* shall decide whether the representative persons have been elected by the people? We deny that it is the province of the government of the United States to review the election of a State, and determine whether the representatives have been elected by the people. It is, and always has been, the province of the State to determine the legality of its own elections. If a State, instead of electing representatives, should create a monarchy, or any other than a government republican in form, the government of the United States, on being called on, could intervene and put down that government which was monarchical in its form, and guarantee the State a government republican in form. Even the fact of a non-election of Representatives, may be cured by State legislation without the intervention of Congress.

If a non-election results in "domestic violence," then upon the demand of the State authorities the United States may intervene, but in no other case, unless as contended by Mr. Frelinghuysen, when the execution of the federal laws shall be resisted. In such case the marshal of the federal district within which such resistance may occur would return the same to the court, and the posse comitatus of the district would be reinforced, if necessary, by military force.

It is upon an assumption of the same character, namely, that Durell and the Lynch board have committed frauds, the assertion is based that "the people of Louisiana have been cheated out of the right to elect their own officers." Now, how comes Mr. Carpenter, a citizen and representative of the State of Wisconsin, to know whether these frauds have been committed or the people of Louisiana cheated? How, except by a violation of that right of self government, guaranteed by the constitution, may he not as well at the close of a presidential election, which may result against his wishes, set aside the result of any election in any State in which he may choose to say the elections were carried by fraud, and the people cheated?

He proceeds to argue the right of Congress to interpose in cases of domestic fraud by assuming an absurd case, and asks:

Suppose the people of Connecticut declared they would have a massacre because tired of a republican form of government, and that the government and Legislature should remain in office for life, would Congress then have power to interfere?

Connecticut has the same right "to have a massacre" that Louisiana has, but in no case of "domestic violence" could the government of the United States, for the violation of State laws enter the State, except upon the application of the State executive or Legislature. The extreme case assumed proves nothing. In the same intrusive spirit this gentleman from Wisconsin charged that "the Supreme Court" of Louisiana "was in conspiracy with Kellogg," the executive. The State Legislature was in the same conspiracy. Here is a conspiracy charged against all three departments of a State government, and upon this charge is based the claims of federal intervention. Expressly denying the right of any *ex parte* opinion upon the domestic affairs of a State, we do not hesitate to say that if such an absurd assumption were true, no right of intervention would follow, unless on a state of domestic violence certified by the ostensible authorities of the State.

Proceeding to the expediency of a new election, Mr. Carpenter takes up the objection of Mr. Morton, that it would reopen unnecessarily a bitterness of strife that would result in bloodshed. He ridicules it as a groundless apprehension. If the Fusion clients of Mr. Carpenter would allow him to read the testimony now passing through the federal courts in regard to the Grant parish conflict, he would see that no unnecessary provocation should be given to a spirit of violence which is now, at least, quiet. Such an election as Mr. Carpenter proposes would involve the legality of commissions held or claimed by present incumbents. They would be fought over. The Legislature adjourns to-day, and willingly goes before its constituents in November next to decide upon a vote of renewed confidence. Is it well to hold a moot election to elect representatives who can not possibly take their seats until another election shall have taken place? Is there not an unnecessary danger of bloodshed? "There would be no bloodshed by a new election," says Mr. Carpenter. He has just said "the people" are prevented by federal bayonets from changing the State administration in Louisiana. Now he says there will be no bloodshed, or if there be danger that the government could prevent it by the army and navy, if necessary. The government might be on hand to mop up the blood after it was shed, or to arrest the offenders, but if Mr. Carpenter believes that an army or navy could prevent the shedding of blood in the swamps and bayous of the interior, if the people were so disposed, he has studied the topography of Louisiana to little purpose.

We shall pursue the analysis of these contradictions no further. It may be that in the skeleton of a telegram they may have been more distinctly exposed than when spread through the extent of a deliberate speech. A change of key in music is prepared by such a resolution of the intervening chords as prepare the ear for the contrast. Perhaps when we see all of the speech we may find something of the same art. But exactly in proportion as the reputation of Mr. Carpenter as a casuist shall have been promoted, to a much greater extent will the confidence of the tenacious public be impaired in the justice and impartiality of his judgment as a statesman. He has shown himself in this speech a political attorney, and seems wholly careless of the wounds he has inflicted on the constitution of his country, or of the additional and unnecessary bloodshed and misery he may be preparing for one of the sister States of the Union.

PAYING FOR THE DANCE OF BLOOD.

