

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

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 23, 1874.

A good thing to be made of—maid of honor.

The tallest man is he who rises latest, because he lays longest.

Don Platt's new society play is said to be very low comedy.

New York has a "prevention of cruelty to children" society.

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is said to be worth \$7,000,000.

According to Theodore Parker a nun is an organized old maid.

They welcomed her, Alexandrowna, and she can smoke cigarettes.

Killing a judge by a lawyer is called "un-professional" in Arkansas.

Of what use is it to shake, whip and beat a carpet when it is worsted.

Philadelphia papers are in favor of taxing dogs for current expenses.

The Lowell Courier speaks of Canon Kingsley's boy as a son of a gun.

The widow of Charles Astor Bristed has gone to Europe with her daughter.

A crusade has been organized at Gilead, Wisconsin. It is difficult to get balmy in Gilead.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Margaret for late papers from Havana.

Texas claims an increase of a quarter of a million in population during the last three years.

Georgia and South Carolina will cock-pit their main strength by State roster fights for a thousand dollars a side.

Bretton, Kentucky, has a colored girl and sister, nine years each, who remembers every word she ever hears read or spoken.

Brown English socks \$3 per dozen; six linen bosom shirts for \$7, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 109 Common street.

Mr. Henry P. Kidder, treasurer of the Boston Summer memorial fund, acknowledges the receipt of \$450 00 in subscriptions.

It is said that a plaster made of fresh slacked lime and fresh tar is a sure cure for a cancer, which, with all its ills, will soon come out.

White Marseilles vests for \$2.25. French diagonal frock coats, \$8.50, factory cost; at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 109 Common street.

This is the last month for oysters this season in New Orleans, so that one great objection urged by a contemporary against cutting the levee falls to the ground.

Fine spring cassimer pants, \$3.41 and \$5. Come all and see how little money it takes to buy clothing, at cost, at Garthwaite, Lewis & Miller's, No. 109 Common street.

A Missouri jury, in the case of a man found with ten bullets in his head, decided that "he had been shot or met with some bad accident in some manner not just now known."

Gizot has repaid to the account of the Empress Eugenie the 30,000 francs of debt which his son had contracted and which were paid off by the late Emperor without the father's knowledge.

The exodus to sea-side and country will commence earlier this year than usual. Quiet resorts are in demand, places where one need not charge \$5 per day for a narrow whitewashed room, cot bed, bottomless chair, oil lamp and cotton sheets.

The Red car on Carondelet street takes you to the depot of the Jackson railroad, at the head of Elysian Fields street, when on each Saturday you can purchase excursion tickets good to return on the following Sunday or Monday.

One day recently the person in charge of the late Mr. Sumner's house had all the buttons cut from his dress coat by a party of ladies and gentlemen, who found the coat lying on a bed, and supposed it to have been Mr. Sumner's.

Let it be borne in mind that trains on the Mobile road are running with great regularity in spite of all obstacles. Trains leave at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. daily, and, at present, this is the only road running through by rail to the North and East.

Among the "wants" in a San Francisco paper, is a "second-hand baker." It is not stated whether this is a baker who has been done brown in one oven and turned over in another, who has been born again, or who wears second-hand clothes.

If a Brahmin dies, his widow dons a garb either all white or all red. As these ladies of Bombay marry when seven or eight years of age they are not infrequent widows at ten, after which they are forced to remain single and do the drudgery for the household.

The head of Haydn is still preserved in Vienna under a glass cover. The keeper tenderly points out to his visitors a slight deficiency in the bony substance of the nasal organ, the seat of disease which gave so much pain to the great composer during the latter part of his life.

A deep and profound knowledge of ourselves will never fail to curb the emotions we may feel at the foibles of others. We shall have learned the difficulty of correcting our habits so well to suppose it easy in them, and instead of making the objects of our sarcasm they will become the objects of our pity and our prayers.

Attention is called to Collector S. A. Stockdale's notice in another column regarding the payment of internal revenue special taxes for the coming year. The collector has already received and is issuing the new stamps, and by procuring them promptly parties liable to such taxes will save themselves much annoyance and expense.

