New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 5, 1874.

The nick of time—a forehead wrinkle.

The United States has over 75,000 miles of telegraph.

There are fourteen iron furnaces and foundries in Georgia.

Referring to the fashions, the last agony in shoes is corns.

Prosperity is the thing in the world we ought to trust the least.

Friends purchased by gifts will cease to love when you cease to give.

The Woodhull and Claflin family are to reside in San Francisco and deal in stocks.

Our thanks are due to the purser of the steamer W. P. Clyde, for late Havana papers.

But very little poetry is ever written about cats, and yet with them the mews originated.

In Scotland the salaries of certificated teachers, male and female, are respectively $550 and $290 per year.

It costs the Postoffice Department $48,000 a year for wrapping twine, and $30,000 a year for wrapping paper.

The London *Times* has secured a private telegraph wire between Paris and London. The cost is about $15,000 a year.

In answer to numerous inquiries, the Albany *Journal* says: "Tom Collins is no manner of man. He is a dam-sel."

Wives who do not love their husbands are beheaded in China, and that country will not become a fashionable resort.

The French Minister of the Interior has prohibited the sale of the *Nineteenth Century* newspaper, it being offensive to public morality.

Two doctors of Naples claim to have discovered a liquid preparation which instantly stops the flow of blood from wounds of every description.

Another exploring missionary has started to discover the source of the Nile—Rev. Charles New, an English minister of the Methodist Church.

The Danbury *News* is mean enough to make comments on a young man in that town who inadvertently dated his letter "second Mary, 1874."

In Vermont last year there was one divorce to every nineteen marriages, and some curious individual is laying awake nights to discover why the nineteenth couple got married.

General Benjamin Harrison, a descendant of General Harrison, and a brigade commander in Sherman's Atlanta campaign, is strongly urged for the Republican nomination for Governor of Indiana.

An important telegram is published by our contemporaries, this morning, announcing that at a brewers' convention in Boston the committee on agitation includes George Auer, of Louisiana.

A Miss Lovejoy, of Wisconsin, is now prosecuting her fourth breach of promise suit. Some man will marry that girl yet, in self-defense, and then will be determined what is to become of her suits and breaches.

Medical students are warned not to ask a certain Western minister to preach for them. He has his text ready: "In his diseases Asa sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. And Asa slept with his fathers."

The publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly* have added to that magazine a department under the head of Education, which is to be taken as a symptom that this great subject is arousing an increased and increasing attention upon the part of the public.

"Can you tell me where wicked boys go who fish on Sundays?" asked a sober-looking gentleman of a little chap who had worms and a rod. "Yes, some of 'em goes to the river, and them as is very wicked goes to the lake. I'll show you the best places at the lake."

A New York paper says that within the last ten years the screw has entirely replaced the paddle in transatlantic navigation. the weight of marine engines has decreased one-half, the steam pressure has quadrupled, and the consumption of coal has diminished two-thirds.

We are pleased to learn that the United States marshal has promoted Deputy John Fahy to the desk of chief deputy, recently vacated by Colonel DeKlyne. All newspaper men who have received courtesies in years past at the hands of Mr. Fahy, will congratulate him on his deserved promotion, and the public on continuing in the service a courteous, attentive and intelligent officer.

"Among the most interesting book rarities at Washington," says the *Bibliotheca Saera*, "is a quarto copy of Benoit's edition of Pindar, which belonged to John Milton. The manuscript contains thirty-five quotations from Eustathius, sixty-three from Homer, twenty-seven from Callimachus, nine from Moschus and fifteen from Tzetzes. Of Lycophron's 'Cassandra,' Lord Macaulay says that it is 'the most obscure work in the whole range of ancient literature;' yet Milton has read it, and made notes on it, and cited from it eighteen passages, while he was reading this Pindar, at the age of twenty-one."

The quickest time ever made to New York is now made by the great Jackson route in sixty-seven hours and twenty-six minutes—in round numbers, two days and a half. This is wonderful after all the uncontroled drawbacks and afflictions that beset the country some weeks ago. The management of this route are now able to present to the traveling public superior advantages in many details that can not be found elsewhere, speed, safety and comfort being their motto. This change of time-table includes the shortening up of time between this city and St. Louis, Chicago and all points of interest North, East and West, including the healthful Virginia springs. Pullman palace cars on all trains. Superior accommodations can be found on this line of travel for families or large parties of tourists who need extra accommodations while traveling for pleasure or profit.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE AS A FEDERAL QUESTION.