Certain parties in Grant and surrounding parishes have reason to feel the force of the old proverb, "the way of the transgressor is hard." A great outrage, resulting in horrid crimes, was instigated and perpetrated nearly a year ago, and several persons accused of being actors in the bloody scenes have been brought to trial. Also, at the same time, a cloud of witnesses for the defense are invited to accompany them. The United States pays for the attendance of witnesses the District Attorney requires to establish the case for the government, but has no special interest in those who can only swear they never saw anybody do anything that was wrong—nor any recollection about anything at all. This is an economical provision. For if the witnesses for the defense were put on the pay roll, there would be more of them than could be heard during the present generation. From all we can learn business is not so lively up in the Red river country that several hundred young men could not be readily spared for any enterprise that promised mileage and per diem. With the law and the practice against this pecuniary advantage, then, the prisoners are forced to rely upon such volunteers as can afford the expense of a trip to New Orleans. When the actors in, and aiders and abettors of the Colfax massacre went into the dance, they did not first sit down and count the cost. Perhaps they thought it was a free blow, in which everybody could join without further risk than that of receiving a stray shot from one of the besieged. To their imperfect minds there was to be no hereafter, no calling to account, no reckoning of any kind. A year has undeceived the unfortunate prisoners, who can not be, in our opinion, any more guilty than many of their witnesses, who egged them on to the work of death. Nor are the people of Grant, Rapides, Catahoula and Franklin scarcely more to blame than the parties in New Orleans who were so prompt to respond to the celebrated call for action! action! We believe the whole disturbance originated in this city, and the country people have been all along the poor dupes of our self-styled respectables.

There has been some very earnest entreaties published addressed to the charitable for contributions to secure for the unfortunate prisoners a "fair trial." While entertaining some doubts as to the accuracy of this form of expression, we join in the request that all the proceedings be entirely fair, and that every prisoner have a chance of clearing himself from the charges against him. An innocent man courts a fair trial and has nothing to fear from it. On the other hand, the guilty fear nothing so much as fairness and justice. But we doubt whether any allegation of unfairness could be sustained. We have not even heard of such except by implication. As a general thing these appeals for money have failed to bring satisfactory returns. One man thinks he has paid enough already. Another that he wants to get clear of the whole business, as it was a badly managed speculation, that did not turn out well. A third has no patience with men who permit themselves to be found out, while others want the government to pay for witnesses to break down its own case. The Committee of Seventy have more than they can do to repair the other damages their ill-advised action has cost. So there is nothing but sympathy left, and a very poor quality at that, for the unfortunate prisoners and their scarcely more fortunate witnesses. It begins to look as though the trial is to be terribly fair, unrelentingly just, and the result discreditable to many whose names have not yet been mentioned in connection with the case.

The example may prove salutary to those who come after us. The successors of the people now living in the disturbed parishes may learn from the history of this trial that any community that permits wrongs to be perpetrated, and attempts to screen law breakers, will sooner or later come to grief. And the unhappy men who are here on expense, some of them in great peril, will be taught that it is not always safe to follow bad advice, no matter how high a degree of respectability the advisers may claim for themselves.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Those who examine the immense advantages of the Texas Pacific railroad will find that there is a line of a similar length which traverses a region so productive of the prime wants of life, food and clothing. Those who look beyond these obvious inducements to settlement and expansion will find a route to foreign countries, adding to the prime elements of beef and cotton the wealth and luxuries of the East, which are inevitable additions to the local and well-known trader. Spain used to send her guarded galleys to the Philippine Islands, the "Plate fleet" came in great ceremony into the harbor of Acapulco. These treasures were received and transported across the Panama and Porto Bello Route, and on the Caribbean sea they found the rovers of every country on the watch to capture them. These freebooters stormed and sacked the Spanish forts in which were stored valuable commodities; and on these seas, and in this wild warfare were trained the most daring seamen. This treasure trade is now safer. Those articles of exchange with Japan and China are now conveyed by steam and rail, and this Texas and Pacific railroad will render this ancient line of commerce shorter and more safe.

The immense mineral products of Mexico, and the tropical products of that paradise, Michoacan and Jalisco, will be accessible through the Texas railroad and its branches, meeting the Pacific at Guaymas or at Mazatlan.

Thus, so far as the road shall traverse Texas, with its countless herds of cattle, or its immense growth of cotton, whether it be considered in its capacity to plant all immigrant Europe along its line, or to convey the manufactures, goods and groceries of our cities, or a domestic work, it is a guarantee of any amount of aid asked from the government. The other resources mentioned are incidental, but are inevitable, and when we see the teas and tissues of Asia, with the mails and passengers carried across our continent by a rail three thousand miles in length, and through an inclement winter climate, it is plain that this foreign commerce must be transferred to a railroad only eighteen hundred miles in length, traversing a healthy and temperate climate. We hope Congress will examine the proposition offered by the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and if it is found a fair, square and well perfected proposal, give it a favorable consideration.