Through George Ellis & Brothers, book-sellers, No. 82 Camp street, we have received from the publishers the following new books: "Therm's Experiences," G. W. Carleton & Co.; "A Daughter of Bohemia," D. Appleton & Co.; "Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1873," "Armada," and "Through Fire and Water," Harper & Brothers.

THE SOUTH TO BE DISFRANCHISED FOR HER VOICE OF THE CURRENCY.

When a few weeks since Congress decided to comply with the former impetuosity of Wall street, and add to the national circulation the exact amount that Wall street had reproached the President for the want of power to issue, the money power dared to insult the country. It threatened through its mouthpiece, Senator Sargent, that if the currency should be enlarged the maritime and capital States of the Atlantic and Pacific would form an "alliance against the Western and Southern States."

A tremendous pressure is brought by the money monarchs to bear upon the President, which has succeeded so far that he is as silent as on the eve of any great battle, and as resolute as when after the Wilderness he gave the order to march on Richmond. Failing in this quarter, the money monarchs have invoked the aid of the Hessian press. The New York Herald writes on "Louisiana—The Southern States and the Nation's Obligations." The object of this article seems to be to disable the Southern States representation in Congress, and so increase the prospect of repealing the bill if the President shall sign it.

We regret the tone of argument employed by a paper of large circulation, edited by writers the born subjects of a king, and wholly ignorant of Republican theory. The Herald argues that the policy of the government should determine whether the people of a State should be allowed to exercise their rights, and it would rule the States of the South out of Congress just as an absolute monarch would admit or exclude from the national council refractory provinces.

The Herald first states that it was once in favor of any measure of relief against the Kellogg government. But, in view of the late vote on an increase of currency, which it calls "the light of new facts," it reconsiders the position, and proceeds to examine what Louisiana might do with her representatives in Congress, even if McEnery should be installed in office.

It asks before a vote on the Louisiana election: Does the South mean to give its support morally and politically to the movement for the re-organization of the national debt? And if the votes are to be cast against Wall and State streets, inquires:

Is it not wise to have few votes from the South as possible in the United States Senate or elsewhere?

Should this vote be adverse to these ruling interests, it demands to know:

And instead of assisting Louisiana to a sound social and political condition, should we not rather desire that States now fully represented might, by such facts as are on foot in Arkansas, justify the occupation of their State houses indefinitely by the national troops?

That is, unless these States shall give guarantees to remit the fiscal policy of the government to the money kings, these States shall be declared under martial law and brought under military government! Has such doctrine ever been advanced under a representative government? The Herald had just said:

As there was no resistance to federal law in Louisiana, as the people all declared themselves equally loyal, and as the State had formally accepted and ratified the changes made in the national constitution by the war, and with the pledge of their honor had given the only possible guarantee that they would accept in good faith the results of the war and all the acts done in the name of the nation at their act—in view of all this it seemed to us that national interference in the concerns of that State, the presence of the general government to dress the balance of local politics for or against one or another party, was an injury of the greatest magnitude, and no more to be justified in the case of Louisiana than it might be in the case of a party dispute in our own State.

And next it insists that these same States are so disloyal as to ask for more currency as a means of destroying the national credit and thereby repudiating the national debt. Upon this charge the Southern States are to be disfranchised and put in the guard house. They are to have no vote in the national council, and if General Grant should sign the currency bill, and be again before the people as a candidate, these Southern States could not be allowed to come to the polls.

But if this vote be a proof of Southern disloyalty, what does it prove as to the West? The West and Northwest passed the currency bill. Should these States be put under martial law? Should a military Governor and a provost marshal occupy Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis? Yet such is the punkie meted out to the contumacious advocates of an increased currency by the Wall street organ.

But upon what proof rests the insinuation that the Southern States mean "to invalidate the national currency?"

We have already seen that the South votes with unanimity for inflation, and that it explains this vote by the declaration that it means to invalidate the national currency, and put on the debt, if possible, side by side with the debt of the Confederate States.