The Territory of Pembina is bounded by the Mississippi and Missouri rivers on the east and west, and by the Canada line and Iowa, respectively, on the north and south. Upon the consideration of a bill to organize the government of this Territory, Mr. Sargent, Senator from that land of advanced ideas—California—moved to amend the bill by extending to women the right to vote and hold office in the Territory. This brought up expressions of opinion from prominent Senators, some of whom avowed faith in the moral usefulness of female suffrage, and pledged themselves to aid in giving it experimental effect.

The vote upon the merits of this new institution was startling; there were nineteen votes for the amendment and twenty-nine against it. But of these nineteen, there were many representative and powerful men, such as Carpenter, Chandler, Flanagan, Morton and Windom.

The consideration of female rights in this connection brings up again the proposition discussed with the *Picayune*. We do not agree with Senator Stewart that the right of suffrage is a natural right, because if it were it would be no more limited than any other such natural right, such as the rights of life and freedom. We have assumed the right of a majority of the adult human beings to form an association and to prescribe the rules themselves under which they shall be governed. We have used the term "adults" because it may be assumed that minors within an agreed age shall not be accounted equal in political capacity, since they are under the direction of their parents and protectors. Women, children and adults are all, however, represented as political equals. The majority of adults, whether by acquiescence of the female portion of its numbers or by an informal exclusion of that portion, assumes the control of the government. In doing so it may impose any conditions upon its own exercise of the power of self-government that it may deem proper. This majority, by its fundamental compact or constitution, prescribes the limits within which those delegated to enact laws in the name of the majority may exercise the powers of the majority. The majority in each State or the majority of the whole people of all the States first made a compact under which the rights of the majority are submitted in certain agreed relations to the common or federal government. This is, of course, a paramount obligation, and any exercise of power by a local majority within a State must be made in view of such concession of paramount authority to the federal government. The general conviction seems to concede that the right to regulate and prescribe rules of equal suffrage belongs to the federal government under the covenant or compact stated. But whether the majority in a State or in the Union shall choose to exercise its power of defining and restricting the exercise of power it may undoubtedly do so without protest by the citizens. It will follow from this reasoning that the minority in a republic can exercise no rights except what may have been conferred upon it by the majority. The minority in a republic has no inherent right except as defined by the constitution of the majority. It has no rights simply *because* it is a minority.

The majority assigns certain rights to the whole people without regard to age, sex, color, or condition. The personal rights are of equal protection under the law. The political right assigned them is to be represented as equals. But the majority has chosen to impose upon its minority some restrictions both legal and political. The obligations of woman in her conjugal relations, so far as marriage may be considered as a civil or legal contract, is a specimen of the legal restriction. The exclusion of women and minors from the right to choose, or be chosen, for political office, is a limitation of political right. It is a very peculiar limitation of that right, since if all human beings are political equals, then as women according to the statistical tables are more numerous than men, the anomaly is presented of a minority—the men—imposing exclusive restrictions upon the numerical majority—the women. This is one of the incongruities inseperable, perhaps, from the infirmity of all human systems, yet it is certain that the male majority, thus assumed, has limited the right of women to participate in the common government. Nor can any one doubt the right of the majority to impose such limits upon such participation. The majority may inhibit *all* its members from exercising the right of suffrage, or of office, for any causes the majority may choose to allege. It may exclude all felons, as unworthy; it may deny all illiterate persons, as incompetent. It may even require the exhibition, by all voters, of some evidence of intention to become permanent citizens, or of participation in the burdens of government. American majorities have pronounced against imposing any qualification of property as a condition of suffrage. If a man is fit for a soldier or a fireman, he is fit for a voter, and he who defends a country in which he perhaps has no property, is probably a more meritorious member of society than one who has property.

So the majority has the same right to exclude *all* women from the right of suffrage and office, that it has to exempt them from military or jury service, as it has to exclude *all* men who may be *non compos* or felons—we by no means assimilate these conditions of exclusion—or it may impose conditions of educational qualifications for suffrage upon *all* men and women.

We have thus explained and applied the principle upon which the majority governs itself and the minority. But take to off this apparent oppression upon the minority, it must be remembered that he who is in the minority to-day upon one question or upon one disqualification, may be in the majority to-morrow upon some other question or upon the removal of the disqualification. The majority is then the most equitable and impartial of all governments, since its conditions are applicable to all, and one member may be as liable to these conditions as another.

