# New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 14, 1874.


Illinois is thrashing her new wheat.

To be continued—The tail of the comet.

A trip around the world can be made for $1900.

The canons of Colorado now hold Canon Kingsley.

Alexander H. Stephens declines a re-election to Congress.

In sleepy policemen we behold the "silent watches of the night."

Tourists wishing for a cool retreat should not go to Berne in Switzerland.

A speech favoring the merchants' early closing movement.—"Shut up!"

Alexandre Dumas has dramatized the Walworth tragedy, which he calls *Un Parricide*.

According to a Dublin newspaper "a number of deaths have been unavoidably postponed."

Pawnbrokers are the most reliable crusaders. When they take a pledge they generally keep it.

The Second Adventists have kindly postponed the destruction of the world to January 1, 1901.

A Mr. Bruser has been nominated for alderman at Vicksburg, which looks like a prize fight for office.

As a result of the hydrophobia war the ladies of Newport have exchanged their poodles for kittens.

Governor Jewell will be the fourth Postmaster General from Connecticut, and the third from Hartford county.

A man in danger of being hanged, said that of all games of his childhood skipping the rope would be most agreeable.

John A. Kasson, of Iowa, has been renominated for Congress. His constituency would not abide by his direct refusal to become a candidate.

Fashion notes report that "Sleeveless jackets of white linen are shown for morning wear." These are shamefully next to nothing for house dresses.

"I can't let your account stand a day longer," said a worried tradesman to his delinquent customer. "Very well, then, let it run," was the reply.

Who would know that potatoes are $9 per barrel by simply reading of the scarcity of the *solanum tuberosum?* It is one of the facts which science is able to obscure.

Dr. W. H. Holcombe, who has been spending a few weeks among the mountains of Virginia, has just returned to his home and his practice well rejuvenated in health.

It is said the office of coroner amounts to something in Savannah. In that place they let him ride in the band wagon on the fourth of July, and sit by the mayor on a platform.

Disraeli, Lord Derby, and the Marquis of Salisbury have been made honorary members of the Guild of Merchant Tailors; probably on account of their experience in public measures.

A convention of the deaf and dumb people of Massachusetts was recently held at Worcester. It was the most orderly and quiet assemblage that ever came together in that State.

A Philadelphia clergyman hopes the Lord will forgive him when he announces, "Let us continue our worship this morning by listening to a piece of sheet music which the hired quartette will please execute."

The New York *Tribune* notes that General Beauregard declined the position of chief engineer of the Argentine Republic at a salary of $20,000. The salary was raised to $25,000 and the offer renewed, when he accepted.

Colonel Robert Cowdin, of Boston, recently died in that city. He has for many years been a prominent militia man, and at the beginning of the war became the first Colonel of the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

One element of Bismarck's success as a strategist is indicated by an anecdote concerning him which is quite current in Europe. On a certain occasion, being asked to explain his extraordinary luck at whist, he replied, "When I get an opportunity I invariably look into the hand of my opponent."

One Mellen Cros, who mysteriously disappeared from a Maine lunatic asylum, and on whose alleged skeleton a local coroner held an entirely satisfactory inquest, has turned up as an eremitic resident of Deer Island, in Boston harbor, and the provoked coroner aforesaid observes that no one but a madman would go off and leave his skeleton behind him.

As a traveling party was riding through Palestine, the attention of a certain American was called to the reputed site of Moses' tomb. "Moses who?" said Jonathan. "Why, the great Moses who led the children of Israel through the desert for forty years." "How far is that?" "Three hundred miles, may be." Upon which the American remarked, "The Pacific and Chicago railway would have taken them through, I guess, in eight hours."

Among the trees in the Capitol grounds, at Washington, which were blown down by the recent tornado, was the beautiful silver poplar that has long been known as the "Sumner Tree." Mr. Sumner greatly admired this tree, and as the gardeners were once about to cut it down, arrested them by reciting the familiar line, "Woodman, spare that tree." It is said that Mr. Sumner immediately went to the Senate and saved the tree by a speech.