WAS HE WELL KNOWN?

Some of our banks, with that want of foresight for which their presidents are proverbial, have just made another permanent investment to the tune of over one hundred thousand dollars. The plea is, of course, that the gentleman whom they have so liberally staked was so well and favorably known to this community that it would have been a species of petty treason to refuse him anything, and an insult to speak of sufficient collaterals. True, he was gambling in cotton, but by some rule or process of reasoning sports of that class are exempt from the disabilities under which your ordinary knight of the green baize labors. Therefore Mr. Zapata bet his money freely and the banks staked him ungrudgingly. They are now sincere mourners, and their presidents have no better excuse to offer than that their Mr. Merdle was well known. This, however, is liable to grave doubts. We question whether the confiding bank officials knew much about him. If they did, they are the more to be blamed for running such heavy risks without looking well to their security.

We had hoped the experience in the Lizardi case would have opened the eyes of our bankers to the dangers of our banking system. But instead of that we find two or three of the same victims now struggling in the net. They have not lost quite so much this time, which is perhaps a good plea in mitigation of damages. We condole with our victims to misplaced confidence, and hope that hereafter they will be sure they know their man, and make it a condition that he brings good collaterals before they let him get into them so deep. Unless something like care is exercised, some discretion shown, we shall soon be compelled to have new bank officers or have no banks at all. Losses in foreign exchange and staking cotton speculators will finish them if they go on in this way much longer.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE TO A WORTHY OFFICER.

The *Picayune* pays the following graceful and deserved tribute to General Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, who is now on a visit to this city:

In noticing the visit of the United States Treasurer, General Spinner, to New Orleans, it is interesting to recall, in connection with the responsible office he holds, that during his incumbency of the office of treasurer, fifty-five thousand millions of dollars have passed through his hands, and less than $60,000 have been embezzled by his employes. It speaks well for both the Treasurer and his assistants that only four or five of the latter have ever proved to be dishonest. There is probably not a parallel in the world to the integrity and executive ability with which General Spinner has managed his most responsible bureau.

QUITE SATISFACTORY.

We are entirely satisfied with the *Picayune's* apology for not knowing that there will be a regular election for Senators next fall. The mistake all came of the *Picayune* being misled by the REPUBLICAN, in a disputed matter about another office. For instance, Pinchback was once Senator. The Lieutenant Governor (Dunn) died in October, 1871. The Senate designated Mr. Pinchback to be president of that body. The statute provides that a Senator elected to such position shall be Lieutenant Governor. The term of the last named officer continues until the meeting of the General Assembly in January, and as there was no law or regulation for turning Mr. Pinchback out of his office of Lieutenant Governor until his term had expired, the REPUBLICAN insisted on his right to hold it until the installation of his successor. And thus it came about that because the *Picayune* could not comprehend a very simple case, which the REPUBLICAN has made reasonably plain to persons of ordinary understanding, it repealed a section of the constitution to make that instrument conform to its understanding of our position. The *Picayune* knew the REPUBLICAN was right, as usual, in the Pinchback case, but was wrong in supposing that we had set aside the constitution. Its error consisted in supposing that after Pinchback ceased to be Senator he was nothing, and as it appeared to the limited vision of our contemporary to be an issue between the constitution and the REPUBLICAN, the *Picayune* preferred the latter as an authority. This is, of course, complimentary to us, but defective because there is no conflict. Both agree that a regular election for one-half of the Senators ought to take place in November.

One of the Conservative papers declares that it has given a daily account of the trial of the Grant parish prisoners ever since it began. We are glad to hear this, though until yesterday evening we have not seen one of the reports. We have overhauled the files with no success, but as our neighbor says he has done it, we shall have to give it up. No doubt there have been able reports, but we can't find any of them. Where are they?

A CARD

The grand drawing of the single number tickets, Louisiana State Lottery, will take place on SATURDAY, March 7, 1874, at twelve o'clock M., over the rooms of the company.

CAPITAL PRIZE $20,000.

Only 10,000 Numbers.

Tickets Only $10.

The public are invited to witness the drawing. The doors will be opened at a quarter to twelve o'clock M.

Entrance on Union street. mh4 3t 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

NO INCREASE OF PREMIUM RATES

NO DISCRIMINATION IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF DIVIDENDS.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Purely Mutual.

CHARTERED IN 1851—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Assets nearly.....$10,000,000

Surplus.....1,000,000

Policies issued on all popular plans. Creditors' policies issued for the smallest amount of cash consistent with absolute security.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH OFFICE

Corner of Camp and Canal Streets.