We return, then, to the propriety of female suffrage. The REPUBLICAN has expressed the opinion that female suffrage is a political disinfectant. That to diffuse this pungent moral agent throughout the electoral purlieus would neutralize and annihilate the germs of political corruption which are but dominant until the impure and heated atmosphere of a political election shall give them a virus more destructive to the life of the nation than a hundred wars.

We conclude this notice with the weighty opinions of some leading Senators who voted for the experiment of female suffrage in Pembina Territory. On the principle of equal suffrage—

Mr. Morton said he was in favor of the amendment upon what he urged as the fundamental principles of our government. The declaration of independence said all men are created free and equal. The word men did not mean males; it meant the whole human family.

On the political purification of female suffrage Mr. Sargent said:

Give them an opportunity through the ballot-box and they will break up nefarious practices now existing and purify society.

Mr. Flanagan said:

He was a new convert to the cause of woman suffrage, and was made a convert by the glorious efforts of the women's crusade against intemperance. Women and women only, through Almighty God, could save this country from the worst of all evils, intemperance.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, said the question of female suffrage was being considered seriously by a large portion of the people of the United States. Here was an opportunity to experiment with women suffrage in this new Territory, and if it worked well there he hoped it would spread all over the country.

There can be no serious question that the equal right of women to vote and be voted for, will become a national issue, if not a national law.

COPPERHEAD TALK.

Big and little "Copperheads" are hissing very lively again in parts of the country where the people have shown signs of forgiveness to the Democratic party. The big Copperheads never fail to improve what they suppose an opportunity to visit on the Republican party and officials their fiercest imprecations, accompanied by assertions that are as barren of the truth as the copperhead hiss is of music, and the little Copperheads show an aptness for repeating these hisses that is more remarkable than the precocious antics of the more conservative of the American youth trained in the Democratic fold. As the proof of what is here said is directly at hand, the REPUBLICAN will produce some of it as a means of convincing the conservative element of the Democratic party that it can have no hope of success until it has formally joined the ranks of the Republitan party. Thus allied, they can assist in gaining a victory under the Republican banner that will benefit all good men by making virtue and intelligence predominate over vice and ignorance in the selection of public officials. But, to the proof of what is said above. A day or two ago that sprightly little Copperhead sheet, the *Bulletin*, which always highly seasons its news with fiction, jumped at the chance of copying into its columns an article from the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the chief component parts of which are venom and fiction, slightly tinctured with truth. The article is certainly among the best specimens of Copperhead talk that has been given since the visitation, by the will of Providence, of Louisiana's latest misfortune. And for that reason an indulgent public, we feel assured, will be inclined to forgive the little Copperhead for thus indulging its natural propensity, though it may enter a black mark against it for its attempt to foist upon the people the views of the *Eagle* in regard to Louisiana as those of the Northern folk.

The venom of the *Eagle's* article is as prominent as its fiction, and is a breach of good breeding as well as good feeling, inasmuch as it seizes an opportunity, in time of disaster and distress, to revile our Governor and vilely misrepresent our people, to interlard a call made by Governor Kellogg upon the humane of other sections of the American Union in behalf of those of our own State who have been suddenly cast down with bitter attacks upon the executive that have no foundation except that found in the inventive brain of an unscrupulous partisan writer.

The *Eagle* proclaims Louisiana a pauperized State asking for relief.

