Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1872.

LETTER FROM ROME.

THE FESTIVAL OF THE STATUTO.

ROME, June 8.—From the accounts received from the various parts of Italy the festival of the Statuto did not excite more enthusiasm than it did here. The King held a review early in the morning in a pouring rain; and the unfortunate National Guards who are forced to act as soldiers did not seem over pleased at their experiencing, for the first time, one of the inconveniences of military service. The papers belonging to the Government have, as usual, made the most of the occasion, and boast of the enthusiasm displayed by the people; but the early hour and the pouring rain were more than sufficient to damp the ardor of the spectators, and hardly a cheer was heard, or a hat removed, when Victor Emmanuel made his appearance. Owing to the weather, the Giraudola at the Castle of St. Angelo was put off till Monday; but it fared no better than the review, as it likewise took place in a drenching rain. The Romans kept away, thinking of the insult offered to the Holy Father by such a spot being selected; and the piazza opposite the bridge was filled by the new comers, who amused themselves at every report of the cannon by uttering disrespectful remarks and imprecations in every variety of dialect on the Holy Father. It has often been remarked that a Roman crowd was the most orderly and respectful in the world. This, however, can no longer be said, and any respectable person going into one would be horrified at the conversation and remarks that he would hear. A few flags were hung out of the windows on Sunday morning, but the greater number were withdrawn when the rain set in. In the evening the public offices were illuminated.

THE VISIT TO BERLIN.

The visit of the Italian Prince to Berlin is at present the chief topic in the Italian-Prussian papers. The alliance between the two countries is now supposed to be concluded, and Italy has no longer anything to fear from France or Austria. Russia, however, seems to be making use of Italy for the sake of persecuting the Church, and making it subservient to its own ends.

GERMANY AND THE FUTURE CONCLAVE.

In the semi-official *Opinione* of the 5th of June, in an article on the subject of Italy and Germany, the following passage occurs. "For many centuries, at least till the Pontificate of Gregory VII., every Papal election in order to be valid required the approbation of the Emperor of Germany." Several other papers have lately been alluding to the future Conclave, and the right of Germany to interfere. The successors of Charlemagne and the Popes had for many centuries most intimate relations, and there was a constant alliance between the Church and Holy Roman Empire. The state of the world was very different in those days, and it is not very likely that after the lapse of about 800 years from 1073 to 1872, the same alliance between the Church and an Empire which is no longer Catholic would be tolerated. The present German Empire has nothing in common with the Holy Roman Empire, which existed in name till the beginning of this century, and was an assistance rather than a detriment to the Church. No Protestant country ever exercised the right of veto which was accorded to Austria, France and Spain.

THE CHURCH IN ALSACE LORRAINE.

The Bishop of Strasbourg has lately arrived in Rome, and is living at the French Seminary. He gives a sad account of the state of the Catholic Church in the annexed provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

THE PRESS.

A new French paper has lately been started called *Le Catholique*. It is admirmirably well-written, and deserves support. It was sequestered a few days ago for an allusion to Victor Emmanuel, and on the same day the *Liberta*, which came out with a violent article against the Pope, was allowed to be circulated. The authorities have likewise permitted a most blasphemous parody on the Crucifixion of Our Lord, representing Lanza as being crucified by the other members of the Ministry. It appears that Signor Lanza had sent in his resignation as President of the Ministry, but was persuaded to withdraw it by the other members, which gave occasion to the caricature in question. The *Catholique* is the only good French paper in Italy, though there are several other papers which are written in French, and it is said that the *Italie* receives from the Government 72,000 francs a year to write in its favor.

PUBLIC DEVOTIONS.

Last Sunday the devotions for the month of May ended by a general Communion in the parish churches, and nothing could exceed the numbers and devotion of the people. The insults to religion have at least caused this good effect. Several conversions have lately taken place here, and last week two American families were received into the Church.

THE NEW BISHOP SPEYER.

Abbet Hanneberg, one of the most learned Professors of the University of Munich, who has just been named Bishop of Speyer, wrote to the Holy Father to decline, but the Pope would not accept his refusal.—*London Tablet.*

A Modern Bayard.

