# New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 14, 1874.


Rev. W. H. H. Murray is lecturing on "Deacons."

Rooted sorrows—gardens in which pigs have been let loose.

"Pray-rye flowers" is what the Louisville *Commercial* calls the crusaders.

People have been burned more frequently in effigy than in any other place.

George W. Childs, of Phildelphia, is said to be the richest editor in the country.

McDonough, chief of the St. Louis police, has been worried into resignation.

Steps are being taken in Chicago to establish a silk growing colony at Colonia, Mississippi.

Some of the street car companies in Chicago take as much as $4 per day in counterfeit nickels.

All travelers have motives for going from one city to another. They are generally loco-motives.

The City of Mexico has a conservatory of music. It was dedicated on the evening of the twenty-eighth of February.

Poor persons will be glad to know that rates at the Saratoga hotels will be greatly reduced the coming season.

Five hundred thousand acres, one-ninth of the arable land of Scotland, is annually under turnips. They are the staple there for fattening stock.

It is said that a Washington belle gets but three hours' sleep per day during the fashionable season. An exchange thinks it is enough for her intellect.

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that a bachelor is a family; that he is the head of it, and as such entitled to the privileges of the homestead act.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* notes the arrival in that town "of Dr. D. Stocking." We hope his first name is a clean one, although the initial is unfavorable.

Mr. Page M. Baker, one of the committee of citizens to go to Washington in the Fusion interest last year, has brought suit to recover the sums expended by him in that capacity.

During a recent freshet in Connecticut, an editor telegraphed another at the scene of action, "Send me full particulars of the flood." The answer came, "You will find them in Genesis."

A book of advice to young men, just published by Professor Blackie, begins with the statement that books are not the proper sources of knowledge, and that their value is much exaggerated.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Administrator Fitzenreiter, asking proposals for the erection of a market at the junction of Washington avenue and Goodchildren streets, in the Third District.

A lady traveling in Florida says that she sees only three classes of men in the fair Peninsula—"old men with the gout, young men with a cough, and able-bodied men at large who come here to hunt and fish."

The Cleveland *Leader* says: "According to an Ohio mathematician, one man dies from the use of alcohol every seven minutes." Then let him move out of the State, use alcohol less frequently, and not die so often.

Refined chalk, wet with glycerine and rosewood, forms a cooling lotion for redness of the nose or face. Eat fruit, walk frequently and use medicated baths to cure it. It proceeds generally from inherited humors in the blood.

"I wish I could mind God as my little dog minds me," said a little boy, looking thoughtfully on his shaggy friend. "He always looks so pleased to mind, and I don't." What a painful truth did this child speak!

A young poet in the Western States sent to the local paper a love poem beginning, "Revecl, I begg, the madgic spell." The editor answered that if he liked to call at the office, he should have the run of the dictionary for a few hours.

The members of the committee of arrangements of the mass meeting called for Monday evening, in consequence of the death of Senator Charles Sumner, are requested to meet to-day at 10 A. M., at the corner of Dryades and Common streets.

We have received from Gustavus Sontag, the agent in this city, a copy of *The Free Mason* for March. The work is edited by George Frank Gowley, at St. Louis, and will be furnished to subscribers by Mr. Sontag, who may be found at Zimmerman's jewelry store, on Canal street.

Placide J. Spear, auctioneer, will sell this day at twelve o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, that valuable store, No. 89 Decatur street, formerly Old Levee, between Conti and St. Louis streets. The sale is positive, to effect a partition. For particulars see advertisement in auction columns.

A Massachusetts civil engineer and a New York *Herald* reporter are principal characters in the new Verne romance, to be published in *Scribner's*, and the story is of prisoners of the late war escaping from blockaded Richmond in a balloon, and being blown away by a hurricane 7000 miles to "The Mysterious Island" in the Pacific.

A professor of felony, recently arrested in Cincinnati, had upon his person a manuscript with a schedule of pieces for lessons in every department of thieving. For instructing train robbers his charge was $5000, burglars were to be informed as to their work for $500, while hotel thieves and foot-pads were thought so little of that they could be taught all he himself knew for nine dollars.