If Louisiana is a pauperized State—which we are not prepared to admit, though her condition, the result of war, is rather bad—she has been made so by the action of Southern secessionists and Northern Copperheads, the men who forced war upon the country and brought upon the South the most of the misery and poverty that have overtaken and destroyed her people. Nor have their efforts to bring harm upon the Southern people ceased with the end of war. The work of reconstruction has been rendered by their action both difficult and dangerous to the Southern people—preventing them from settling into the pursuits of peace, and becoming again producers instead of consumers of wealth. The planting products of eight years have thus been materially interfered with in Louisiana, and the people of all sections of our State had just begun to see the bright promise of a better day coming when a portion were suddenly cast down again by the overflow of their lands and destruction of crops. It has been estimated that at least fifty thousand people have thus been made sufferers to the extent of several millions of dollars' worth of property; and that, too, with but little prospect of being able to do anything this season in the way of planting. These are the people in whose behalf Governor Kellogg has spoken. They are not paupers in that sense that would warrant the *Eagle* or any other paper branding them as such. They are some of Louisiana's best citizens—men who are not ashamed to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow—and, as a proof of this, we have only to refer to the fact that they are tillers of the soil; men who strive to produce cotton, sugar, rice, etc., and thus add to the wealth of the State and nation. It is not their fault that they are now in the condition to demand the benevolent consideration of those who have not been overtaken by misfortune, and are permitted to have the means to assist those who have. Therefore, it is mean to say they are paupers, and slanderous in the extreme to say the whole State is beggared, and attribute that beggary, if it really exists, to others than its real authors—the secessionists and Copperheads. It is a palpable falsehood to say that taxation has been increased under Governor Kellogg's administration. On the contrary, taxation has been materially reduced, and a system of reform inaugurated, since he came into power, that will be productive of much good, if he is permitted to carry out his policy, which is that of reform among the people, as well as in the administration of the government.

MORBID ANATOMY.

Our powerful description of the river mouth as obstructed by the broken jetties of Eads, have so stirred an old citizen as to set him to sketching the imaginary state of the river blocked and dammed up by the wingdams. His last sketch in pencil adds to the drifts of stone, mud and timber of the Eads raft a distinct and inevitable danger. *It is the mud lumps!* These rise under the superincumbent pressure of water, and not uncommonly raise up the whole bottom of the river within a few feet of the surface. There is stated to be a chimney at the Balise built from a cargo of brick lost out of a vessel years ago, but brought to the surface by a mud lump. Ships in eighteen feet water at night have been found aground on a mud lump in the morning. The mud lump will rise under the canal, or under the jetties. It is no respector of the vain structures of man. Our friend sends us the sketch of the Eads wingdams after the rise of a mud lump in the channel, and of several mud lumps along the ten miles of under-water streets, forty feet in height. The jetties, in the sketch, are forced out of place, the connection broken, and the current pours between the jetty wall and the mud shere, "eroding," in a manner wholly disrespectful of the Professor's two sides of the river instead of the bottom, as it had been considered to do. In the narrow channel, masses of mud lumps are depicted, which are about the consistence of steatite or soapstone.

The sketch represents the morbid anatomy of the Mississippi outlet after it shall have been diseased and demoralized by the empirical obstructions to be put into it. If we had the same facilities of block engraving as New York, we would have this sketch engraved and colored after the manner of a drunkard's stomach or a magnified *tunica sclerotica*. We would show the current choked and obstructed, working its feeble course among ruins of concrete and cypress limbs as indestructible as concrete. We would have these broken blocks with their warning buoys colored brightly in red of the most inflammatory hue. Thus, the obvious results of intemperate legislation, like those of intemperate drink, or reckless use of the optics, might caution the public to guard against these lamentable results. This can be best done by refusing to let such empirical and reckless experiments as will inevitably produce the incurable affliction shown by morbid anatomy.

THE VAINEST OF EFFORTS.

Since a very large number of our influential men have fallen into the habit of thinking for themselves, there has been manifested great signs of perturbation by the *Bulletin*, and a very lively cracking of the small party whip has been heard in the neighborhood of Gravier and Common streets. But the *Picayune*, the *Times*, the *German Gazette*, Messrs. Oglesby, Moses Greenwood, J. M. Sandidge, Governor Hebert, Baldwin, the members of the City Council—in short, nearly everybody, vote it to be of no consequence. The Chamber of Commerce, the other night by a unanimous vote, expressed the same opinion, which would have been overwhelming to a modest journal. But the little *Bulletin* only snapped its toy whip the louder, and cried lustily, "Great is this people, and the *Bulletin* is it prophet!"

Now, we regret to see all this. We only ask for every individual in this city the privileges we claim for ourselves—perfect freedom of opinion in politics and religion. We therefore regret to see the *Bulletin*, which is in the main a good-natured journal, always sprightly and sometimes intelligent as well as intelligible, arrayed on the other side; for though we desire to live in peace with our neighbors, we shall war with all who make war upon free thought. Those who suppose they can set this whole community against a man, rich or poor, simply because he does not receive his opinions from the junta, has lived here during the past five or six years to no purpose.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—SIMON—At Christ Church, by the Rev. Campbell Fair, on Wednesday, June 3, 1874, Lieutenant WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS, Nineteenth Infantry, United States Army, to EUGENIE L SIMON, daughter of Hon. Edward Simon, of St Martinsville, Louisiana.