MARSHAL MACMAHON, DUKE OF MAGENTA.

Some French genealogists have traced the pedigree of Marie Edmond Patrick Maurice MacMahon up to the last independent king of Ireland, and when a not very cordial feeling was excited between France and England, owing to the annexation of Savoy and Nice, and the Fenian agitation was just commencing, one of those celebrated anonymous pamphlets was published by Dentu, in Paris (whose real author was Martin, editor of the *Constitutionnel*), which designated the hero of Magenta as the lawful and future king of a free and independent Ireland.

The MacMahons, a noble Irish family, devoted to the cause of the Stuarts, emigrated to France at the fall of James II. Colonel Count Patrick MacMahon remained faithfully till his death, with his dethroned sovereign in St. Germains. The family afterwards settled in Burgundy. The present Marshal, who is the direct descendant of the Colonel, was born at the Castle Sully, near Autun, on the 13th July, 1808.

His mother, who was a fervent Catholic, implanted in the soul of her son the purest and holiest principles of faith. She would take the boy with her into the cottages of the neighborhood, introduce him to the poor and the sick, interest him in their wants and in their sufferings, and then send him to distribute alms and food amongst them. His frail and delicate health did not at first appear to favor the wishes of his father and uncle, that he should embrace the profession of arms. His mother, who desired that he should enter an ecclesiastical college, used to say to her husband: "Our second son, Joseph, is strong and vigorous, make a soldier of him; of Maurice I wish to make a priest."

But after a few years' sojourn at the seminary of Autun, Maurice became quite robust, and all anxiety with regard to his health disappeared. As he did not seem to show any positive vocation for the priesthood, his father sent him to Versailles. In 1826 he entered the military college of St. Cyr, at the age of seventeen. Here he displayed an extreme devotion to work, marvelous talents and gentle and sympathetic character, and an entire submission to discipline, which won for him the goodwill of his masters and the affection of his comrades. In 1827 he passed a brilliant examination, and was made a second lieutenant of the staff. In 1830 he was promoted to be first lieutenant, and started for Africa, where, at the taking of Algiers, he received the cross of honor for his bravery. On his return from Algiers, Maurice MacMahon was made captain, and as Adjutant of General Archard was present at the siege of Antwerp in 1832.

The young officer already possessed a considerable fortune, from 30,000 to 50,000 francs a year. He did not live at all economically, but, in display and luxury, not only outrivaled his equals, but also his superiors. Naturally enough this excited the jealousy of his comrades, especially when he used to display his splendid thorough bred horses on the parade-ground, whilst the general, whose adjutant he was, had to ride on a very ordinary steed. The young captain perceived the envy and discontent of his brother officers. He saw the reason of it, too, and determined, through an act of munificence, to put an end to the misunderstanding. On the morning of New Year's day, MacMahon's twelve English horses stood in the stables of twelve captains of the Twenty-third Infantry Regiment, then in garrison at Dijon, each provided with saddle and harness, and in the saddle the count's visiting card affixed, with the words "pour souhaiter une bonne annee." On the same day he appeared on parade on a very inferior horse. This almost princely gift must have cost him at least 50,000 francs.

Strange to say, the intentions of the donor were quite misunderstood—his conduct was attributed to vanity and bravado. The newspapers got hold of the story, the Minister of War at last thought himself obliged to interfere, and demanded a report from the Captain of the affair. This, it was said, made such an unfavorable impression, that one morning, in the year 1835, the young officer quite unexpectedly received an order to embark for Africa. Only fear of his motives being misunderstood withheld him now from leaving the service, and he assured a friend in a letter that after the first battle in Algeria he would retire from the army.

The resolution, however, was soon forgotten. He brilliantly distinguished himself at the storming of Constantine, when, although severely wounded, he was one of the first to plant the French standard on the breach, under a hail of brass balls. This won him his nomination to the grade of officer of the Legion of Honor, which had never previously been granted to so young a Captain.

In 1840 he so greatly distinguished himself by his bravery, as adjutant of General Changarnier, that he was promoted to be major of the general staff.