A Paris letter says the fashionable world of Paris is making up this season for the lack of gayeties the past year. Never were there given in the capital so many grand dinners, so many splendid receptions, so many balls. The French and Italian operas are well and fashionably attended. Herve is getting ready a new operetta, Offenbach has one ready, Lecocq is at work, and the dramatic authors all have new plays ready. There is much dressing, much show, and at the Bois de Boulogne the show of equipages is very fine.

## THE DIVERSION OF OUR TRADE.

In looking over the notice of a merchant in bankruptcy we find the following list of unpaid taxes: State, 1871, $182 75; city, 1870, $284; 1870, $157 70; 1872 $294. This aggregate of something less than one thousand dollars could not have sent that merchant into bankruptcy; first, because it would have been distributed through so many years; and secondly, *because he never paid it.* It may be that his customers did pay their taxes, and so ruined themselves and their merchants. To this theory, as Mr. Jefferson said of his ancestral pedigree, "let each accord the merit that he chooses."

It is to our mind plain that taxes, however onerous and exorbitant, have not been the sole cause of our commercial embarrassment. This is not said to exonerate ourselves or our party, because the arrest and reduction of taxes by an exclusively Republican Legislature and executive proves that we neither make an excuse for the abuse, nor acknowledge any exclusive responsibility for it.

We consider this habit of regarding the taxes as the sole cause of commercial stagnation a mote in the popular eye that has greatly obscured the distinct perception of the true reason. Employing a negative argument, it may be remembered that other States and cities have suffered the same or even greater abuses and yet have gained in wealth and population in spite of them. We refer especially to Pennsylvania and New York.

We do not choose on this occasion to quarrel with the professional politicians who have seized on the commercial decline concommitant with tax abuses, as a reason for changing the administration of goverment. The State government of Louisiana is in the hands of Republicans, but the city government is under exclusive control by the complainants. We can perceive no more prosperity under the one than the other. Let, then, the sole cause of commercial decline be held in suspense a moment, while we examine some other causes, which affect New Orleans in common with other great commercial cities. If it can be shown that these other causes are applicable in the one case as in others, our object will have been attained. We shall have shown that the one cause assigned is not adequate to produce the effect asserted, and that other commercial communities have suffered decline from causes common to ourselves also.

The great cause which disturbs the commercial progress of cities has always been the change in the channels of trade itself. The discovery of Vasco de Gama broke up the caravan cities and seaports of the East. The Suez canal and Trans-Alpine railroads have replaced Venice and Genoa on the pathway of commerce, and they revive again.

Scarcely any of these changes in the line of human intercourse has produced a greater change than the substitution of rail for river movement. The principal cities of America have been founded where the rivers meet the sea, and all interior ways have been made tributary to this outlet. The adoption of a right line commerce now builds cities where there is no navigable river, but the ability to radiate railroads into an area which could before have but employed the imperfect development of a navigable river gives a far greater power to collect and distribute commerce to the railroad cities.

We cite Chicago and Baltimore as two prominent examples of commercial prosperity, based on the railway alone. Naturally this new system must have injured the growth of those cities which had otherwise enjoyed a monopoly of waterborne commerce.

We now make a particular application of these observations. Mayor Havemeyer, in a late message, enters upon the causes which threaten to arrest the import and export trade of New York. The State Controller has shown that when the St. Lawrence canal improvements, now under contract, shall have been completed, the cost of carrying a ton of wheat from Lake Michigan to the port of Montreal will be but $3 50. The cost of carrying a ton of wheat over the Erie canal alone is $6 42. If this canal were made free of toll the comparative cost would still be as $3 50 to $5 15. Mayor Havemeyer omits the decisive fact that the time, distance and carrying capacity of the St. Lawrence and its canals surpass the same elements in regard to the Hudson and Erie canal. The mayor warns the merchants that—

We may lose the enormous and precious commerce of the West, which, steadily increasing for the last forty years, has furnished—and, with a moderate amount of wisdom and forecast in the present generation, will permanently continue to furnish—the very life blood of this great metropolis.

