

New Orleans Republican OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 13, 1874.

Utah Territory boasts that it is free from debt.

The Sons of Malta have sprung up again in the West.

If ever a moon was made of green cheese it was the honeymoon.

Steamboats can run aground without becoming grangers.

Dr. McCosh says that self-adulation is the national sin of America.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has gone for a visit to San Domingo.

It is said that a free use of asparagus will cure rheumatism and gout.

Nannie Bunker, a daughter of Eng or Chang, died of consumption recently in North Carolina.

The experiment of raising the ostrich will be made in Florida. The farmer of them looks for a fine feather crop.

The oyster beds of Virginia cover an area equal to 610,000 acres, and yield an annual money value of \$10,000,000.

It is said that 250 persons have been adjudged insane by the courts in Illinois, who were made so by the Chicago fire.

You might have heard the unfolding of a cambric handkerchief, is a French phrase for expressing profound silence.

The clergy of Chicago have been reprimanded by the temperance crusaders for not giving the movement either their aid or sanction.

In France editors are required by law to record a person attacked space in their columns for a reply twice as long as the attack.

The Boston Post says: "New Orleans people sit on their porches dressed in summer attire these evenings. We could do it here if we chose."

Bismarck's opinion is that another war with France is inevitable; that she will be backed by Russia; and that all Europe will be involved in the contest.

Bunyan in bronze is to be erected at Bedford. He will stand as a preacher, with the open book in his hand, and at his feet the broken shackles of the prison.

The following advertisement appears in the English Record: "Wanted, a second-hand set of Commandments, old-fashioned painted on wood will do."

The New York Graphic says that there is no evidence that President Grant is less popular than he was a year ago. The administration itself seems to be as strong as ever.

The spring bonnet will be very large, and will turn up on one side and down on the other, something in the cavalry style, they say. Of course the girls will look killing in them.

Kate Fields lays great stress on the amount of jaw a person possesses, and says of Castelar "that his jaw lacks the force necessary to lift Spain out of mire and bankruptcy."

Members of the Boston Board of Trade are urging the necessity of so amending its constitution that no property, money, room, or employ of the board shall benefit or be used for political purposes.

Said a pompous husband, whose wife had stolen up behind and given him a kiss, "Madam, I consider such an act indecorous." "Excuse me," said the wife, "I didn't know it was you."

The new hotel in San Francisco is to have a single clock machinery in one of its towers, wherefrom the time of day is to be transmitted by means of compressed air to dials in each of its 500 rooms.

Talleyrand's sarcastic brevity is adfaced as an example of brief epistles. He wrote to a lady whose husband had died suddenly, "Ah, Madame!" and then, on hearing of her wedding soon after he wrote, "Oh, Madame!"

Hotel arrivals have made Florida suddenly wealthy. The Tallahassee Standard says: "It is estimated that the amount of wealth represented by the Northern residents and visitors now at the several hotels at St. Augustine is upward of \$100,000,000."

There is an old story that St. Peter, when revisiting earth, was obliged, amid the multitudinous changes on every hand, to have a guide through most of Europe, but on entering Spain he dismissed him, for, he said, the saint, every thing is just as I left it.

A Western party says that the way to fill of the poets who offer to write pieces gratuitously is to accept their efforts, hand them to the worst compositor, and let the proof reader correct them according to his own ideas of prosody. This is warranted to destroy the strongest poetical liver in three weeks.

The Turkish admiralty has ordered a new iron clad to be built in England. She is to be a formidable vessel, and will cost \$200,000. She will be provided with a powerful ram, and will mount four guns each twenty-five tons in weight, arranged on a high central battery. Hammer & Co. has been sent to England to conclude the contract.

All lovers of flowers should remember that one blossom allowed to mature or "go to seed," injures the plant more than a dozen new buds. Cut your flowers, all of them before they fade. Adorn your rooms with them, put them on your tables, and bouquets to your friends who have no flowers, or exchange favors with those who have. All roses, after they have ceased blooming, should be cut back, that the strength of the root may go to forming new roots for next year, and on these bushes not a seed should be allowed to mature.