But the staff did not suit MacMahon; he again came into collision with some of his superiors, who could not forgive him his wealth, so he exchanged into the infantry, and became chief of a batalion in the 18th Chasseurs d'Orleans. These new troops were under the special organization of the Duke of Orleans.

On the day after MacMahon assumed the command of the battalion, he summoned all the officers before him, and told them that he would not allow any officer in his corps who had debts. He requested them to give him a list of their debts, required their word of honor that they had put down all, and next morning paid himself 12,000 francs for the debts of the officers of his battalion. The mess had now to be thoroughly revised, and, thanks to the general's contribution towards it, it became the best in the division; he punished little, but with great severity when he did, and with extreme justice.

In this way he greatly raised the tone of his battalion, and even those who were more severely treated were proud of possessing such a commander, and out of love to him and to do him honor, would perform marvelous deeds of valor. MacMahon endured the fatigues and privations of war with a stoical intrepidity. One day, his general, after having dispersed the Arabs in a murderous engagement, enjoined him to take an order to a colonel of a regiment separated from the main body by a considerable troop of Bedouins.

"Take with you," he said, "a squadron of chasseurs."

"It is too many or too few," replied MacMahon; too many to pass without being seen, too few to beat the enemy. I shall go alone."

Without waiting for an answer, he mounted his horse and galloped off.

Almost immediately the Arabs perceived him. They darted off in pursuit with loud yells. The intrepid officer escaped at a furious gallop. Suddenly, however, a torrent presented itself on his road.

MacMahon put spurs to his horse, leaped over the abyss, and found himself safe and sound on the opposite bank.

The troup of Bedouins stopped. Not one of them dared to execute after him this prodigious leap. They confined themselves to sending bullets after him, which soon could not reach him, and he succeeded in accomplishing his mission.

MacMahon's promotion was marvelously rapid; in 1842 he became lieutenant-colonel, in 1845 colonel, and in 1848 general of brigade. He was supposed to sympathies with the Republic; nevertheless the *coup d'etat* found a warm supporter in him, and after he had taken part in the expedition of 1851-'52, and had distinguished himself by his brilliant valor, he was made general of division and commander of the province of Constantine. Here he repressed frequent rebellions of Arabs, drove the Kabyle tribes back into their mountains, organized the colony, and created a number of local institutions, destined to guarantee the security of property and of individuals.

Active, equitable, respecting all right, he was adored by the colonists as he already was by the soldiers.

He returned to France just before the outbreak of the Crimean war. Many now spoke with enthusiasm of the excellent general and prophesied for him a brilliant future in the coming campaign of the Empire; there were others, however, who, with an ominous shake of the head, asserted that MacMahon was capable of effecting anything great only in Africa. The latter party was in the ascendant when the expedition sailed to the Crimea, and MacMahon received no command. On the death of St. Arnaud, Canrobert ceded his right to be cammander-in-chief to Pelissier, a man who seemed utterly incapable of generosity and a stranger to every feeling of commission; he could not do honor to Canrobert's firmness of character, and the patriotism which induced him to take a subordinate command, but envied him his popularity among the soldiers. He is said to have boasted cynically that the sentiment of respect was quite foreign to him, that since his childhood he had never esteemed any man, and that he did not care whether any one esteemed him so long only as they feared him.

The presence of Canrobert in the army of the East was most disagreeable to Pelissier, and in a letter, which was afterwards indiscreetly published, he asserted that he could not storm the Malakoff unless MacMahon commanded the first division.

With calmness and dignity Canrobert resigned the command, surrendered it to his successor, who seemed to feel the magnanimity of the retiring general, for he said to him, in the presence of several officers, "General, I declare publicly, that if the fortune of war favor me, and I obtain success with your division, the greater portion of the glory will belong to you; for it is you who have so kept up the discipline of the army that it is capable of fighting."

In the storming of the Malakoff, MacMahon had the most serious part to perform. Niel and Bosquet, seeing his imperturbability, imagined that he could not be acquainted with the enormous obstacles which awaited him upon the breach; they entered into strategetical explanations, in order to show him the importance of the attack. The African general replied with a modest air:

"Be tranquil, gentlemen; to-morrow I shall enter the Malakoff, and I promise you that I shall not retreat out of it alive."