He tells them that it is only by a proper and speedy removal of all obstructions from the present waterway "we can successfully compete with the Canadian canals, even if aided by all the power of the British government." Perhaps it may aid our merchants in estimating the true cause of our commercial stagnation to be reminded of the immense amount of Western trade now carried to the city of New York. But for artificial improvements of railroads and canals, these amounts, if created or moved to market at all, must have passed New Orleans.

The total tonnage of the New York canal and railroads in 1872 was 12,632,748 tons, or more than twelve times the whole tonnage moved on the Mississippi to New Orleans, of which one-half may be estimated as through or Western freight, torn from the Mississippi and its tributaries. The mayor adds that "a considerable portion of the orders which are received from shippers direct that they be sent over lines of transportation to Europe terminating in Philadelphia, Boston, or other ports."

If, then, a great city like New York finds herself threatened with a diversion of trade by rivals who offer superior advantages, is it not evident that New Orleans, from which almost the whole through Western trade of New York has been diverted, must have suffered from the same primary and principal cause?

We approve and shall continue to advocate the financial reforms proper for our State and city, but must have convinced the reader that there is a more comprehensive cause for our commercial distress than taxation. If New York is alarmed into measures of self-protection, why should New Orleans halt or hesitate in doing the same thing?. Next to repealing a debt or tax is to create the ability to pay it. This can be best done by such means as are proposed by Mayor Havemeyer. Can not our mayor publish a similar document?

## NATURAL ENGINEERS.

The REPUBLICAN has explained that a civil engineer is professionally neither a statesman nor a scholar. His mission is to devise the best mode of construction after the more enlarged intelligence of the legislator has determined the special work to be necessary. Thus the agency of the board of engineers who recently made a reconnoissance and survey of location for the Fort St. Philip canal, were limited in their report to the cost and practicability of the proposed work.

On the other hand we defend the invaluable professions of the engineer from any invasion by the inexperts who claim authority to speak on questions of mathematical and mechanical science, and who are thus, so to speak, natural engineers.

That the distant public may see how we are beset by these gifted interlopers, we will cite an article from the Memphis *Register*. The natural engineer who runs that journal neither approves the outlet canal nor the jetty. In fact he proposes to ignote the mouth of the Mississippi entirely and carry the Western commerce to sea by a new outlet, to wit: the Barataria canal and the Barataria bay. When we remonstrate with this natural engineer that the canal which he proposes will be, by the chain of bayous and lakes, about sixty miles in length, that it will open into an exposed roadstead where there is neither depth of water nor harborage for the heavy shipping of the period, and that it will fall into the gulf sixty or seventy miles west of the present outlet, we should hope to be "let up" on this improvement. This instructive expert discovers an advantage in this last geographical fact. He says:

If this canal was made, it would have a great saving of time, *fule*, etc., to vessels. To a steamer coming from Texas, and returning, there would be a saving of two hundred and ninety miles on the round trip.

Now as our trade with Texas is limited to small schooners and a line of steamers which connects by the Opelousas railroad and Atchafalaya bay, it would be poor policy to send all our corn and cotton trade so much out of the way to save time and distance in the Texas trade.

But our officious friend of the *Register* is not satisfied with this suggestion. He persists in prescribing for our wants. He adds:

Another great improvement in this regard would attend the cutting of a canal from New Orleans which would empty the Mississippi river into Lake Borgne, six miles from the city. This canal would greatly aid in passing off the great floods of water which move down and overflow the bottom lands, as well as give direct water communication with the city of Mobile.

Lake Borgne is not six miles from the city. The canal connection proposed between that lake and the river is twelve miles below the city. The Lake Borgne itself does not pretend to more than nine or ten feet depth, while the commerce of the West demands ten feet more depth than we now have, or thirty feet. The explanation of this natural chemist why *his* canals would not fill with mud is so lucid that we subjoin it for the consideration of Professor Eads:

But we have been asked why will not the mouth of the canal fill up with mud as the mouth of the river now does? The cause of the "mud lumps" forming at the mouth of the river is that the fresh muddy water of the river coming in contact with the salt water of the gulf, causes the mud in the one to settle at once, and thus a bar is forming all the time. If the canal is cut the main current of the river will not run through it, but the water from the bay and from the river will commingle so gradually that no bar can be formed by the settling of the muddy water.