A hanging garden of sponge is one of the latest novelties in gardening. Take a white sponge of large size, and sew it full of rice, oats or wheat. Then place it in a shallow dish in which a little water is constantly kept, and as the sponge will absorb the moisture, the seeds will be able to sprout before many days. When this has fairly taken place the sponge may be suspended by means of cords from a hook in the top of the window, where a little sun will enter. It will thus become like a mass of green, and can be kept wet by merely watering it in a bowl or saucer.

BREVITY OF POLITICAL LIFE—ITS CAUSES AND ITS CURE.

Bulwer, to mark some short interval of time, said, "Nine generations of highwaymen had passed away." A similar phrase might be applied to the politicians, who are as ephemeral of history as the gentleman of the road.

Who can look back on State or federal politicians and remember the men of even five years since. The memory becomes confused in the effort to identify, and unless some special act of personal gain or of party treachery comes and dispels the obscurity of a name by some glaring gleam of infamy it is forgotten forever.

There are, unfortunately, grave consequences resulting from this endless procession of insignificant politicians. These are always wanting in the public service experience and ability. The immense revenues and lavish expenditures of our government afford temptations to all rapacious people. They resort to a nomination for public service as with them unnecessary. An office-hunter will accept a judgeship or an inspection of flour; he will go to Congress or pack up for a consulate at Ontigua, with an inter and notorious incapacity to perform the duties of either office, but with an sublime assurance, indifferent alike to a sense of shame or the shafts of ridicule. This incapacity for most appointments is covered by the practice of employing subordinates who perform the duties of which their principal is incapable. An opportunity is thus furnished for frauds upon the public service, of which the public records are full.

It is in like manner in legislation. Men have nominated themselves into Congress and other legislative bodies for the opportunity of plunder, with no care or capacity for the position. Such men are but the accomplices of the lobby, put into a legislature as a burglar gets admitted into a household to upbar the doors or thrust out to them the valuable home is entrusted to protect. From this despotic standard of qualification comes the multitude of legislative clerks and employes, the dry nurses of incompetency. Hence arises the evil of bills drawn by outside attorneys and parties in interest, and the legislation which follows the want of skill or integrity embodied in the laws.

These dazzling glances are not enjoyed longer than those of Bulwer's transient heroes. Rivals arise who push the spotters from their stools, and thus the public are afflicted with fresh swarms of rapacious political adventurers. In the meantime the public interest suffers. Even the parties to which such persons are nominally attached suffer and are held accountable. From such representatives can be expected neither knowledge nor example, and representative station becomes so infected and infested that few competent men will consent to waste their abilities or contaminate their character in such associations. In other communities men educate themselves for public services, and are retained by a sagacious constituency during the entire time of their capacity for service. The ministers of Great Britain, and the leading members of Parliament, are chosen for their integrity and ability, and are continued in public life to an advanced age.

Webster, Sumner, Calhoun, Clay and other representative men have marshaled the armies of the republic and served their particular constituencies for long periods. Each of them has achieved the recognition of the particular theory of government of the particular theory of government or policy of legislation for which his constituents have contended. With the selfish and senseless system of which we complain, the selection or continuance of such servants becomes impossible.

Can we not change this system? The American people are tired of its abuses. They have established the principles of the Republican party, but they demand respectable and intelligent candidates for office or—they will sit at home, or search their tickets. Does not the welfare of the country and the very duration of the republic demand that this reform shall be consummated? Will the honest and industrious man who may have borne a musket to establish his principles be content with a taxation imposed in good part by those who hired a substitute or filed a game log as evidence of exemption? The late action of the Northwest shows that honest and industrious men will not stand this humbug. We revert to the history of political life. Of this we have in Louisiana had some signal examples. We have had men of exalted professions and undoubted talent for packing conventions and emptying ballot-boxes. More have been eminent advocates of State loans, gold bonds, railroads, canals, lotteries, gas bills, butchers' shambles, levee grants and the endless tail to that lobby life, the appropriation bill. Where are these bright, brilliant and particular talents? Some in other lands, some in the hands of defunct ingenuity, but most of them are out of all employ. Somehow their success in outwitting the Legislature has impressed private patrons with a salutary conviction, for no professional politician, turned out of public office, has to our knowledge, succeeded in getting employment from any private person whatever.