With what bravery and energy, at the head of his excellent troops, he succeeded in storming the Malakoff, is well known; when in triumph MacMahon ascended the highest point of the captured fortress, an adjutant of Pelissier's rushed up breathless and brought the command to evacuate the tower immediately, as it was mined and connected with the town by an electric wire.

At this juncture MacMahon was a real hero; at the moment when perhaps the ground might open under his feet, and he and his division be blown up to the sky by the exploding mine, he replied calmly and coldly:

"Tell the General he may appoint the division which, when his prophecy is fulfilled, shall take possession of the ruins of the Malakoff. This position is the key to the Crimea. From here, under no circumstances, shall the French flag be removed."

Pelissier's fear was completely justified, and had not a happy accident occurred, the heroic general and his division would have fallen victims to their stern sense of military duty. A sapper, who had been ordered with several others to cut down a palisade, accidentally clove with his axe the wire which connected the tons of powder under the Malakoff with the electric battery at Sebastopol.

Orders were the only distinction and reward which MacMahon received for the storming of the Malakoff. The Marshal's baton was for Canrobert, and the first congratulation which he received was from his victorious comrade.

The Emperor, however, made him a senator, but he did not sit in the Luxembourg; he soon returned to Africa, the scene of his first glory, and took an active part in the last expedition against the Kabyles. Having won the greatest popularity in the army, he now seemed to bid for popularity among the people.

(To be continued.)

A PROSPEROUS SETTLEMENT.—In Los Angeles County, California, is a German settlement called Anaheim, containing an industrious population of nearly two thousand, which affords an interesting example of the benefits arising from systematic and organized efforts in colonizing a new country. Anaheim was projected in 1859 by a party of wealthy Germans in San Francisco who formed an association for the purpose of establishing a collection of vineyards and homes for a certain number of their deserving fellow countrymen. Eleven hundred acres of land were purchased twenty-seven miles from the city of Los Angeles, and divided into fifty lots of twenty acres each, reserving one hundred acres in the centre for a town site. The whole was fenced with willows; the boundaries of twenty-acre lots made and fenced in the same manner. An irrigating canal ten miles long was constructed, which brought water from the Santa Anna river, and four hundred acres of vines were planted before the expiration of the second year. Eight acres in each lot were planted with grapes, leaving twelve acres for pasturage and other crops. Toward the close of 1859 the superintendent had successfully carried out the plan of the association, at an expense of $70,000, when the final action on the part of the society took place. This was to settle German families in on each of the vineyards upon the payment of $1400, just one fiftieth of the aggregate cost of the whole. The selection of the vineyards was made by drawing lots, and each purchaser received in addition to his vineyard one town lot, fourteen being left for public purposes. In 1865 the thrifty Germans had made great improvements in their vineyards, and the whole settlement was in the most flourishing condition. The original vines were in excellent bearing order, and from four to eight additional acres to each vineyard had been planted. Small but substantial dwellings had sprung up in the willow ambush on every hand, while quite a bustling little town had come into existence in the centre of the plot. Anaheim is now fourteen years old, and is one of the most charming towns in California. It has its churches, school-houses, stores, shops, and a famous lager beer brewery. The living willow fences, a liberal sprinkling of ornamental trees, its vines and large patches of brilliant flowers, give the place a delightful appearance. The people are thriving and contented. They still produce wines, white and red, as delicious as any that can be imported, and manufacture large quantities of a superior article of brandy. Los Angeles County is the oldest and best grape-growing district in the State. Last year it made more wine and brandy than all the other counties in California.