DIED:

SMITH—On Wednesday, June 4, JOHN SMITH, a native of England, fifty years old.

INSTRUCTIONS

TO TAX COLLECTORS—NO. 4.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, New Orleans, June 1, 1874.

Your attention is called to the fact that the legislative provision contained in act No. 3 of 1874 (known as the funding bill), which authorizes the receipt of warrants in payment of a portion of delinquent taxes and for penalties expires by its own limitation TUESDAY, the thirtieth of June.

From and after the first of July delinquent taxes and penalties can can be paid in currency only, and you will so advise the district attorney or a heriff in whose hands you have placed tax bills.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor.

je3 Tu Th Su t je30 2p

NOTICE.

CONSULATE OF SPAIN, New Orleans, May 15, 1874.

In compliance of an order of the judge of the First District Court of Mahon, in the island o Minorca, the following notice is published:

[Translation.]

Don Rafael Blasco y Moreno, judge of the First District Court of Mahon. By these presents those who are entitled to the inheritance of Marie and Pedro Pablo Taltaoull y Farrugia, children of Pedro and Angelo, natives of this city, where the former died on the eighth of March, 1873, at the age of twenty-four years, and the latter in New Orleans, United States of America, at the age of forty-five years, on the twenty-seventh of July, 1865, or those who may know of their having left any will or testament, are notified to appear before this tribunal within ninety days, in the succession of said deceased, which is opened by their brothers and sisters, Isabel, Magdalena, Angela, Catalina, Antonio, Jayme and Juan Taltaoull y Farrugia, in order that their interests may not suffer.

Done at Mahon on the twenty-second of September, 1873.

RAFAEL BLASCO.
JUAN ALLES, Notary.
CARLOS PIE, Consul.

je4 3t

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 19, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that on the night of Saturday, the second of May, 1874, DAVID BARLAND, a merchant of Ascension parish was assassinated in the store of Mr. John Burnside in that parish, and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed;

Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said David Barland as aforesaid.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

By the Governor:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. my20 2p

BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY.

We are now offering at

REDUCED PRICES

A full line of

GENTLEMEN'S BALBRIGGAN HALF HOSE.

ALSO,

GAUZE MERINO SHIRTS IN ALL SIZES.

D. H. HOLMES,

Nos. 155 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.

my31 5t 2p

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF LOUISIANA LEVEE COMPANY, No. 23 Carondelet street, New Orleans, May 31, 1874.

Proposals for rebuilding levees in front of breaks and other works will be received by this company until MONDAY, June 8, 1874, at 12 M.

Parties desirous to contract are requested to confer with the company, where all information as to specifications and terms can be obtained.

JOHN HENDERSON, President.

THOMAS I. DIX, Secretary. my31 7t 2p

NOTICE

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

All persons holding Louisiana State bonds of any issue are hereby notified that in conformity with an act of the General Assembly approved January 24, 1874, and more generally known as the funding bill, the Board of Liquidation, as designated therein, has been duly organized and has caused to be prepared consolidated bonds of a uniform series, equal in amount to sixty per cent of all outstanding bonds of the State, having forty years to run and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and will be prepared on and after the first day of July, 1874, to exchange said bonds for all valid outstanding bonds and warrants in the manner and form provided in said act. Bondholders can present their bonds for exchange at any time after said date. The exchange will be effected in New Orleans at the office of the Funding Commissioners, and in New York at the office of the duly authorized agent of the State. Authentic copies of the funding bill will be furnished to interested parties on application to Hon. P. G. Deslonde, secretary Board of Liquidation, New Orleans, Louisiana.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG,
Governor of Louisiana and President Board of Liquidation.

A true copy:
P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State and Secretary Board of Liquidation. my22 t jy1

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE, NASHVILLE AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Take this Route if you wish to save time and transfers. With double daily trains from New Orleans to New York, and but one change.

J. H. SMITH,
General Southern Passenger Agent,
ap25 2m corner Camp and Common streets.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

Trains depart and arrive as follows from depot head of Elysian Fields street:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Mail	4 P. M	Mail	10 P. M.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to St. Louis, Chicago and Louisville.

Only one change of sleeping cars to Eastern cities.