## WINES AND REVENUE.

Some days since an article appeared in the columns of a contemporary, referring to the proposed change in the duty on wines. The party who wrote the article in question is no doubt very energetic and enterprising, but his remarks are not substantially correct. The change in the duty on imported wines, as proposed at Washington and bruited far and wide by telegraph, is to impose a uniform and specific duty of forty-five cents per gallon on all claret and light wines. This, if adopted, would necessitate an increase on all wines now in store and to arrive whose invoiced value does not exceed twenty cents per gallon, and would involve a decrease on the finer and higher priced wines.

One result of the agitation of this measure has already transpired, to wit: The immediate withdrawal of all the light wines from bond that have been adjusted as liable to a duty of twenty-five cents per gallon. Over sixty thousand dollars was paid on this account at the customs office of this city last week. Of course the finer grades of wine, that would naturally pay a higher duty and under the proposed new law would be proportionately reduced, have been left in store. The proposed modification in the tariff would, therefore, redound greatly to the benefit of importers, at least for a great while to come. For no one for a moment supposes that prices would be reduced to accord with the removal of the impost duty until such tax was actually felt by the trade.

It is hinted that this change of schedule has been brought about by the grape growers of Ohio and California, thus making a new phase in our protective tariff.

In view of the present temperance crusade, we beg leave to say that the driving away of light wines and the gentler stimulants from our midst will have an inevitable tendency to drive men to strong drink. That it will put money in the purses of a few in the ring, we do not doubt. Perhaps that is the object of the proposed alteration. Those who have large stocks of wine on hand, upon which twenty-five cents per gallon has been paid, will no doubt look complacently upon the promulgation of an enactment that fixes the tariff on the same style of wine at forty-five cents. The most visionary schemer or the most fantastic humorist must fail to suppose they would adhere to the old prices in the face of such a margin for excessive profit.

The steamship Louisiana, now about to arrive, is said to have on board a large quantity of such wines, and it is talked about that the intention of the consignees here is to return the goods rather than bond them or pay duty. Looking at the matter dispassionately, both as regards native products and the impost revenue to accrue to the nation, we fail to see that the proposed change of tariff can be of benefit.

## SINGULAR LEGAL PRACTICE.

The *Picayune* notices and comments upon a rather singular case which has been introduced in the Sixth District Court, and is therein pending, though a motion has been made to dismiss. Party No. 1 has sued No. 2 for $10,000 damages for obtaining an injunction in the proper court against the execution of a judgment of a justice of the peace for forty dollars! Judge Meunier of the Third District Court, granted the injunction upon a showing that the party defendant before the justice of the peace had never been cited. He, therefore, stayed proceedings, and sent the case back, with instructions to proceed according to law. No further action has been taken, and it is supposed nothing more will be done, as the alleged debtor says he has a good defense. Accordingly, there is no judgment to be enforced, no claim proved. And upon these grounds, the plaintiff in the justice's court goes before Judge Saucier and asks for the enormous sum of ten thousand dollars damages. Damages for what? Refusing to pay forty dollars, which the defendant declares he does not owe. Even if he owed a hundred times forty dollars we can not see how damages to the tune of ten thousand dollars could be piled up for failing to pay. And yet, Judge Saucier is earnestly wrestling with this problem, with some doubt in the public mind about the final decision. Perhaps the *Picayune* is slightly in error when it denies Judge Saucier's jurisdiction, but there is no reason to doubt its entire correctness when it declares that a claim for ten thousand dollars is out of all proportion to any damages that could arise under a forty dollar suit.