GETTING RID OF THE SMOKE.—It is probable that before long the usual notice to be seen on board steamboats, "No smoking allowed abaft the funnel," will have to be discontinued, owing to the absence of any funnel abaft where smoking can be prohibited. Smokers will be simply requested to discharge their smoke into the water. According to the Swiss *Times*, two Austrian marine officers and a marine engineer have discovered by united experiments a method of conveying away under water the smoke from the steam engine, instead of through a funnel into the air. They make use of double ventilators, which compress the smoke and force it overboard. For propelling these ventilators they employ, according to circumstances, either water power—that is, the pressure of the water between the surface of the water and the place where this apparatus is fixed—or, for smaller vessels, steam power. The advantages of this discovery are the greater security of ships of war as in armor-plated ships the only vulnerable part, the funnel, will be taken away. Other advantages will be the saving of space now occupied by the passage of the funnel through every deck, as well as security against danger from fire; complete regulation of the draught, and, in consequence of that, the application of a method for consuming the smoke, thereby effecting a saving of fuel; and, finally, better ventilation of the boiler. For submarine and torpedo ships and monitors this discovery will be of great value, as these last will be rendered quite invulnerable. The trials that have been made have, it is alleged, resulted in a complete success, even to the smallest details.

It is denied that Grant will take the "stump." He prefers a fresh one.

FINANCIAL.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 187 CANAL STREET.
TRUSTEES:
Dr. W. Newton Mercer,
L. F. Generes, David Urquhart,
George Jones, John G. Gaines,
Thos. A. Adams, Carl Kohn,
Thos. Allen Clarke, Christian Schneider,
Chas. J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison.
L. F. GENERES, President.
ap1 6m SAM. JONES, JR., Treasurer.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
51 ..... Camp Street 51
President—W. VAN NORDEN.
Vice President—HENRY PEYCHAUD.
Cashier—JOHN S. WALTON.
DIRECTORS.
Henry Peychaud, President Hope Insurance Co.
W. H. Holcombe, M. D.
David Wallace, of Wallace & Co.
John S. Walton.
Henry J. Mullan, of H. J. Mullan & Co.
W. Van Norden.
W. H. Thomas, of Folger & Co. de17 71 1y

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
SOUTHERN BANK, New Orleans, May, 1870.
This Bank will draw STERLING BILLS in sums to suit parties wishing to remit small amounts to England or Ireland.
my19 72 1y C. LIVAUDAIS Cashier.

HIBERNIA BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS, June 10, 1871.
STERLING BILLS ON THE HIBERNIAN BANK, DUBLIN, payable in all parts of Ireland, from One Pound upwards, for sale at this Bank.
je25 1y JAS. J. TARLETON, Cashier.

COAL AND WOOD.

J. J. CLARKE,
WOOD AND COAL MERCHANT,
Office corner Julia and Dryades streets,
And Corner Liberty and Julia streets.
Box 199 Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, New Orleans.
Dealer in Wood and Coal, Bricks, Sand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, Laths, Shingles, Oak, Ash and Pine Wood, Coal and Charcoal, wholesale and retail at the lowest market rates. Orders filled and steamboats supplied at short notice. my5 3m

JAMES CORCORAN,
DEALER IN
OAK, ASH AND PINE WOOD,
—Also—
SAND, SHEELS, ETC.,
Supplied on the most Reasonable Terms,
No. 299 NEW BASIN, Julia Street Landing,
de24 6m New Orleans.

WOOD AND COAL.
P. COMFORT,
261 Delord street, corner Dryades, New Orleans,
OAK, ASH AND PINE WOOD, PITTSBURG COAL
CHARCOAL AND WHITE SAND,
Steamboats, Bakeries, Founderies and Families supplied at the shortest notice and lowest market price.
jy30 71 1y

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT—
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE
Comprising the first class steamships—
CRESCENT CITY.....Capt. M. B. Crowell,
SHERMAN.....Capt. A. Blanchard,
GEN. MEADE.....Capt. A. W. Sampson,
UNITED STATES.....Capt. —
WESTERN METROPOLIS.Capt. H. S. Quick,
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. E. F. Burdick.
Sailing from New York EVERY SATURDAY.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers. Cabin passage, $50; Steerage, $25.
Bills of Lading signed through to Liverpool, Glasgow and Bremen. Through Tickets for first-class and steerage passengers for Liverpool and the Continent, connecting with Guion's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every Wednesday.
For freight or passage apply to
J. H. LUDWIGSEN, Agent, 190 Common st.
One of the above Steamers leaves this port EVERY SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. se17 71 1y