Tickets for sale and information given at No. 22 Camp street, corner of Common.

A. D. SHELDON, Agent.
jal2 1y E. D. FROST, General Manager.

THE MOBILE LINE.

On and after May 21, trains will leave depot foot of Canal street, as follows:

Express and mail, daily	8:00 A. M.
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday)	3:15 P. M.
Throught night express, daily	4:00 P. M.
Arrive—	
Coast accommodation, daily (except Sunday)	9:50 A. M
Express and mail, daily	4:45 P. M
Through night express, daily	11:00 P. M

The 4 P. M. express train will stop only at regular telegraph stations between this city and Ocean Springs.

This is the only line running through Pullman Palace Cars to Louisville, St. Louis and Charlotte.

Office corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel.

E. P. SHUTE, General Passenger Agent.
S. H. SCRANTON, General Superintendent.
my13

BUSINESS CARDS.

P. A. MURRAY,
CISTERN MAKER,
No. 191 Magazine street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets.
(DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.)

Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 1000 to 20,000 gallons, made of the best material and workmanship, kept constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to.
mh16 1y

FOUND.

FOUND.—A BROWN TERRIER DOG, WITH collar and name on, came to my place, corner of Second and Carondelet streets. The owner can have him by proving name and property and paying expenses. JOHN REDDY.
je5 3t*

ASTRAY.—A COW OF CHESTNUT COLOR, branded A P, entered, some two weeks ago, on the plantation of the undersigned, situated on Gentilly road, seven miles from the city. The owner of said cow may recever her on proving his property and paying the costs of this advertisement. DEMOSTHENES BRISCOE.
je4 3t*

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEED
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y eod

INSURANCE.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. May 23, 1874.

Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874		$400,594 96
Earned premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums		319,533 53
Less losses paid and estimated	$156,266 99	
Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc.	100,564 08—256,831 07	
Net profits	$62,702 46	
Total gross assets of company	652,649 22	

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the fourth quarterly interest at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June next, to those parties insuring with the company entitled to receive the same.

TRUSTEES.

Thomas A. Adams,	Samuel B. Newman,
Samuel H. Kennedy,	C. T. Buddecke,
John Phelps,	A. G. Ober,
Adam Thomson,	Henry Abraham,
P. N. Streng,	Victor Meyer,
Joseph Bowling,	Edward J. Gay,
John M. Sandidge,	Simon Hernsheim,
Simon Forcheimer,	Joseph B. Wolfe,
R. B. Post,	R. T. Torian,
Edward Pilsbury,	John E. King,
Charles E. Slayback,	Frederick Camerden,
David Wallace,	J. L. Harris,
Andrew Stewart,	Joseph Stone.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V OGDEN, Secretary.
my29 8u W Sa 1y

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FACTORS AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

37.....Carondelet Street.....37

NEW ORLEANS, May 25, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Premiums for the year—		
On fire risks		$447,858 19
River risks		287,655 44
Marine risks		63,811 49
Total		$798,325 12
Less—		
Unterminated premiums, April 30, 1874	$109,975 00	
Return premiums	16,014 13—	125,939 13
Net earned premiums		$672,385 99
Losses paid, to wit—		
On fire risks	$178,530 14	
On river risks	131,680 13	
On marine risks	15,541 69	
	$325,751 36	
Re-insurance	53,922 66	
Rebate returns	19,632 11	
State, city and agency taxes	30,123 46	
Gross expenses home office $44,030 52		
Agencies 15,780 00—	59,810 52	
Profit and loss	16,945 50—	506,185 61
Balance		$166,650 38
Add—Discount, interest and savings received	$111,134 35	
Less—First semi annual interest on capital stock paid, and second now due	110,000 00—	1,134 35
Net profits		$165,784 73

The company has the following assets, to wit:

Cash on hand	$441,184 80
Premiums in course of collection	54,743 40
Bills receivable for loans on pledge	560,412 46
Bills receivable at short dates	25,597 15
Bank and other stocks	203,047 05
Stocks of city railroads	72,875 00
City and other bonds	146,675 97
Bonds of Masonic Grand Lodge of Louisiana	5,000 00
Bonds of Odd Fellows' Hall Association	5,000 00
Bonds of Association for the Relief of Jewish Widows and Orphans	2,000 00
Real estate	33,220 50
Total	$1,549,756 33

The foregoing is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

H. DOANE, President.
ED. A. PALFREY, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-sixth day of May, 1874.

EDWARD IVY, Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the twenty-fifth instant, it was resolved to pay on demand a second semi-annual interest of FIVE PER CENT to the thirtieth of April, 1874, making ten per cent per annum on the capital stock of the company ($1,100,000), and a cash dividend of THIRTY PER CENT to stockholders on the amount ($512,155 12) of their net earned participating premiums.