Where is that declaration? What resolution of that body—what avowal of that man—gives warrant for so purely *Heroldic* a proclamation? There is no such evidence cited or citable. The very words of the article convict its writer of a wanton and absurd slander. If the Southern people only accepted the amendment of the constitution declaring the inviolability of the federal debt, in order that they could have "the power and the possibility of recovering all the rights of the States," why should they wish to repudiate the national debt? The article tells us: "The main result of the debt that they feel is an oppressive mismanagement which must sooner or later provoke a new revolt." Why, if those States were playing for the overthrow of the federal government, why not let this debt stand—why not encourage its increase—why not make its very enormity obvious and so audacious, as to "provoke the revolt?" We have no patience with such doctrine, except that it carries its own refutation in its own absurdity.

But why should the South wish to destroy the national credit? Is not the South the poorest part of the country? Is not the credit of the Southern States destroyed? Are they not mendicants at the doors of Congress for relief from almost all the ills that can afflict a civilized people? Suppose Carolina or Louisiana need means for defense against a public enemy

whether of fire, flood, epidemic or revolt.

Could they buy the means of defense with their own bonds? South Carolina bonds are quoted from twenty-five cents down to seven cents on the dollar; North Carolina from twenty-eight down to nine; Louisiana securities, since the scaling, are not an attractive investment. Why then should these States desire to see the national credit degraded? Congress gives Louisiana to-day food and clothing. Do we want the ability to pay for these supplies annihilated? Or do we wish the price so inflated by the degradation of the medium as that the supplies will cost double? The Herald should send a commissioner to inquire into the facts. All these Southern States are now applicants for federal bonds for purposes of improvement. Georgia wants a ten million canal from the Tennessee river to the ocean. Virginia asks for a canal from the Ohio to the Chesapeake at a cost of sixty millions. Louisiana wants a line of levees to cost twenty millions, and outlet improvements at ten millions. Texas and Arkansas, want federal bonds enough to build a couple of thousand miles of the Southern Pacific. Here is an application for at least one hundred and fifty millions of federal bonds for these Southern States, and yet they are charged with wishing to destroy the national credit.

Why, if there be any one portion of this country more bound to the Union by every tie of interest than any other, it is the Southern States. It is the only way for them ever to "get their money back." Other States might live for awhile without the Union. Boston, with her money bags, Wall street, with its corners in gold and forgery in stocks, might subsist, but the strength, the prestige, the credit of the national government is the only possible present reliance of the South. To say that it is disloyal is untrue. To say that its rights should be withheld as a condition of its obedience is unjust. Such statements and such policy was never proposed by any American, but by the alien tool and agent of unscrupulous money dealers, not impossibly of despotic enemies of Republican success.

FISH DAM OF THE LITTLE DANUBE.

The astonishing audacity by which the canal pronounced practicable by two federal surveys is to be set aside for want of adequate study, while the jetty, which has not received any sun ray at all, is to be passed forthwith, is due principally to the press of St. Louis.

The sole authority upon which this jetty theory is built up is that of another work on another continent, never seen by any one of its American advocates, with the opinion of one out of six eminent engineers appointed to survey the canal, and report to Congress on its practicability. Yes, the jetty at the Sulina mouth of the Danube and Major Bernard are the witnesses cited by the Eads-dam party to prove that a survey on the Danube supersedes the necessity of a survey on the Mississippi. We shall dispose of these two witnesses in reverse.

Major Bernard, United States Engineer, in 1850, called the Mississippi a river *sui generis*, "and hardly to be subjected to the same formula which apply to those of moderate size, as the Seine, Rhone and Danube."

This puts this eminent authority out of court. We will now proceed to examine this river of "moderate size," the Danube, and will show that neither the stream nor the little beaver dam at its mouth furnish any example or authority for the wing dams of Eads.

We believe that one of the engineers of this city has been furnished with "advance sheets," upon which he predicates the applicability of the dam across the little Danube to the Mississippi outlet. Another seems also to have been convinced by the same argument, and various members of Congress were caught by the "taste and try before you buy," "no cure no pay" attractions of this Cheap John proposition.