But the chief responsibility for these objectionable and incompetent officers must always fall upon the party to whom for the time being they attached themselves. It is very true that those wrong-doers, in all cases, were in complexity with their political opponents, both combined to rob the public; but there is this difference in the responsibility: the Democratic burglar got, perhaps, the largest part of the profits, the Republican burglar got the other, but the entire responsibility will be saddled upon the Republican party, innocent and unconscious of whatever conspiracy might have been formed in its name and at its expense.

We write this to warn our friends throughout the Union that they must put forward their good men for all representative stations. It is an arduous task to stand in daily battle for the principles of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

son. In this the Republican press is perfectly willing to "wink and hold out our iron" against all antagonists whatever; but when coolly informed that an official wrong has been committed in the name of the Republican party, the Republican press will forthwith deliver such offender over to the public for such trial and punishment as his conduct may deserve.

THE FRUITS OF TREACHERY.

We are always disappointed by reading the Missouri Democrat. No such slave of the ring was ever told about in the "Arabian Nights." Whenever we have rubbed this jerry ring with a just censor, up rises that extremely able-bodied journal and bears off a camel load of odium. The Democrat and its allies concealed their hostility to the Fort St. Philip canal until New Orleans had incurred the whole cost and labor of disposing the national mind to favor an improved outlet. The St. Louis representatives in Congress had accepted the hospitalities of New Orleans, and given, as to some of them, indisputable pledges of support to the proposed mode of improvement by canal. Suddenly Mr. Lads comes before Congress and proposes the Mississippi outlets shall be delivered over to him for experiment, as the Siamese corpses to the Philadelphia doctors. New Orleans cries out against this treachery, and is rebuked by the Eads ring as a party that is not to be consulted in the protection of her own commercial existence. The great justifiable telegraphs to abandon our absurd ideas and come into the support of his plan for cordoning the Mississippi within a stockade. The proposition is received here with a renewed determination to insist upon the canal. Our political disputants are withdrawn from Washington, and a reinforcement of practical and scientific men sent on. St. Louis begins to perceive she has played herself overboard, and that this despised city has some capacity to attend to her own affairs, and need not yet be turned over to a guardian and next friend. St. Louis becomes alarmed at this demonstration. She finds that while New Orleans had generously confided to a supposed friend the management of her interests, this confidence was withdrawn the instant the treachery of her ally and agent was so flagrantly exposed. The St. Louis Republican has information that while the Eads project has been favorably received.

The Louisiana delegation, whose animosity to the project has heretofore been referred to, are likely to desert it before the House if some counter influence is not brought to bear. And that there is some danger that "the persistent advocacy of the canal will defeat the Eads scheme." It learns from the same "private" source that the Louisiana members have enlisted a powerful Eastern influence with them and are further assisted by the United States engineers, whose recommendations to Congress having been so entirely different, are naturally inimical to these suggestions. It will learn further that this powerful Eastern influence proposes to do more for the Mississippi outlet than Mr. Eads can possibly do. A substantial contractor of New York proposes to take the survey of the canal and complete the work for the same sum demanded by Mr. Eads for his jerry experiment. This is no time to compare these two propositions, but we may say that the "Eads scheme" proposes to take ten millions in installments, the whole payable within ten years. At this date the jetties are to be delivered to the government. Their maintenance will be attended with additional and perpetual cost. The canal, if practicable, will, when completed, cost no more than the jetties and will require no such perpetual outlay. We now call upon St. Louis to reconsider her position. Let her compare these two works, and these two propositions, and her dissenting citizens will abandon the "Eads" scheme and adopt that most practical work, the canal.