(Entrance No. 6 Camp street).

GEORGE S. DARLING, Manager.
COLONEL D. A. WILSON,
EDGAR K. ADAMS
Special Agents.
DR. WILEY K. FORT,
Medical Examiner.

Parties desiring insurance will do well to investigate the plans of the Phœnix. mh1 1y

SPECIAL TO TAXPAYERS.

We are paying STATE and CITY TAXES on liberal terms. Have STATE WARRANTS for sale at market price.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,

fe5 1m 2p No. 57 Carondelet street, front office.

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.

fa15 2m eod 2p

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—AN EXCELLENT PLANTATION containing 250 acres of land, 200 under cultivation, six double cabins, one store doing a good business, one dwelling house, one corn house and a large stable. The entire place is well drained and fenced. It is known to be one of the finest sugar and cotton plantations in this State, situated in this parish, fronting on the Mississippi river, at a very prominent landing. Terms very reasonable. For particulars address

G. H. GRIFFIN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, Pointe Coupee, Louisiana. mh3 6t

FOR SALE—A PLANTATION CONTAINING 160 acres of the highest land on the Mississippi river, in the parish of Pointe Coupee, near the plantation of the late Zenon Porche. Eight new cabins, new fence around the entire place. In point of fertility the land has no equal in this parish. Will sell for cash, or part cash and balance in one year. Apply to or address

G. H. GRIFFIN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker,
mh3 6t Pointe Coupee, Louisiana.

CAUTION.

NOTICE.—ALL PARTIES ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to trade for eight rent notes, drawn by me to the order of R. F. Spanglenberg, bearing date July 10, 1873, for the sum of $200 each, and falling due respectively in the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September and October, consideration therefor having failed.

JANE HARRISON,
No. 20 Rampart street.

New Orleans, March 3, 1874. mh5 3t

THE UNDERSIGNED CAUTION ANY and all persons from using, buying and selling the bottles used by them, and manufactured expressly for their use, for Mineral Waters and Ginger Ale, and having the names of the undersigned impressed thereon, as PABLO & CO., Mineral Water and Ginger Ale Manufactory, Nos. 270 and 272 Royal street. All persons using the same, or buying and selling the same, without the consent of the undersigned, in writing, will be prosecuted according to the law, and held responsible for all damages.

PABLO & CO.,
Mineral Waters and Ginger Ale Manufacturers,
mh4 1m Nos. 270 and 272 Royal street.

CAUTION.—A CERTIFICATE OF TWENTY shares bank stock of the Teutonia National Bank of New Orleans, issued on the first of May, 1873, in the name of M. R. Meyer, came illegally out of my possession. The public are hereby warned not to trade or negotiate for the said shares, as duplicates have been applied for from the bank.

fe28 mh3 6t M. R. MEYER.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

GOLD EAGLE—FLOR DE PRENSADOS

At Ten Cents a Piece.

20,000 FLOR DE PRENSADOS just arrived per steamer, for sale, retail only, by

F. A. GONZALES,
Corner of Camp and Common streets,
No. 2 Carondelet street, near Canal,
Corner of Union and Carondelet streets.

fe26 3t

200,000 IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS, of the celebrated brands, "LA ESCEPCION and GOLDEN EAGLE," just received per steamer Gulf Stream and from Customhouse.

For sale in lots to suit consumers and retailers at wholesale prices by

F. A. GONZALES,
Corner Camp and Common streets, and at branch stores, No. 2 Carondelet street, and corner of Union and Carondelet streets. mh1 5t

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.

E. BOURGEOIS,
fe10 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. hl3 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	101,190 83	
On river risks	42,874 56	
Total premiums	$558,658 94	
Less reserve for unterminated risks, December 31, 1873	$125,605 93	
Less return premiums	11,776 38—137,382 31	
Net earned premiums		421,276 43
Reinsurances	$42,923 92	
Losses on fire	$189,670 47	
Losses on marine	67,172 66	
Losses on river	9,774 91—266,617 04	
Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account	17,401 [illegible]	
Commissions on agency business	7,296 [illegible]	
Rebate paid to the assured	28,777 [illegible]	
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	412,513 68
Reserved for unsettled claims		$3,361 75

The company has the following assets:

Cash	$40,402 16
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	275,536 69
Premiums in course of collection	166,279 62
Suspense account	3,590 79
Agency premiums for December	11,013 20
Warrant account	6,799 69
Branch office	4,534 21
Louisiana Cotton Factory	1,970 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets	70,662 77
Other real estate	28,532 29
Due by insurance companies	7,405 76
Total	$774,565 77
Depreciation	97,569 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 18
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. W. HINCKS, Secretary. J. TUYES, President.