As this question is to be decided greatly upon the opinion of professional engineers, we have chosen to examine and cite some scientific authorities. It will be seen that in exposing this humbug of the Danube we merely set one authority against another, leaving to the public and to the profession to determine the most eligible.

In pursuance of this course we have examined the work on rivers and canals, published in 1872, by David Stevenson; F. R. S. E., civil engineer. We find: 1. A comparison of certain principal rivers as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Length, Discharge per minute, Area, and Volume. Rows include Amazon, Mississippi, Ganges, and Danube.

Here then we see that the Danube has about one-third the length, one-fourth the drained surface and one-fifth the volume of water that the Mississippi has. The Danube has, according to the work quoted, "twenty-seven cubic inches of sediment per cubic yard." The Mississippi is stated by another authority as carrying at high tide "0.1153 in weight of matter in a suspended state."

But the jetties of Sir Charles Hartley are but fish dams compared with the wing-dams of Eads. They consist of a north pier 4840 feet in length and a south pier 3000 feet, either less than a mile. How does the reader suppose they are built? They are founded on *pierres perdues*, or loose stones dumped along a line, and are constructed of "timber staging." The entrance is 600 feet in width, and the cost of the work was one hundred thousand pounds sterling, or about half a million of dollars. The work has deepened the river.

These statements prove that these two rivers differ in every attribute essential to the construction of a similar work. We might dwell on the cost of putting down walls of concrete in the capricious bed of the Mississippi, where the depth is in places forty to sixty feet. This subaqueous wall of concrete or crib caissons is to be ten miles in length, crossing both sides of the channel. Its cost is some indication of the amount of work anticipated. Either this canal or jetty

would cost nearly twenty times as much as the dumped stone and "timber staging" of the Danube, which last timber would not make a breakfast for the taredo of the Gulf of Mexico.

We hope the friends of the canal will demand what the lawyers call *profect* of this model work, the fish dam of Sir Charles Hartley.

We can not have the bar of the Danube examined at the bar of the House, but we demand that the Committee on Commerce shall have some better evidence of the applicability of this foreign improvement than the simple allegation of anybody. When it is now everywhere evident that this dam nearly across the Mississippi will drop out one of the best sugar parishes, besides "backing up the water" to the upper reaches of the river near the city, we hope Congress will be very careful how it dams our outlet on the example of the fish dam of the little Danube.

TIMELY ADVICE.

Governor Kellogg wisely cautions destitute and unemployed people against rushing to this already overcrowded city during the present time of disaster. They can be much more easily and economically furnished with supplies at their homes, or such of them as may yet be habitable, than here, where there is no provision made for housing the fugitives or preparing their food. Already, we learn, a large number of destitute people have arrived, and have been compelled to remain on the levee, with such effects as they brought with them. During the past year at least (we might add for a much longer period), there have been many more people in this city than could find profitable, even living employment. The charity and bounty of those who were more fortunate have been largely drawn upon, much to the embarrassment of the thrifly inclined. An additional draft on such hospitality would be simply oppressive, without in the least benefiting those who make it under the circumstances. There may be individual cases, where friends in the city who can afford it will send for their friends to come and find a home until the subsidence of the flood, or better times, but it will be found the wiser course to first be sure of a welcome before venturing to look for refuge in this greatly embarrassed community. Employment is simply out of the question. We are approaching the season of the year when there is positively "nothing doing," except in the plodding routine of daily city life. As a consequence, the services of many who depend upon their labor for a living are dispensed with every day. If those familiar with the city, and having some claims by virtue of friendship and acquaintance, are thus turned away, the untried friendless stranger will have no chance whatever. Their best safety and protection is to await at their own homes such supplies as it will be possible to send them.

HONORS EASY.

Our neighbors of *Honors Easy*—our belligerent neighbors have adjusted their biva-lvular controversy without the expense of a journey to the pine woods or the risk of being dead-headed back. The terms of this adjustment are as we learn from the published statement. He of the *Picayune* in consideration, in the words of the *Times*, of being "bald as an oyster," and having been "born on an oyster bed," is conceded to be the best judge—of oysters and condiments. He of the *Times*, in view and virtue of scraps quoted from the opinion of an eminent engineer against the policy of artificial outlets, is to be regarded as knowing more "concerning the laws and habits of the Mississippi river and the means necessary to control its currents than any other editor in Louisiana."