A college professor encouraged his geology class to collect specimens, and one day they deposited a piece of brick, streaked and stained, with their collections, thinking to impose on the doctor. Taking up the specimens, the professor remarked: "This is a piece of baryta from the Cheshire mines." Holding up another: "This is a piece of feldspar from the Portland quarries; and this," coming to the brick, "is a piece of impudence from some member of the class."

## THE CAMPAIGN---HOW SHALL IT BE CONDUCTED?

The duty of the Republican party in the current campaign has been well stated in a discourse attributed to Hon. Mr. Pinchback:

That there should be a bold stand not for the black people or for their supremacy, but for the simple maintenance of the rights, liberties and privileges of white men as well as black men.

Such a programme will consolidate parties in favor, of or in opposition to, principles, or upon the comparative competency of individuals to carry them out. The Democratic central address declared that the Democracy had no intention to embrasses in any respect the people of color in the enjoyment of those rights which or have been guaranteed them by the constitution and laws. Yet a Democratic club is reported to have adopted unanimously a resolution to send—

A representative of the club to co-operate with delegates from various Democratic clubs of the Third Ward, to visit merchants employing negroes and request them to discharge their negro hands and employ only white men.

This manifests a co-operative purpose of proscription entirely inconsistent with the spirit of the Democratic address referred to. It is clearly the duty and interest of the colored people to obliterate all prejudice of race by demonstrating a toleration of whites, and making the sole test of eligibility to office integrity and capacity. By presenting to the voters of Louisiana none but competent men their enemies will be disarmed and their mouths closed.

There is on the part of the opposition an intention manifested to conduct the campaign on a total separation of races and a proscription of black men and women from all labor in the field or in menial service. There have been open proposals made to organize and arm the whites for the purpose of giving effect to the race league. This last is confined very much to the politicians of the French school, who seem to fancy themselves in Paris and to suppose that a Republican people will resort to the conflagrations and street fights by which they settle political differences in that favored land of anarchy.

The counsels and campaign cry of the organ of the French speaking people is couched in these words:

Democrats, White Leaguers, all who are menaced in their dearest interests, you are invited to send delegates to a special convention, which will organize the grand electoral army for the battle of November.

For ourselves, we prefer the immemorial practice of our American ancestors to the Spanish, French, Italian or Sicilian mode of overthrowing a government to get at its officers. We propose to respect the laws. They have given to the colored people the right of suffrage and of labor. We have pledged ourselves as citizens to obey all laws promulgated according to the forms of law. We are neither higher than the law nor can we nullify the law, nor can we nullify the negroes who have been made citizens under the law. With our views, such indirect violation of the laws would be a violation of our duties as American citizens. We say this with entire concession to those who, having imbibed different ideas of the relation between the citizen and the law, deem it commendable to annul the law by violent exclusion of the colored people from rights granted by the constitution and guaranteed by the nation.

The REPUBLICAN has, for many months, led the way upon the track indicated by Hon. Mr. Pinchback. There must be conservative toleration among Republicans. There must be an inexorable exclusion from representative notions of all so-called Republicans who will use their positions to enrich themselves, leaving to the colored people to bear the reproach of ignorance and corruption, and to exasperate even conservative white men against them.

There must be a selection of Republican nominees, sound and intelligent in principle—competent to perform the duties of station—honest, vigilant, and economical, well informed of the interests of the State, and well esteemed by the Republican government and party. With such a ticket, conservative white men will find the Republican principles established beyond the power of overthrow; Republican nominees officially unobjectionable, and Republican influences with the governing power of the nation so well established, that the great works and legislative measures needed by Louisiana, can be better promoted by Republican representatives, than by an anti-free suffrage democracy, seeking to overthrow the Republican ascendency, or a legion of White Leaguers reeking with the blood of black people driven from the polls in enforcing the right of a minority to rule a majority.