## THE JOURNALS AT LAST.

We received at a late hour yesterday the journals of the last day's session of the House, and a portion of the Senate. The House proceedings appear officially in another column. There has been no doubt several days of unnecessary delay in this matter which has caused the unemployed population of New Orleans seas of trouble. The staple subject of conversation around the Clay statue and at the corner groceries, since the adjournment, has been these journals. "When will they be published?" asked one loafer, the other day. "Oh," replied the oracle addressed, "No one knows; I suppose it is the fault of the State Printer." It does not, perhaps, make much difference whose fault it has been. The documents are now in our hands, and will be dispatched. The proceedings of the last day and evening session of the Senate were received too late to appear this morning, but will be published to-morrow.

## RELAXING THE RULES.

His Holiness Pius IX. has been graciously pleased to permit certain members of the Catholic church in the West to join the Grangers if they find in the doctrines of that party nothing contrary to the creed of the church. As the Grangers' Society is a political organization, formed to promote the material interests of the farmers of the Northwest, this permission of the Pope will be hailed as a step toward a recognition of the principle of political freedom. We may set it down for a precedent, and that American citizens will be permitted hereafter to join any political party that does not interfere with their religious belief. It is comfortable to know that we have such political privileges.

We shall be obliged to believe the *Picayune* is sincerely opposed to the Eads' jetty humbug, if it says so, and will not devote too much time and space to its defense, whether original or supplied by an outsider. We know it is customary to open the columns of the city papers to "intelligent planters," though we often see evidences in their writings to doubt their intelligence or honesty. The planter who was lately entertained by the *Picayune* may know something about rattoons and sweet potatoes, but he is not destined to shine as an engineer.

Fruit dried by artificial heat was sent for the first time this year from California to the Eastern States. It is expected the business will prosper.


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

IMPORTANT TO GAS CONSUMERS.

OFFICE OF NEW ORLEANS GASLIGHT COMPANY, No. 159 Common street, New Orleans, March 11, 1874.

Gas consumers are warned against all persons who, under pretence of effecting a reduction in their gas bills, put up PATENT BURNERS, CARBURETTERS, etc. In several instances where certificates of great 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.

Notice is hereby given that any party detected tampering with any meter belonging to this company will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

THEOBALD FORSTALL, General Superintendent.

mh12 7t 2p

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 469 ST. Andrew street, between Rampart and Franklin streets, containing three rooms and kitchen. Rent per month, $16. Apply on the premises. jal1

AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING MEETING, 1874.

Will commence

Saturday, April 11,

And continue April 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18,

OVER $14,000 IN PURSES AND STAKES,

THREE RACES EACH DAY.

mh14 1m G. A. BREAUX, President.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Monday, March 2, 1874.

BIDWELL'S

COMEDY AND VARIETY COMPANY.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY NOON.

mh1

OPERA HOUSE.....OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, March 14, 1874.

MATINEE AT TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

LES DRAGONS DE VILLARS,

Opera in three acts.

Saturday Evening, Performance at 7.

THE PROPHET,

Grand opera in five acts. mh13 2t

VARIETIES THEATRE.

ONE WEEK ONLY.

March 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

First appearance in this city of

FRANK McEVOY'S

NEW HIBERNICON,

Or, Ireland in America.

The favorite Irish comedian,

MR. W. F. LAWLOR,

In his great character, BARNEY THE GUIDE.

Miss KATE REILLEY, the favorite Soprano.

Miss MARY MACURKA, the popular Contralto.

Miss KATE BYRNES, late of Dublin Theatre.

Professor MORSLIN, Musical Director.

To conclude with the laughable farce,

THE HAUNTED GUIDE.

Admission, 50c; reserved seats, 75c; children under ten, 25c. Reserved seats to be had at the box office, commencing Friday at 10 A. M.

Matinees—Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M. Matinee prices—Adults, 25c; children, 15c; reserved seats, 50c. F. C. GARLICK, Agent.

mh12 5t

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

BEN DeBAR.....Proprietor and Manager

ALEX. FITZGERALD.....Stage Manager

Last night of the Eminent Natural Actor,

MR. ROBERT McWADE.

GRAND MATINEE TO-DAY AT 12 M.