So we shall have each satisfied. When the empire in the pastoral controversies in Virgil, Allan Ramsey and others grew tired of the never-ending strophe and anti-strophe, he often terminated the harmonious pass by dividing the honors and the stakes—

Equal your merits, fit for equal rewards.

An oyster shell to one, a monumental mud lump, surmounted by a cinerary urn, to the other, when he shall need it. But, now, shall we not have protection to the oyster? Shall we not have all the difficulties of the outlet and the levees solved by these competing compatriots? Meantime, honors are easy, and the consequences of this restored animity will fall chiefly upon the innocent case of the quarrel, the oysters and condiments.

Mr. Seldon Bazile, of Thibodaux, informs us that his name was incorrectly used in connection with a meeting of citizens at that place during this month. At the date implied he was engaged in protecting the ends of the levee on each side of the Moreau crevasse, by order of General Jeff Thompson, State chief engineer. Consequently Mr. Bazile had no connection with the meeting.

HISTORY CORRECTED BY TRADITION.

A correspondent calls our attention to our statement about the closing of Pass Manchac by the federal government. Our authority says:

Previous to the war with England, New Orleans had not awakened to her great commercial existence. The greater part of her commerce found a channel through lakes Pontchartrain and Borgne. When, for the defense of the country, it became necessary for the federal government to close those two outlets, above and below the city, nothing was left to be taken except the account possessed by the Administrator of this estate, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court, FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of James O'Dowd.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 2633—Whereas, Mrs. Emma Marie O'Dowd has petitioned the court for letters of guardianship on the estate of the late James O'Dowd, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court, FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of George Chism.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 2633—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the Administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court, FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAX AND LICENSE PAYERS.

We will pay old State and City Taxes and City Licenses at a liberal discount. JOHN KLEIN & CO., No. 20 Carondelet street, front office. mh17 209 2p

WE ARE STILL PAYING STATE AND CITY TAXES.

DIE PROXIMO, FEBRUARY 1, 1874. AND CITY LICENSES FOR 1874. On the most liberal terms. JOHN KLEIN & CO., ap22 1m 2p No. 20 Carondelet street, front office.

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, April 20, 1874. To all State and parish officers in the over-lord districts of Louisiana, and to the citizens generally: The calamity which has so unexpectedly overtaken our State when all indications pointed to a speedy renewal of agricultural and commercial prosperity, calls for the most judicious exercise of your judgment, forbearance and humanity.

The State government has done and is doing all that its resources will allow to alleviate the sufferings of those who have been reduced to destitution by this disaster, and to make the resources of our great river and by the levees consequent upon the recent heavy rains.

Regulations have been made by the State authorities and by our Representatives in Congress upon the general government for immediate aid. Stocks, Gas Company and other regulations thus made will be promptly responded to.

The Mayor of New Orleans, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, and a well chosen committee of distinguished citizens are doing all that can be done to send immediate assistance to those most in need of it, and the appeals that have been made to the great cities of the North, East and West will doubtless be due time, bring a generous response.

In the meantime, let us enjoy upon our patience, forethought and conduct relative to our great river, the levees which now threaten you. Supplies of money, food and clothing will be forwarded to you without one moment's unnecessary delay. To send your distressed population to starve, or to make their situation worse, will only embarrass the efforts that are being made for your relief.