HARMON DOANE, President.
ED. A. PALFREY, Secretary.

Trustees.

MOSES GREENWOOD,	JOHN I. ADAMS,
W. A. JOHNSON,	ISAAC SCHERCK,
JOHN I. NOBLE,	R. M. WALMSLEY,
JOHN CHAFFE,	WILLIAM MORRISON,
RICHARD MILLIKEN,	JOSEPH W. CARROLL,
SAMUEL E. MOORE,	A. BRITTIN,
J. I. WARREN,	A. H. MAY.
R. T. BUCKNER,	S. H. SNOWDEN,
SAMUEL FRIEDLANDER,	T. LYTT LYON,
H. FRELLSEN,	WILLIAM C. RAYMOND,
W. S. PIKE,	JAMES S. PRESTIDGE,
A. A. YATES,	SAMUEL H. BOYD,

JOSEPH McELROY. my28 1m

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1874, $564,129 19, vis:

Fire premiums		$206,805 51
Marine premiums		297,669 28
River premiums		59,654 40
Total		$564,129 19
Less unearned premiums	$23,125 00	
Returned premiums	10,338 26—	33,463 26
Net premiums		$530,665 93
Fire losses	$173,535 90	
Marine losses	158,374 45	
River losses	45,535 61	
Total losses paid	$382,445 96	
Rebate in lieu of dividend	87,917 62	
Reinsurances and expenses less discount and profit and loss accounts	40,615 69—510,97[illegible]	
Balance reserved	$19,68[illegible]	

The company have the following assets:

City and other bonds	$59,42[illegible]
Bank and other stocks	12,34[illegible]
Insurance stock and scrip	24,72[illegible]
Real estate	33,24[illegible]
Bills receivable and mortgages	76,69[illegible]
Bills receivable	30,94[illegible]
Premiums in course of collection	51,37[illegible]
Amount due by agencies	37,84[illegible]
Cash on hand and in Europe	59,38[illegible]
Suspense account	56,92[illegible]
Total	$442,23[illegible]

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

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-third day of March, 1874.

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

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
Elected February, 1874.

Charles Briggs,	N. M. Benachi,
Ant. Carriere,	Thomas H. Hunt,
George A. Foadick,	Chn. Honold,
R. Brugier,	D. Jamison,
P. Anderson,	R. S. Howard,
A. Frederichs,	Edward Toby,
George W. Dunbar,	Wash. Morton,
George W. Hynson,	William Knox,
Henry J. Veez,	W. S. Bailey,
E. Marquezo,	J. R. Livaudais,
Charles Weishaar,	A. E. Miller,
A. Lecourt,	Edward Morphy,
Frank Williams,	J. A. Lum,
Charles Lafitte,	Silas Weeks,
Rudolph Siez,	E. K. Bryant,
W. C. Black,	E. E. Decan,

John S. Wallis. mh27

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		101,189 83
On river risks		42,874 56
Total premiums		$558,653 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 4
Reinsurances	$42,923 92	
Losses on fire	$183,070 67	
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		39,773 40
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 63
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		1,970 93
Property corner Canal and Camp streets		70,662 77
Other real estate		28,532 29
Due by insurance companies		7,495 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 13
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. PAYRO,
H. GALLY,	PLACIDE FORSTALL,
GEORGE W. BABCOCK,	AUGUST REICHARD,
T. BAILEY BLANCHARD,	E. MILTENBERGER,
A. SCHREIBER,	W. B. SCHMIDT,
CHARLES LAFITTE,	J. TUYES. jal7 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 13
On river risks		183,563 44
Total premiums		$1,007,088 93
Less unearned premiums		202,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$804,413 93
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432,703 39	
On marine risks	42,149 47	
On river risks	63,541 24	
Taxes	23,302 93	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,064 63	
Total	$623,266 64	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,775 31—	$611,491 33
Profit		$193,922 59
The company has the following assets:		
Real estate		$123,371 15
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		19,300 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		$1,386,209 46

The above statement is a