GUION LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK, QUEENS TOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
WYOMING, WISCONSIN,
MANHATTAN, IDAHO,
MINNESOTA, NEBRASKA,
COLORADO, NEVADA,
Sailing from New York EVERY WEDNESDAY.
CABIN PASSAGE.
From New Orleans to Liverpool.....$110 and $120
" " Paris and Germany, at low rates all in Gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
From New Orleans to Liverpool.....$55
" " Paris..... 65
In Currency.
The Staterooms on these Steamers open into the Saloon, thus preventing the necessity of passengers going up and down stairs, and securing the requisite—the want of which is known to all travelers—of PERFECT VENTILATION.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION,
29 Broadway, New York.
Or J. H. LUDWIGSEN, Agent,
au13 71 1y 190 Common street, New Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISE
IN
THE ENTERPRISE COURIER,
ENTERPRISE, MISS.
A Thoroughly Live Home Newspaper.
CIRCULATION
SECOND TO NONE IN EAST MISSISSIPPI.
W. J. ADAMS,
my26 tf Proprietor.

"MARGARET,"—(MARGARET HAUGHERY)
STEAM AND MECHANICAL BAKERY,
74 76 and 78....New Levee....74, 76 and 78
Near Poydras street, New Orleans.
Loaf Bread, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers, Water Crackers, Wine Crackers, Sugar Crackers, Cream Biscuits, French Biscuits, Cracknel Biscuits, Pilot Bread Navy Bread, Ginger Bread, Ginger Nuts, Pic-Nic, etc., Lemon, Cracker Meal, at the Lowest Market Rates, and Full Weight Guaranteed.
mh31 72 1y

BELLS.
THE MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY.
Established in 1836.
Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, etc., made of genuine Bell metal, (copper and tin,) mounted with improved patented mountings, and warranted.
Orders and inquiries addressed to the undersigned, will have prompt attention, and an illustrated catalogue sent free, upon application.
E. A. & G. R. MENEELY,
au26 1y West Troy, New York.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT
(FOR TERM OF TEN MONTHS)
OF THE
HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS.
37 ..... Camp Street 37
Conformably to the charter, the President and Directors of the Hibernia Insurance Company publish the following statement of its business for the term of ten months ending April 30th, 1872:
Premiums on Fire Risks.....$36,606 38
Premiums on River Risks..... 10,522 46
Premiums on Marine Risks..... 5,786 87 — $52,915 69
Less Unearned Premiums, April 30, 1872..... 16,617 50
Net Earned Premiums..... $36,298 19
Add received for Interest.....$ 3,136 19
received for Rent..... 3,499 65 — 6,635 84
Total Net Earnings..... $42,934 03
Deduct—
Losses Paid on Fire Risks...$ 98 00
Paid on River Risks 1654 59
Paid on Marine Risks 3456 86 — $ 5,209 45
Paid Return Premium 475 85
Paid Re-insurances... 1367 21
Paid Rebate..... 6327 99 — 8,271 05
Expenses—
Salaries..... 5805 43
Stationery..... 1061 75
Advertising.....$666 18
Act of Incorporation, Notarial and Attorney's Fees.. 429 00 — 1095 18
Contingent..... 312 27 — 7,585 53 — 21,066 03
Net Profits..... $21,868 00
ASSETS.
Capital Stock Notes.....$450,000 00
Real Estate..... 47,400 00
Cash..... 53,792 30
Bills Receivable for Premiums..... 1,946 63
Bills Receivable, Loans on Pledge and Mortgage..... 11,121 70
Office Furniture and Fixtures..... 2,179 50
Premiums in Course of Collection..... 4,331 62
Internal Revenue Stamps..... 47 25 — $570,823 00
The foregoing is a true and correct transcript from the books of the Company, April 30, 1872.
P. IRWIN, President.
JOHN HENDERSON, Vice President.
THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, at New Orleans, the 31st day of May, 1872.
W. J. CASTELL, Notary Public.
The Board has determined to pay in cash, to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th of July proximo, Ten Per Cent on the amount of capital stock paid in, and to place to the credit of stock notes a premium dividend of Thirty-Six Per Cent and a stock dividend of Eight and Four-Tenths Per Cent on amount paid.
P. IRWIN, President.
JOHN HENDERSON, Vice President.
THOS. F. BRAGG, Secretary.
New Orleans, May 31, 1872. je2 tf