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

F. 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. R. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LAFITTE. S. TUYES. jal7 1y

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW ORLEANS,

Office No. 119 Gravier Street.

INSURE FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS AT LOWEST RATES.

Assets.....$798,454 61

S. EIMER BADER, President.
H. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

Board of Trustees.

Henry Abrams,	S. Eimer Bader,
N. A. Baumgardner,	E. F. Del Bondio
Th. Engstfeld,	M. Frank,
H. R. Gogreve,	Hy. Haller,
Sigmund Stasz,	H. Keller,
J. Keiffer,	Louis Leonhard,
Theo. Lillienthal,	C. H. Miller,
F. Rickert,	Frank Roder,
Louis Schneider,	W. B. Schmidt
B. Seig,	Isaac Scherck,
Louis Schwartz,	J. M. Schwartz,
J. R. Wildermann,	N. Weissenbach

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MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW ORLEANS.

Office No. 104 Canal street.

SIXTEENTH 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		$751,866 30
On marine risks		92,630 18
On river risks		192,563 44
Total premiums		$1,037,058 92
Less unearned premiums		202,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$834,413 30
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$422,708 38	
On marine risks	49,149 47	
On river risks	63,541 24	
Taxes	23,302 92	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,664 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	507,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,188 00
Notes secured by mortgage	404,292 36
Notes secured by pledge	153,408 72
Bills receivable	46,673 79
Premium in course of collection	101,508 [illegible]
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	4,000 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	5,000 00
Judgment on mortgage notes	6,000 00
Cash on hand	171,417 14
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company	3,000 00
Total	$1,356,209 46

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

PAUL FOURCHY, President.

G. W. FOTT, 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 terest at the rate of ten per cent per annum their stock.

DIRECTORS:

P. Maspero, David McCoard,
S. Z. Relf, L. F. Generes,
M. Puig, P. Fourchy,
F. S. Witts, J. J. Fernandez,
D. A. Chaffraix, J. M. Allen,
Charles Lafitte. jel3 1y

INSURANCE.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid Up Capital, $500,000.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT—FOR THE YEAR 1873.

Amount of premiums for the year		$269,627 53
Less unterminated risks, and return premiums		61,859 89
Net earned premiums		$227,767 64
Discount and interest		44,067 23
Total		$271,834 86
Losses paid, reinsurance and unadjusted losses	$150,159 77	
General expenses and taxes	32,173 21	
Reserve fund and dividend on stock	58,814 70—241,174 68	
Net profit		$27,707 13

Assets of the company, estimated at their market value:

Bonds, stocks, loans and bills receivable	$534,796 34
Cash on hand and premiums in course of collection	55,565 89
Total assets	$590,352 73

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,	I. 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. Haas.

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. ja25

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		$403,713 66
Viz: Fire premiums	$195,721 59	
Marine premiums	186,500 18	
River premiums	29,491 47—	403,713 6
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		95,202 19
Net premiums		$308,511 45
Fire losses	$74,822 36	
Marine losses	152,156 13	
River losses	10,105 77	
Total	$237,144 53	
Taxes, etc	10,225 90	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,662 19—	275,040 87
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	43,644
Bills receivable	34,551 77
Premiums in course of collection	61,347 27
Cash on hand and in Europe	105,324 44
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,	Chas. Honold,
George A. Fosdick,	D. Jamison,
R. Brugier,	R. 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. F. Livandais,
A. Lecourt,	Atwood Violett,
Frank Williams,	A. K. Miller,
Charles Lafitte,	Edward Morphy,
Rudolph Sieg,	J. A. Lum,
W. C. Black,	Silas Weeks.

George W. Hynson. mh27

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Organized under State Charter,
GRUNEWALD HALL,
No. 22 Baronne Street.

Allows six per cent interest on savings deposits.
Allows four per cent interest on current deposits.
All deposits payable on demand.

M. BENNER, Cashier. J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.

DIRECTORS.

JOHNSON ARMSTRONG, THOMAS HASAM,
E. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR,
mh1 1y M. BENNER.

THE FREEDMEN'S 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.
fe24 1y HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ALEXANDER HAY. WILLIAM MEHLE.

HAY & MEHLE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase, sale, forwarding and shipment of Hides, Wool, Leather, Beeswax, Tallow and Tanning Materials.

Nos 43, 45, 47, 52 and 54 Common street,
OFFICE, NO. 120 NEW LEVEE.
de17 3m

PETITIONS AND SCHEDULES

Prepared strictly according to the bankrupt law general orders of the United States Supre