Saturday Evening, March 14, 1874,

Mr. McWade's own adaptation of

RIP VAN WINKLE.

RIP VAN WINKLE.....Mr. Robert McWade

SUNDAY—The celebrated artist, MR. C. W. COULDOCK, in the famous play of THE WILLOW COPSE. mh14

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGAL NOTICE.—AS OUR MR. BRAUGHN IS no longer connected with the Attorney General's Department, we have resumed our practice in criminal cases.

BRAUGHN, BUCK & DINKELSPIEL, Attorneys at Law, No. 17 Commercial place.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

W. H. BARNETT,

BROKER,

Office No. 177 Common Street, Near Carondelet.

Is prepared to pay State and city taxes at most liberal rate of discount. mh8 1m

THE PLACE,

NO. 9 COMMERCIAL PLACE.

All wines and liquors sold at this establishment are from the well known house of Thomas H. Handy & Co., Nos. 14 and 16 Royal street, the same as used in the famous "Sazarac." A FINE LUNCH DAILY. Attentive and polite attendants, in fact everything appertaining to a first class saloon. fe15 1m

CLOTHING.....CLOTHING

At No. 132 Camp Street.

John Mullan, auctioneer and dealer in all kinds of ladies and gentlemen's second hand Clothing, Guns, Pistols, Watches, Jewelry, etc. Ladies and gentlemen having a surplus wardrobe to dispose of, should consult the undersigned. All business communications strictly private. Auction every Saturday. JOHN MULLAN, jal4 eod 3m No. 132 Camp street.

AT HOME IN THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

SODA WATER, MEAD AND PASTRY.

83.....St. Charles Street.....83

Opposite Commercial Alley.

I respectfully inform my friends and the public that, having retired from the establishments Nos. 76 St. Charles and 97 Canal streets, of which I was sole manager, I have refitted and furnished in complete style the old stand, No. 83 St. Charles street, under Masonic Hall, made

SO FAMOUS

for the excellence of the Soda Water, Mead, Pastry, Coffee, etc., furnished there in years past, when the business was conducted by my uncle, the late Hugh McCloskey, and myself. Those who call at the old place will be cordially received and made to

FEEL AT HOME,

and may rest assured that every exertion that capital and long years of experience can give will be put forth to merit a renewal of the liberal patronage bestowed in those years when "McCloskey's" was the headquarters for

SODA, MEAD AND COFFEE.

In addition, I will keep constantly on hand genuine CONGRESS, KISSINGEN and VICHY WATERS, at FIVE CENTS A GLASS.

Will open MONDAY, March 2, at ten o'clock.

GEORGE McCLOSKEY,

No. 83 St. Charles street, under Masonic Hall. mh1 1m

NOTICE.....NOTICE

DR. ALLEN, DENTIST,

Office and Residence No. 193 Canal street.

Teeth made in every style at greatly reduced prices.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of gas or chloroform.

Teeth filled with gold so as to prevent further decay. All operations will be done in the best manner possible. fe17 1y

THE LABORING, HOMESTEAD AND CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, OF Louisiana.

OFFICERS.

ARISTIDE GERARD, President.
EMILE DEBUYS, Vice President
DUSUAU HALPHEN, Secretary.
ULGER LAUVE, Treasurer.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JULES TUYES, JEAN LANGLES,
ALPHONSE TERTROU, WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT,
P. CYPRIEN RICARD, EMILE DEBUYS,
CHARLES NATHAN, ARISTIDE GERARD,
DANVILLE L. KERNION.

COMMITTEES

Organization—E. DEBUYS, J. TUYES, C. NATHAN.
Finance—A. TERTROU, J. TUYES, D. L. KERNION.
Lands and Farms—A. TERTROU, D. L. KERNION, P. C. RICARD.
Co-operative Stores—W. R. SCHMIDT, E. DEBUYS, J. LANGLES.
By-Laws—E. DEBUYS, J. TUYES, CHARLES NATHAN.