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF
CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Gross Premiums for year ending Apl. 30, 1872, $438,718 44
Net Profits " " " " 79,823 81
Assets " " " " 732,129 40
The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest at SIX PER CENT IN CASH on all the outstanding Certificates of Scrip, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in June next.
They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1872, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of Government tax.
THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
SAM'L B. NEUMAN, Vice President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
TRUSTEES.
Samuel H. Kennedy, John Phelps,
B. T. Buddecke. P. H. Foley,
A. G. Ober, A. Thompson,
E. H. Summers, B. Newgass,
P. N. Strong, Victor Meyer,
Joseph Bowling, Ed. J. Gay. my26 3m

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,
Office, No. 21 Camp Street.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:
Premiums received during the year ending April 30, 1872..... $134,372 56
On Fire Risks..... $88,199 02
On Marine Risks..... 34,449 52
On River Risks..... 11,794 02 — 134,372 56
Amount to credit of reserve fund account..... 20,000 00
$154,372 56
Losses paid during same period, viz:
On Fire Risks.....$11,460 89
On Marine Risks..... 37,606 04
On River Risks..... 1,312 86 — $50,379 79
Less:
Rebate.....$16,734 12
Re-insurance..... 6,973 69
Return Premium..... 1,565 68 — 25,273 49
Taxes..... 7,838 12
Rent, profit and loss, expenses, less interest..... 6,011 25 — 39,502 66
$64,869 90
Reserve Fund.....$20,000 00
Reserved for Risks not terminated April 30, 1872..... 19,869 90
Cash Dividend of 10 per cent declared this day..... 25,000 00 — $64,869 90
The Company's Assets:
Invested in first mortgage bonds on real estate in the city..... $85,979 61
Bills receivable at short dates for premium.. 17,381 89
Bank and other stock..... 51,905 50
Real estate..... 27,013 49
Due for premiums in course of collection.... 16,400 63
Cash on hand..... 116,188 98
Total Assets..... $314,869 90
The above statement is a just and correct transcript from the books of the Company.
HENRY PEYCHAUD, President.
LOUIS BARNETT, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans }
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of May, 1872. ED BARNETT, Notary Public.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That a cash dividend of 10 per cent be hereby declared on the capital stock of the Company, out of the net earnings of the year ending April 30, 1872, payable on and after the 10th inst. to the stockholders or their legal representatives. my12 3m

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, corner of Camp and Canal streets.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets, December 31, 1871.....$694,579 90
Insures Fire, Marine and River Risks dividing the profits on each department separately to the insured.
For the accommodation of its customers, the Company will make Marine Losses payable in London.
J. TUYES, President.
J. W. HINCKS, Secretary. fe11 72 1y