In the meantime St. Louis can not but see in what unnecessary difficulties the trickery of some of her press and people have involved upon herself and her sister city of New Orleans. How many Milwaukee, Chicago and Eastern railroads, with their terminal cities, hugh at the spectacle now presented at Washington. St. Louis and New Orleans, with a united influence scarcely sufficient to secure the success of a common interest, have two sets of engineers disputing as to the mode of improvement that is best for them. Each exerts his influence to defeat the other, and when they shall be sufficiently exhausted, or hopelessly divided, their opponents will come in and defeat the plans of both. It is thus that two stages, in furious combat, sometimes lock their horns so ineffectually, that the lumber can cut their throats or the prairie wolves pick their bones at leisure. But such is the fruit of treachery and trickery. Had St. Louis brought forward her pet scheme at an earlier period, it could have been discussed, surveyed, and would thus have entered fairly into the formation of public judgment. In the visions attempt to make it through upon the strength developed for another plan, St. Louis has brought danger of defeat. She now reaps the fruits of a trust betrayed and a trick defeated. Will she persevere?

These are the twin evils of this community. Every man that fails to make a living without work, who attempts to run a big business by deputy on a small capital, and finds himself in the hands of a sheriff, lays all the blame on the dominant party and the high taxes. It is only when these men are broken up and their inner business exposed that the hypocrisy becomes apparent. When the bankrupt court gets hold of one of them and requires him to file a list of his debts, and oaths, it nearly always comes out that his taxes form a very important item in his undischarged obligations. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed in the District Court within the past few days, which discloses the fact that the bankrupt has not paid either State or city taxes for five years, and owes an aggregate of \$4200. How it happened that he escaped the tax

collectors and sheriffs we do not know; but he and hundreds of other business men have done so, and still owe the State and city millions of dollars.

The fault is as much with the officers as the delinquents. They neglect their duties under one pretense or another, and the public interests suffer. Nearly all the loud-mouthed reformers of 1872 were delinquent, and for some reason or another officers were afraid to press them. It is true, under circumstances of peculiar pressure, poor Mr. Booth and the Pious were hauled up and made to pay, but we believe Judge Dibble was called in on these occasions on account of his well known energy and fought the battles under the able direction of Colonel Field, the Attorney General. But this brilliant spasm was not followed by anything worthy of record. A great many people voluntarily came forward and paid, but those who preferred to loan the money they owed the city or State at from three to five per cent a month, or buy certificates of appropriation, police checks, teachers' certificates and State warrants at from twenty-five to fifty per cent discount were generously permitted to do so. Colonel Field's failing health compelled him to go North for recuperation, and the four or five assistant attorney generals lacked some of his energy. Judge Dibble was engaged in other business, and things went their own way. We now have a good prospect of a change for the better. Among other wise things done by the Legislature was the creation of an assistant attorney general, which the Governor promptly followed up by appointing Judge Dibble to discharge the duties devolving upon that office.

Hereafter we shall expect to hear excellent reasons for a delinquent being permitted to let his taxes run for four or five years without molestation. At least we shall expect, when we hear a man complain that he is ruined by high taxes, that he will be able to exhibit a tax receipt of some sort. In this connection it is proper to say that no very startling results have been reported from the city ordinance offering Sheriff Harper extraordinary inducements to discharge his duties as city tax collector. The back taxes come in about as slowly as ever, though we were promised and had reason to expect a perceptible improvement. We hear nearly every day boasts, openly made by managers and owners of large establishments, that they have not paid any taxes for six or eight years, and succeed in escaping molestation. We hope there is about to be an end to this sort of thing.

A SHOT BETWEEN WIND AND WATER.

The Washington National Republican may be amenable to the imputation of being a little slow about finding out the truth of matters in Louisiana, but it speaks in no uncertain voice when it finally gets hold of the right side of the story. Its very outspoken article on the Louisiana question, which came over the wires and was published in the city papers yesterday morning, proves that the organ of the national administration at last fully comprehends the Louisiana situation and makes no concealment of its sentiments. There can be little or no doubt that the President is in full accord with everything said in that remarkable article. It looks as though the scales had fallen from the eyes of the Washington officials and they are able to see with a clear vision. A lively picture of our political history is held up in a few words. From the brutal murder of the saintly Horton to the crowning infamy of the Colfax massacre, all the devilish acts are laid bare. And the party which is responsible for all the outrages and in whose interest innocent blood has been made to flow like water is a petitioner before Congress to be set up in power here, for the purpose, we suppose, of enabling them to effectually exterminate Republicans without danger of any kind. For there has been a conspiracy against Republicanism since the close of the war, and it has been sustained by every invention known to mischief-making men. An unprincipled press, lying Associated Press reporters, unlearned jurors, biased judges, the assassin's weapons, ballot box stuffers, all have been tried, but fortunately in vain.