Office of the Association—Triangle Building foot of Canal and Common streets. de16 3m

MRS. M. E. DUNHAM,

DAUGHTER OF W. A. DUNLOP,

Who was acknowledged to be the greatest penman of his age, inheriting his talent for good writing, is desirous of establishing a WRITING CLASS at her rooms at the Burgess House, corner St. Charles and Poydras streets, entrance No. 151 Poydras street. She will teach both ladies and gentlemen. Terms $5 per month, in advance. mh3 1m

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 Supreme Court and rules of the United States District Court, by JOHN S. CARTER.

At the office of C. S. Kellogg, Register in Bankruptcy, Customhouse building, New Orleans. Blanks always on hand. no1

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 | 101,180 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 58—137,382 61 | |
| Net earned premiums | | 421,276 43 |
| Reinsurances | $42,923 22 | |
| Losses on fire | $183,070 07 | |
| Losses on marine | 67,172 06 | |
| Losses on river | 9,774 91—260,017 04 | |
| Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account | 17,401 45 | |
| Commissions on agency business | 7,798 87 | |
| Rebate paid to the assured | 39,772 48 | |
| Semi annual interest on capital stock— | | |
| Five per cent paid August, 1873 | 25,000 00 | |
| Five per cent payable in February, 1874 | 25,000 00—50,000 00—417,914 68 | |
| Reserved for unsettled claims | | $3,361 75 |
| The company has the following assets: | | |
| Cash | | $40,407 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 | | 275,736 69 |
| Premiums in course of collection | | 106,270 62 |
| Suspense account | | 3,590 79 |
| Agency premiums for December | | 11,013 20 |
| Warrant account | | 6,799 69 |
| Branch office | | 4,524 21 |
| Louisiana Cotton Factory | | 1,976 93 |
| Property corner Canal and Camp streets | | 70,662 77 |
| Other real estate | | 28,532 29 |
| Due by insurance companies | | 7,405 76 |
| Total | | $774,505 77 |
| Depreciation | | 97,560 94 |
| Cash market value | | $676,944 83 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $500,000 00 |
| Unterminated risks | 125,605 93 |
| Interest on capital stock, due in February | 25,000 00 |
| Interest and dividends uncollected | 11,115 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. TUYES, President.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

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

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

The semi-annual interest dividend of five per cent, due first MONDAY in February, will be paid to the stockholders on and after that date.

Directors.

GEORGE URQUHART, M. PAYEO,
H. GALLY, PLACIDE FORSTALL,
GEORGE W. BABCOCK, AUGUST REICHARD,
T. BAILEY BLANCHARD, E. MILTENBERGER,
A. SCHREIBER, W. B. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LAFITTE, J. TUYES. ja17 1y

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Office No. 111 Gravier Street.

INSURE FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS AT LOWEST RATES.

Assets.....$798,454 61

A. RIMER RADEE, President.
CH. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

Board of Trustees:

Henry Abrams, A. Rimer Radee,
N. A. Baumgardner, E. F. Del Bondio
Ch. Engstfeld, M. Frank,
H. R. Gogreve, Hy. Hallee,
Sigmund Statz, J. H. Keller,
J. Keiffer, Louis Leonhard,
Theo. Lillienthal, C. H. Miller,
F. Rickert, Frank Rodt,
Louis Schneider, W. B. Schmidt
S. Seig, Isaac Seberck,
Louis Schwartz, J. M. Schwartz,
J. R. Wildermann, X. Weissenbach
oc25 1y