## OUR CANAL AND ITS PROSPECTS.

Hon. Mr. Sheldon is reputed to predict the success of the canal at the next session of Congress. We trust it may be so. But has Mr. Sheldon taken into consideration the intolerant resistance to the laws of the United States as contemplated in the White League. If it shall appear that the rations granted by Congress have been employed to nourish an inward determination to exclude the majority of federal voters from exercising the right guaranteed them by Congress, will the same kindly feeling animate Congress when it assembled as when it adjourned? We may grant, that under the suave assurances of Messrs. the commercial delegates of New Orleans, whose words were all fraternity, and whose speech was solely of excavation, embankment and rations, Congress was disposed to do a just and kindly act by New Orleans. But will it be just to these gentlemen to show that there was really no good will toward the government? That at the moment they were ringing the bells of Senators, soliciting an audience for the lamentable overflow and obstructions, there was an organization to drive out of employment, or even out of existence, the majority of the voters of Louisiana? We submit, that this will place Messrs. Sandidge and Hebert and Forshey in a humiliating position before the next Congress, if it be deemed necessary to present themselves again before that body.

If, therefore, an election bulletin shall go forward with skull and cross bones headings, displaying the competitive number of negroes killed at the several precincts or boasting the capture of the ballot boxes by force of arms as a precautionary measure, the feeling of Congress may be changed. It no doubt seems to a white leaguer of St. Landry that all America understands the Gallic tongue, and will be greatly influenced by the results at the precincts of the Courtableau or Grand Coteau. Quite the contrary. Any act of violence committed by this local majority may discourage the friends of Louisiana in Congress and strengthen the hands of her opponents. All know that Congress has been divided between the Quaker and Custar policies of dealing with refractory enemies of the republic.

There is no possibility that any act of war will be declared against Louisiana, but a series of Ku-Klux trials, the armed occupation of turbulent localities and the arrest of appropriations for levees and canal are among the possibilities of an intolerant warfare upon the labor and suffrage of those whom the people of the United States have declared the political equals of all other American citizens. The colored people have friends. They are the friends of uniform political rights. The delay of the civil rights bill is no evidence of abandonment of the reconstruction act. There may be Republicans at the North and West who may deem the civil rights bill an invasion of the very right they seek to guarantee, but there is no Republican anywhere who will stand by and see, without remonstrance, the legal and political rights of the colored people defeated or withheld.

We address men to whom the prosperity and order of Louisiana is of more consequence than an office or a chance of office under the State government. How are our crops to be made without negro labor? Should the nation grant the money to construct the Fort St. Philip canal, where can the labor be commanded if the White Leaguers drive all the negro labor out of the State? Is there any other labor in the world which can so well endure the climate and the trials of mud and mosquitoes upon that work?

We repeat that those White Leaguers are so crazy upon the subject of office as not to perceive that if their purpose to drive the negro out of employment they would defeat even the payment of their own salaries. Really, those who claim to be "the people of Louisiana," but who propose to send our labor to make cotton for Galveston and St. Louis should be talked to. The Fort St. Philip canal promises to promote greatly our interests. Its prospects are good for favorable consideration by Congress. Shall we, by an insane war upon labor, pervert the favor of Congress into hostility, and drive away the only labor which could execute the work if it be given us?

## ARROGANT FUGITIVES.

The telegraph informs us that the deputy sheriff of Columbia, Georgia, arrested four colored men on the "charge of riotous conduct:"

After proceeding some distance, the prisoners attempted to escape, when they were fired on and killed. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

We can not pronounce on the nature of the offense attributed to these men without a better knowledge of facts, but there is no known principle of law upon which a man forfeits his life for attemping an escape from a charge of having committed an offense. Society might tolerate the killing of a murderer taken red handed in the act, but to shoot down four men on a charge of riotous conduct, is an undoubted abuse of official authority. The coroner's jury, however, found the law to justify this very skillful officer, who, according to the context, must have shot all four of these prisoners while running at full speed. Wonderful ball practice!