We notice that the attack upon Judge Durell is taken at its proper value. We informed our readers long ago that this was merely an attack in a new place, a change of the scene of war. The attempt to impeach him was simply another form of continuing the fight against the Republican party. His removal by impeachment would have weakened the moral effect of his most righteous judgment in the case of Kellough vs. McHenry. Congress will not lend itself to any such infamy, and the decision of the good judge will stand as a final, unassailable and unassailable. But our readers already know all these things. We are gratified to see that the truth has at last reached Washington, and has demoralized the falsehoods which preceded it by twelve months. We are almost ready to declare that the war is over, and the victory has been declared for the right.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

Alcide Albert vs. Steamboat Blanche. IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. By virtue of a writ of execution in the above entitled case, I will proceed to sell the highest bidder, on MONDAY, March 15, 1874, at twelve o'clock P. M. at the main entrance to the Custom House on Canal street, in this city, the following described property, to-wit: A certain lot of land, situate on the west side of Canal street, New Orleans, Louisiana, containing one acre and one-half, more or less, as the same is more fully described in the return on file in this office. Terms—Cash at the time of adjudication. Selling at a discount of one-tenth. New Orleans, March 12, 1874. U. S. MARSHAL, JOHN C. DONALDSON, U. S. Marshal.

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 Water and Ginger Ale, and having the name of the undersigned imprinted thereon, as PABLO & CO., Mineral Water and Ginger Ale Manufacturers, No. 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 held responsible according to law, and held liable for all damages. PABLO & CO., Mineral Water and Ginger Ale Manufacturers, Canal street, No. 270 and 272 Royal street.

CAUTION.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTICED that in accordance with the following note, given by the Trustees of Union Chapel Church, June 21, 1873, in favor of Mrs. Annie Durell for the sum of \$1000, the same is now being sold, and the proceeds are to be paid to her, or to her assigns, as she may direct. All persons who have any claim against the said note, as a simple contract, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of March, 1874, at the office of the undersigned, No. 115 Poydras street. U. S. MARSHAL, JOHN C. DONALDSON, U. S. Marshal.

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create sensation. All this has been happily changed. How it has been brought about we do not know. Whether the Fusionists have abandoned their camp, and it has been captured by the Republicans and its guns turned upon the retreating enemy, or whether there has been a mutiny for want of pay, we neither know nor care. We are glad to see a prospect for Republicans to have a fair show. The scorching article from the Washington Republican which came over the wires yesterday is one of the pleasing evidences of this hopeful change. We have been paying for reports inimical to the best interests of this State long enough. Our friends have apparently captured the worst battery the enemy had, and we may now hope something in the way of reparation.

ANOTHER TRIAL.

General Sypher has asked Congress to give the work of dredging the mouth of the Mississippi one more chance. The fact that a hundred or more signatures were imprecipitously obtained in this city to bolster up the Philadelphia towboat interests at the expense of our commerce, is to be generously overlooked. Messrs. Oglesby, Kennedy and the other presidents of banks, insurance companies, etc., are to be forgiven or disregarded, and Major Howell is to be put to work once more. At the same time, we hope that other bill, to give the Secretary of War control over the mouth of the river while the work is in progress, will pass also. We do not want to have Major Howell compelled to complain again that the towboats inflict damage in the channels faster than he can remove it, and thereby more than double the cost of dredging. General Sypher is entitled to the thanks of this community for his perseverance, and we sincerely hope he will succeed in getting his bill through.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

96... Canal Street... SHOPPING. Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States. Constant familiarity with the market and best business connections a great saving to customers. CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

NOTICE TO STATE SENATORS.

The members of the Senate of the State of Louisiana are requested to meet at the State Chamber, at three o'clock TO-DAY, to take action upon the death of the late Senator Sumner of Massachusetts.

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.