I recommend that you organize in each parish a committee of trusted citizens who will undertake the proper distribution of the supplies sent. Forward the names of the committee so organized, once to the president of the Chamber of Commerce, to the Mayor of New Orleans, to the chairman of the relief committee (L. N. Marks, Esq.), or to myself. As far as possible combine the labors of the immediate relief committee with those of those parishes which are not under water, where their labor is still needed and will meet a just reward. Relax no efforts to diminish and control the overflow, which now afflicts you, and it may be that ere long you will be able to make their way come, through the attention of the nation at large being so painfully concentrated upon the question of making the building and maintenance of the levees of the Mississippi, as also the preservation of a proper outlet for the river, a national work.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereto attached, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-eighth day. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor, F. G. DESLOMME, Secretary of State. ap23 2p

DISCIPLES OF THESPIS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed the RECEPTION COMMITTEE at the Tabernacle and Ball to be given by the Disciples of Thespis, at the Varieties Theatre, April 23, 1874.

- W. S. PIRE, Chairman; T. C. Herndon, Dr. Chappin, Georgia Vincent, B. T. Walthe, J. Henry Behan, J. C. Denis, Joseph Collins, William Miller Owen, John Thoro, Joseph P. Horner, F. A. Minor, Wash. Marks, George Jones, W. C. Simmons, Jr., Joseph H. De-Grange, A. K. Brown, John W. Madden, J. J. Mellon, Alfred Freilich, Marsh Stoddard, John Wilson.

All members of this company are requested to report to the chairman at the theatre, at 7 P. M. for duty.

Carriages will approach the theatre from the direction of Dauphine street, and pass out Canal street.

ap22 2p THESPIS.

BANKS AND BANKING.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION. No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. M. Newton, President, George Jones, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Equihart, John G. Gaines, John A. Christian, John J. Williams, President.

Interest Allowed on Deposits. SAM JONES, Jr., Treasurer. mh23 1p

THE CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

This is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 21, 1872, under a special and favorable charter granted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, with an authorized capital of \$200,000.

Interest six per cent per annum. Deposits of ten cents and upward received. All deposits are payable on demand.

GREENWALD HALL, No. 22 Baronne Street.

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

JOHNSON AND THOMAS, THOMAS HASAM, E. W. BURBANK, J. L. GUBERNATOR, mh13 1p

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. Chartered by the United States March, 1865. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH. No. 152 Canal Street, corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Open Saturday Night to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Six per cent Interest Allowed. C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

624 1/2 HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

Succession of Jacob Staub and Wife. ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS ESTATE OF JACOB STAUB AND WIFE, are notified to exhibit the same to the undersigned Executor, on or before the 15th day of May next.

Succession of M. Castro. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 2633—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the Administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court, FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of James O'Dowd.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 2633—Whereas, Mrs. Emma Marie O'Dowd has petitioned the court for letters of guardianship on the estate of the late James O'Dowd, deceased, intestate. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause, within ten days, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By order of the Court, FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

Succession of George Chism.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 2633—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the Administrator of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court, FRANK PAGE, JR., Clerk.

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—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include On fire risks, On marine risks, On river risks, Total premiums, Losses on fire, Losses on marine, Losses on river, Net earned premiums, Reinsurance.

Losses on fire... \$1,176 55-177,382 81 On marine risks... 101,130 33 On river risks... 42,874 40 Total premiums... \$536,633 94

Losses on fire... \$1,176 55-177,382 81 On marine risks... 101,130 33 On river risks... 42,874 40 Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account... 17,401 45 Commissions on agency business... 7,791 87

Balance paid to the assured... 29,773 40 Semi-annual interest on capital stock... 25,000 00 Five per cent paid August, 1873... 25,000 00

Five per cent paid in February, 1874... 25,000 00-50,000 00-417,514 63 Reserved for unsettled claims... \$3,261 73

The company has the following assets: Cash... \$40,407 16 Bills receivable for premiums... 15,077 16 Bonds, city and others... 135,900 00

Stocks, Gas Company and others... 87,211 50 Pledge and mortgage notes... 27,738 69 Premiums in course of collection... 106,270 62

Suspense account... 3,590 79 Agency premiums for December... 11,015 20 Warrant account... 87,211 50 Branch office... 4,834 21

Louisiana Cotton Factory... 1,970 93 Property corner Canal and Camp streets... 70,862 77 Other real estate... 28,532 29

Due by insurance companies... 7,410 76 Total... \$774,506 77 Depreciation... 97,250 94 Cash