We fear this extremely swift judgment and verdict of acquittal indicates the spirit of the war of races sought to be established here. Colored people denied the right to vote and to work can become little better than vagabonds, of whose wrongs no account need be taken. Even a coroner's inquest may become unnecessary. The terrible tendency to deeds of violence inculcated by the race leagues should convince all persons really concerned for the welfare of Louisiana that a conflict for the few offices which the whites do not now hold in the city may engender the loss of life, the military occupation of the State, the usual withdrawal of capital and enterprise from a city besieged and distracted, and the refusal of rations and appropriations by Congress to a people who will have thus proved themselves so intolerant of the rights of others and so resolute to resist the operations of federal law.

## Hon. J. Hale Sypher.

That staunch Republican, Hon. J. Hale Sypher, member of Congress from the first district of Louisiana, returned to his home in this city yesterday, full of life and vigor for the coming campaign. We need not at this time remind our readers of the services General Sypher has rendered to his constituents and State as a member of Congress. His record has been prominently before the people, and his deeds have been commended by our leading citizens of all political parties. One of his happiest and ablest efforts was his speech upon the floor of the House in behalf of the Fort St. Philip canal bill. That the measure he advocated met with no better success is our misfortune, and not his fault. General Sypher will be welcomed back by many friends.

## Hon. Henry C. Dibble.

We are informed that our able and affable young townsman, Hon. Henry C. Dibble, will be a candidate before the convention for congressman from the Second District. Mr. Dibble has been for years one of the most persistent and indefatigable workers in the Republican party, and has filled many positions of trust and confidence with credit alike to himself and the party. Should he receive the nomination of the congressional convention, his hosts of friends will see to it that he is placed in the position where he can do the most good to party and people.

## DIED.

LARKIN—Friday, July 10, 1874, FRANCIS LARKIN, a native of county Galway, parish of Erecourt, Ireland, and a resident of this city for twenty-six years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 124 Felicity street, at 10 A. M., the fourteenth instant. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

New York, Nashville, Tennessee, and California papers please copy.


## GRAND REGATTA AT BILOXI.

Saturday, July 18, 1874.

There will be a race at Biloxi on the above day for sailing skiffs of three classes. The first class to measure from twenty to twenty-two feet; second class eighteen to twenty feet, and third class under eighteen feet.

Two or more boats to make a race.

The prizes are as follows: $100 for first class, $60 for second class and $40 for third class.

jy14 2p

## NOTICE TO CITY TAXPAYERS.

We will pay city taxes of past years on the most favorable terms.

JOHN KLEIN & CO.,
No. 33 Carondelet street, front office.

je18 1m 2p


## QUARANTINE.

### PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 13, 1874.

WHEREAS, An act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation, upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilent, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places; and

Whereas, The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has this day officially informed me that the following named ports are infected places, viz: All ports in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and the port of Demarara, in South America, and has recommended that all vessels leaving any of said ports on and after June 15, 1874, shall be detained at quarantine station not less than ten days.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, declaring the aforesaid ports infected places and requiring that all vessels, together with officers, crews, passengers and cargoes, leaving such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1874, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this thirteenth day of June, 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:
WILLIAM WEEKS,
Assistant Secretary of State. je16


## BANKS AND BANKING.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51 Camp Street.

CAPITAL.....$500,000.

E. C. PALMER, President.
JAMES JACKSON, Vice President.

Directors:

E. CONERT, FRED. WING,
J. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
DAVID WALLACE, JAMES JACKSON,
E. C. PALMER.

Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits of Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.

jy10 JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

SAVINGS BANK

Chartered by the United States March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH.

No. 182 Canal Street, corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
1-24 1y HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

Is a strictly legitimate bank for savings, modeled upon the plan of popular and successful institutions in New York and London, and incorporated April 24, 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.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday evening from six to eight o'clock.

GRUNEWALD HALL,
No. 22 Baronne Street.

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

DIRECTORS.

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

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 156 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. P. Genetes, George Jonas, Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Allen Clarke, Charles J. Leeds, David Urquhart, John G. Gaines, Carl Kohn, Christian Schneider, Samuel Jamison.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. mh28 1y

## LIFE INSURANCE.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1845.)

Assets.....$25,000,000
Annual income over.....8,000,000

PURELY MUTUAL.