Office of New Orleans Gas Company, No. 119 Common street, New Orleans, March 11, 1874. Gas consumers are notified that all persons who, under pretense of effecting a reduction in their gas bills, put up PATENT BURNERS, CARBURETTORS, etc. in several instances where certificates of gas reduction have been given by consumers, examination has proved that the meters had been tampered with, and the reduction in their bills was due to this fact.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MCCLOSKEY'S RESTAURANT, Nos. 70 and 72, CHARLES STREET. A. C. Heron, Manager. All the delicacies of the season served up in first class style. Private Dining and Reception rooms on Canal street, in this city. Open Day and Night. Telephone No. 112.

BOOKS--BOOKS.

SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE IN ORLEANS (1874) NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY. Containing a STREET GUIDE from official sources, with all the latest changes adopted by Council September 25, also, all the new streets, giving the cross streets and numbers at corners to each street making it very valuable as a reference, and worth the price of the Directory alone. The above publications will be ready for delivery by JANUARY 1, 1874. Completeness and Reliability Guaranteed. Sent by L. SOARDS & CO., Publishers.

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INSURANCE. NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Corner of Canal and Camp Streets. FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with their charter, the company publish the following statement: Premiums during the year ending December 31, 1873: On fire risks... \$41,623 55 On marine risks... 101,100 83 On river risks... 42,874 26

Total premiums... \$185,600 64 Less reserves for unexpired risks, December 31, 1873... \$125,000 00 Less return premiums... \$4,776 30 Net earned premiums... \$55,824 34 Losses on fire... \$183,078 73 Losses on marine... \$1,713 20 Losses on river... \$28,121 98 Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account... \$1,411 48 Commissions on agency business... 1,700 00 Rebate paid to the assured... 27 83 Semi-annual interest on capital stock... 2,700 00 Five per cent paid August, 1873... 2,500 00 Five per cent payable in February, 1874... 2,500 00 Received for unexpired claims... \$3,744 75 The company has the following assets: Cash... \$20,607 16 Bills receivable for premiums... 42,077 16 Bonds, city and others... 253,800 00 Stocks, Gas Company and others... 67,514 50 Pledge and mortgage notes... 273,736 69 Premiums in course of collection... 406,270 69 Agency premiums for December... 2,200 79 Warrant account... 6,729 09 Branch office... 4,224 21 Louisiana Cotton Factory... 1,700 03 Property corner Canal and Camp streets... 70,000 00 Other real estate... 20,232 22 Due by insurance companies... 1,405 76 Total... \$1,745,000 79 Depreciation... \$74,500 94 Cash market value... \$1,670,499 85

Capital stock... \$500,000 00 Unexpended risks... \$25,000 00 Interest on capital stock, due in February... \$5,000 00 Interest and dividends uncollected... \$1,115 16 Bills payable... \$276 00 Claims unsettled... 2,261 65 Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses... 10,125 00 Total... \$670,914 92 The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. J. W. Hines, Secretary, J. T. Hines, President, sworn to and subscribed before me the eighth day of January, A. D. 1874. F. CHARLES CUVILLIER, Notary Public, No. 110 Gravier street, New Orleans.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Forty-eighth 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... \$402,732 84 Five per cent premium... \$185,712 50 Marine premiums... 18,200 00 River premiums... 29,481 47 Less unearned and returned premiums, insurance and rebate on premiums... \$2,200 18 Net premiums... \$524,212 63

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INSURANCE. SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Forty-eighth Annual Statement—For the Year 1873. Amount of premiums for the year... \$230,000 00 Less unexpired risks, and return premiums... \$1,629 00 Net earned premiums... \$228,371 00 Discount and interest... 44,807 28 Total... \$183,563 72

Losses paid, reinsurance and unadjusted losses... \$153,150 77 General expenses and taxes... 23,172 21 Reserve fund and dividend on stock... 58,814 70-344,174 68 Net profit... \$27,037 10 Assets of the company, estimated at their market value: Bonds, stocks, loans and bills receivable... \$504,700 00 Cash on hand and premiums in course of collection... 25,855 82 Total assets... \$530,555 82

The Board of Directors, at a meeting held on the twenty-first day of January, 1874, after settling and auditing the accounts 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 J. DAY, President, GEORGE CARPENTER