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Office No. 104 Canal street.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following STATEMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1873, including unearned premiums of the previous year— | | |
| On fire risks | $731,895 30 | |
| On marine risks | 92,630 18 | |
| On river risks | 182,563 44 | |
| Total premiums | $1,007,088 92 | |
| Less unearned premiums | 202,675 00 | |
| Net earned premiums May 31, 1873 | | $804,413 92 |
| Losses paid— | | |
| On fire risks | $432 768 28 | |
| On marine risks | 48,149 47 | |
| On river risks | 63,541 24 | |
| Taxes | 23,802 92 | |
| Reinsurances and return premiums | 61,064 93 | |
| Total | $629,266 84 | |
| Deduct interest, less expenses | 17,775 21—$611,491 33 | |
| Profit | | $192,922 59 |
| The company has the following assets: | | |
| Real estate | | $123,371 18 |
| City bonds | | 307,050 00 |
| Bank and railroad stocks | | 21,188 00 |
| Notes secured by mortgage | | 404,292 30 |
| Notes secured by pledge | | 153,408 72 |
| Bills receivable | | 46,673 79 |
| Premium in course of collection | | 101,908 36 |
| State bonds | | 1,500 00 |
| Insurance stocks | | 1,800 00 |
| Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company | | 19,800 00 |
| Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press | | 2,300 00 |
| Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company | | 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 | | $1,386,200 46 |

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

PAUL FOURCHY, President.

G. W. NORT, Secretary.

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

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

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the ninth day of June, 1873, it was resolved to declare a CASH DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER CENT on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1873, payable on third Monday in July next.

Also to pay to the stockholders, on demand interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum their stock.

DIRECTORS.

P. Maspero, David McCoard,
E. E. Rolf, L. P. Genovese,
M. Fulg, P. Fourchy,
P. A. Willis, J. J. Fernandez,
D. A. Chenault, J. M. Allen,
Charles Lafitte. jel7 1y

INSURANCE.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid Up Capital, $500,000.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT—FOR THE YEAR 1873.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of premiums for the year | | $228,627 53 |
| Less unterminated risks, and return premiums | | 61,899 89 |
| Net earned premiums | | $227,767 64 |
| Discount and interest | | 44,087 22 |
| Total | | $271,854 86 |
| Losses paid, reinsurance and unadjusted losses | $153,159 77 | |
| General expenses and taxes | 22,173 21 | |
| Reserve fund and dividend on stock | 58,814 70—234,147 68 | |
| Net profit | | $27,707 18 |
| Assets of the company, estimated at their market value: | | |
| Bonds, stocks, loans and bills receivable | | $534,766 84 |
| Cash on hand and premiums in course of collection | | 53,865 68 |
| Total assets | | $588,252 72 |

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

JAMES I. DAY, President.

HORACE CARPENTER, Secretary.

Directors for 1874.

John G. Gaines, E. J. Hart, Henry Renshaw,
Hugh Wilson, B. Biscoe, 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. Hass.

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 | | $402,713 64 |
| Viz: Fire premiums | $185,721 59 | |
| Marine premiums | 198,500 58 | |
| River premiums | 23,491 47— | 407,713 6 |
| Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums | | 99,202 19 |
| Net premiums | | $308,511 45 |
| Fire losses | $74,822 98 | |
| Marine losses | 152,136 13 | |
| River losses | 10,185 77 | |
| Total | $237,144 88 | |
| Taxes, etc | 10,233 80 | |
| Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account | 27,982 19— | 275,040 87 |
| Profits | | $33,470 53 |
| The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value: | | |
| City and other bonds | | $53,300 00 |
| Bank and other stocks | | 16,047 0 |
| Stock and scrip of insurance companies | | 65,838 |
| Real estate | | 60,800 |
| Bills receivable on mortgages | | 49,644 |
| Bills receivable | | 34,551 77 |
| Premiums in course of collection | | 61,347 37 |
| Cash on hand and in Europe | | 105,324 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, Chn. 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. P. Stockmeyer, Wash. Morton,
Henry J. Vose, William Knox,
E. Marqueze, W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weishaar, J. R. Livaudais,
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

GERMANIA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 124 Common street.

ESTABLISHED IN 1866.

Paid up Capital.....$300,000

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Losses promptly adjusted on most liberal terms.

FRED. DEL BONDIO, President.
H. ZUBERBIER, Vice President.
EMIL MAIER, First Secretary.
H. E. MARBURG, Second Secretary.
F. BERGER, Inspector.

Directors.

J. ARMBRUSTER, M. FRANK,
ADAM GAISSER, LOUIS GRUNEWALD,
JACOB HASSINGER, H. P. KLUMPP,
HENRY OERTLING, H. SCHULZ,
THO