The entire surplus earnings over the actual cost of insurance returned to policy holders.

NO STOCK HOLDERS TO ABSORB PROFITS.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Dividends declared annually in cash, which can be applied to reduce the annual premiums, or to increase the insurance.

Policies issued for the special protection of WIVES AND CHILDREN.

Policies issued to SECURE THE PAYMENT OF DEBTS. Also, TONTINE INVESTMENT POLICIES, combining the security of Life insurance with the profitable investment of money.

Parties desiring SAFE AND SECURE LIFE INSURANCE at its actual net cost in this old and reliable company are requested to make application to the undersigned.

COPES & OGDEN,
General Agents,
No. 44 Carondelet street.

This company paid during the last year nearly $1,500,000 loses by death, and declared dividends to policy holders in cash $1,742,554 40.

LOCAL BOARD.

Aug. Bohn, S. H. Kennedy, J. S. Walton,
E. F. Mioton, Samuel Smith, Wm. S. Pike,
T. A. Adams, F. Wintz, E. Peale,
Charles Cavaroc, S. O. Nelson, W. B. Schmidt,
L. B. Cain, Paul Fourchy, S. Forcheimer,
George Foerster, F. Camerden, A. Chiapella,
T. J. Semmes, J. H. Ludwigsen, J. A. Dufilho,
F. S. Sampson, J. H. Oglesby,

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

D. C. Holliday, M. D. John W. Caldwell, M. D.
ap22 3m Fr Sa Su


## 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 | | $414,533 55 |
| On marine risks | | 101,189 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 4 |
| Reinsurances | $42,923 92 | |
| Losses on fire | $183,070 07 | |
| Losses on marine | 67,172 06 | |
| Losses on river | 9,774 91 | 290,017 04 |
| Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account | | 17,401 45 |
| Commissions on agency business | | 7,738 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 68 |
| Reserved for unsettled claims | | $3,561 75 |

The company has the following assets:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | $40,407 16 |
| Bills receivable for premiums | 15,677 16 |
| Bonds, city and others | 135,600 00 |
| Stocks, Gas Company and others | 67,514 50 |
| Pledge and mortgage notes | 275,726 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 | 1,950 93 |
| Property corner Canal and Camp streets | 70,652 77 |
| Other real estate | 28,532 29 |
| Due by insurance companies | 7,405 76 |
| Total | $774,565 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 | 3,561 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. jn17 1y

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 50 | |
| Less taxes, discount in lieu of participation, interest on capital, less discount, etc. | 100,564 69 | 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. Baldecke,
John Phelps, A. G. Ober,
Adam Thomson, Henry Abraham,
P. N. Strang, Victor Meyer,
Joseph Bowling, Edward J. Gay,
John M. Sandidge, Simon Hernsheim,
Simon Forchheimer, 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.
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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, viz: | | |
| 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 | $178,538 99 | |
| Marine losses | 156,374 45 | |
| River losses | 45,535 61 | |
| Total losses paid | $382,445 06 | |
| Rebate in lieu of dividend | 37,317 52 | |
| Reinsurances and expenses less discount and profit and loss accounts | 40,615 69 | 510,979 27 |
| Balance reserved | | $19,686 66 |

The company have the following assets:

| | |
|---|---|
| City and other bonds | $59,427 75 |
| Bank and other stocks | 12,348 16 |
| Insurance stock and scrip | 24,722 25 |
| Real estate | 33,235 23 |
| Bills receivable and mortgages | 76,090 23 |
| Bills receivable | 30,924 21 |
| Premiums in course of collection | 51,576 79 |
| Amount due by agencies | 37,847 17 |
| Cash on hand and in Europe | 59,399 58 |
| Suspense account | 56,927 37 |
| Total | $442,238 85 |

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-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. Fosdick, Chas. Honold,
R. Brugier, D. Jamison,
P. Anderson, R. S. Howard,
A. Fredericks, Edward Tooy,
George W. Dunbar, Wash. Morton,
George W. Hynson, William Knox,
Henry J. Vose, W. S. Bailey,
E. Marquezes, J. E. Livaudais,
Charles Weishaar, A. K. Miller,
A. Lecourt, Edward Murphy,
Frank Williams, J. A. Lum,
Charles Lafitte, Silas Weeks,
Rudolph Sieg, E. K. Bryant,
W. C. Black, E. R. Decan,
John S. Wallis. mh27

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Office No. 111 Gravier Street.

FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS AT LOWEST RATES.

Assets.....$798,454 61

A. EIMER BADER, President.
CH. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

Board of Trustees:

Henry Abrams, A. Eimer Bader,
N. A. Baumgarden, E. P. Del Bondio,
Ch. Engstfeld, M. Frank,
H. R. Gogreve, Hy. Haller,
Sigmund Statz, J. H. Keller,
J. Keiffer, Louis Leonhard,
Theo. Lilienthal, C. H. Miller,
F. Rickert, Frank Roder,
Louis Schneider, W. B. Schmidt,
B. Seig, Isaac Seherck,
Louis Schwartz, J. M. Schwartz,
J. R. Wildermann, X. Weissenbach
oc25 1y

## LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—No. 5915.

P. ANTONIO MARTIN VS. THE CREDITORS OF Antonio Martin & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE CREDITORS of Antonio Martin & Co. to be and appear before M. L. Ainsworth, notary public, on THURSDAY, the thirtieth day of July, 1874, at 10 A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the application of said petitioner for a respite, and that in the meantime all judicial proceedings against the person of petitioner as administrator of said firm, and against the said firm, be stayed.

By order of the court.

New Orleans, July 13, 1874.

jy14 21 29* THOMAS DUFFY, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF JOHN CONNOLLY, BANKRUPT.

In Bankruptcy—No. 1391.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOTICE of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Connolly, bankrupt, of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

J. M. HARDING, Assignee.
jy14 13* No. 17 Commercial Place.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE and Texas Railroad Company, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the twenty-seventh day of May, A. D. 1874—District of Louisiana, s. s.—No. 1424.

UPON FILING PROOFS SUSTAINING THE ALLEGATIONS of the petition aforesaid, it is ordered that the said New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company do appear at this court, as a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana and district aforesaid, on the sixteenth day of November, 1874, at 11 A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be served on said New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company by publication in the New Orleans Republican, as required by law, the last insertion to appear at least five days previous to the day herein required for their appearance.

Witness the Hon. Edward H. Durell, judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at New Orleans, in said district, on the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1874.

je20 K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, TO ALL WHOM these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas, Jean Pierre Carrere having purchased at a sale made by the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans, the property hereinafter described, has applied to the clerk of this court, in whose office the deed of sale was recorded, on the twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1874, for a monition or advertisement, in conformity to sections 2379 and 2380, of act No 96 of the General Assembly of 1870.

Now, therefore, know ye, and all persons interested herein are hereby cited and admonished in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, who can set up any right, title or claim in and to the property hereinafter described, in consequence of any informality in the order, decree or judgment of the court, under which the sale was made, or any irregularity or illegality in the appraisements and advertisements, in time or manner of sale, or for any other defect whatsoever, to show cause, within thirty days from the day this monition is first inserted in the public papers, why the sale so made should not be confirmed and homologated.

The said property was sold by the sheriff of the parish aforesaid, on the twenty-second day of May, 1874, by virtue of a decree of this court, rendered on the twentieth day of March, A. D. 1874, in the suit entitled Mrs. Noemi Penniston vs. Clovis Coca and Arthur Coca, No. 6914 of the docket of this court, at which sale Jean Pierre Carrere became the purchaser for the price of $3525, payable on a twelve months' bond.

Description of property as given in the judicial conveyance, viz:

A certain lot of ground, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, rights, ways and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, situated in the Second District of this city, in the square bounded by Royal, Bourbon, St. Ann and Dumaine streets, having, in French measure, 30 feet front on said Bourbon street, by a depth, between equal and parallel lines, of 170 feet, being bounded on one side by the property of Antoine Bei or assigns, and on the other by that of François Girod or assigns. Being the same property which the defendants herein acquired by purchase from Myrtile Courcelle, by act before E. Bouny, notary public in this city, on the twenty-second day of December, 1871; conveyance office, book 102, folio 25.

JOHN A. O'BRIEN, Clerk.
New Orleans, July 8, 1874. jy9 24 au9

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

JOSEPHINE ZORN, WIFE OF LAURENT UTER, VS. her husband—No. 43,062.

I HEREBY CERTIFY, THAT ON THE SIXteenth day of June, 1874, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit—

Josephine Zorn, wife of Laurent Uter, vs. her husband—No. 43,062.

In this case, submitted for adjudication to the court, and considering that the facts and allegations contained in plaintiff's petition have been fully substantiated by evidence on file, and that the same, as well as the law, are in favor of plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Josephine Zorn, wife of Laurent Uter, and against defendant, the said Laurent Uter, her husband, dissolving the community of acquests and gains which exists between them, and giving to plaintiff the full and entire control and administration of her property; and it is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be a separation of property between the parties, and that plaintiff do have judgment against and recover of defendant, her husband, the sum of sixteen hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, with legal interest from the the ninth day of June, 1874, until paid, and costs of suit, with special privilege, lien and mortgage granted by law in such cases.

Judgment rendered June 16, 1874.

Judgment signed June 20, 1874.

B. L. LYNCH, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and the ninety-eighth year of the independence of the United States.

je23 jy3 22* OSCAR ARROYO, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MARIE LOUISE BLANC VS. VICTOR PERRILLIAT—No. 6322.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE SECOND day of June, 1874, judgment was rendered in this court, in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:

Marie Louise Blanc vs. Victor Perrilliat, No. 6322.

On motion of Charles F. Claiborne, attorney for the plaintiff in this cause, upon producing to the court due proof in support of her demand, by ten ors of the law and the evidence being in favor of plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that the judgment by default herein entered on the twenty-ninth of May last be now confirmed; that plaintiff Marie Louise Blanc have judgment against defendant Victor Perrilliat, her husband, and decreeing a separation of property between the said parties and dissolving the community of acquests and gains existing between them; that plaintiff do recover from her said husband the sum of two thousand and twenty-four dollars and nine cents, with legal interest from June 11, 1870, until paid; the further sum of fifteen hundred and four dollars and twenty-three cents, with legal interest from August 27, 1861; five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eighty cents, with legal interest from January 31, 1862 until paid; twenty-four dollars and sixteen cents, with legal interest from September 23 1863; three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and seventy-six cents, with legal interest from May 16, 1864, and costs, with the mortgage on all the property of defendant in such cases allowed by law to married women.

Judgment signed June 6, 1874.

A. SAUCIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

je24 jy5 16* JOHN OHEARN, Deputy Clerk.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MRS. THERESA LANGE, WIFE OF JOSEPH BORzone, vs. her husband—No. 6257.

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE SIXteenth day of May, 1874, judgment was rendered in this court in the following entitled suit in the words and figures following, to wit:

Mrs. Theresa Lange, wife of Joseph Borzone, vs. her husband, No. 6257.

In this case, by reason of the law and the evidence being with the plaintiff, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Theresa Lange, and against Joseph Borzone, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties and a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains existing between them; that plaintiff do recover of her said husband the sum of $300, with legal interest from the first of August, 1873, until paid, and costs, with the mortgage and privilege in such cases granted by law to married women on the movable and immovable property of her husband.

Judgment signed May 21, 1874.

A. SAUCIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court at the city of New Orleans, on this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

EDWARD H. GANNON, Deputy Clerk.
jy3 19 au2*

## SUCCESSION NOTICES.

**Succession of Mrs. Anna M. Seller.**

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 37,295.—Whereas, Henry Seller has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Mrs. Anna M. Seller, 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.

jy9 12 17* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

**Succession of Robert P. Rayne.**

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans, No. 34,969.—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 administratrix of this estate should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.

By order of the Court.

jy12 15,19* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

**Succession of Charles Marie Feree.**