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW ORLEANS.
104 ..... Canal Street 104
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement:
Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1872, including unearned premiums of the previous year:
On Fire Risks..... $749,323 57
On Marine Risks..... 520,615 27
On River Risks..... 199,313 90
Total Premiums..... $991,150 74
Less Unearned Premiums..... 201,800 00
Net earned Premiums, May 31, 1872..... $789,350 74
Losses Paid:
On Fire Risks.....$306,878 41
On Marine Risks..... 96,660 32
On River Risks..... 125,985 62
Total..... $529,524 36
Taxes..... 21,537 41
Reinsurances and return premiums, and Profit and Loss.. 56,416 88
Total..... $608,478 65
Deduct Interest, less expenses.. 17,858 53 — $490,622 12
Profit..... $298,728 62
The company have the following assets:
Real estate..... $121,685 11
City bonds..... 200,000 00
Bank and railroad stocks..... 50,340 00
Notes secured by mortgage..... 440,740 00
Notes secured by pledge..... 159,348 97
Bills receivable..... 15,411 30
Premiums in course of collection..... 12,418 95
Scrip..... 1,200 00
Scrip and stock of other companies..... 4,100 00
Stock of Louisiana State Lottery company..... 10,000 00
Stock of New Orleans Gaslight Company..... 2,300 00
Stock of Market Hay Dock, and Ship Yard Company..... 4,000 00
Market Protection Company..... 1,000 00
Mortgage Bonds Farmers' Association..... 2,000 00
Mortgage Bonds Odd Fellows' Hall..... 3,000 00
Cash on hand..... 201,488 83
New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company..... 3,000 00
St. Louis Hotel Association..... 5,000 00
Total assets..... $1,461,241 29
The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company.
P. FOURCHY, President.
G. W. NOTT, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans, }
Sworn to and subscribed before me, the tenth day of June, 1872.
P. CHS. CUVILLIER, Notary Public.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the tenth day of June, 1872, it was resolved, to pay a CASH DIVIDEND OF THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, 1872, payable on the third Monday of July next. Also, to pay Ten Per Cent interest to the Scrip holders, upon conversion of their scrip into Capital Stock as per amended charter of the Company.
DIRECTORS:
P. Maspero, David McCoard, S. Z. Relf,
L. F. Generes, M. Puig, P. Fourchy,
P. S. Witz, J. J. Fernandez, D. A. Chaffraix,
J. M. Allen, Charles Lafitte. je16 72 1y

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW ORLEANS.
Insure Fire, Marine and River Risks at Lowest Rates.
TEMPORARY OFFICE, NO. 111 GRAVIER STREET
NEAR THE CORNER OF CAMP.
Capital..... $1,000,000
Subscribed..... 700,000
A. EIMER BADER, President.
CH. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
A. Eimer Bader, M. Frank, W. B. Schmidt,
Theo. Lilienthal, Louis Schneider, Frank Roder,
J. M. Schwartz, Hermann Richs, P. Rickert,
C. H. Miller, Jacob Hassinger, Ch. Engstfeld,
S. L. Nesits, H. Puhlmann, Louis Schwartz,
G. L. L. Mayer, B. Seig, X. Weissenbach,
H. R. Gogreve, W. Davis, N. A. Baumgardner,
Joseph Keller, Isaac Scherck, E. T. Del Bondio.
je16 72 1y

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
Office, No. 10 Exchange Alley,
SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with their charter, the Insurance Association publish the following statement:
Premiums for the year ending December 31, 1871:
Fire Premiums..... $602,690 80
Marine Premiums..... 223,217 14
River Premiums..... 158,291 38—760,769 32
Less unearned Premiums.....$148,486 11
Less Returned Premiums..... 5,085 96
Less Rebate..... 6,083 78—159,605 85
Net earned premiums..... $601,163 47
Fire losses..... $71,788 50
Marine losses..... 146,154 39
River losses..... 69,833 56
$287,776 47
Reinsurances..... 11,876 66
Internal Revenue, State and City Taxes..... 11,211 22
General Expenses..... 45,274 39
Profit and loss..... 11,607 62
Reserved for unadjusted losses... 49 500 00
$417,246 36
Less interest..... 42,983 67—374,262,69
Net profits..... $226,900 78
ASSETS:
Capital stock notes..... $678,090 23
Notes and bills receivable..... 219,336 80
Stocks and bonds..... 62,542 50
Premiums in course of collection..... 53,662 08
Real estate..... 40,969 00
Cash on hand..... 190,394 83
Funds in Europe..... 1,379 39
Total..... $1,245,814 03
The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the Insurance Association.
C. CAVAROC, President.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.
STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. }
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this sixth day of January, 1872.
G. LE GARDEUR, Jr., Notary Public.
At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 6th of January, 1872, it was resolved that an interest of Ten Per Cent per annum on the capital paid in, and a dividend of Thirty-five per cent on the net earned participating premiums, be paid on and after the 15th of February next, in cash, to stockholders who have paid their subscription in full, and by credits on stock notes of subscribers on which balances are due.
It was furthermore resolved, that stockholders will have to pay, on the 15th of February next, all balances then remaining due on their stock notes.
C. CAVAROC, President.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
Chas. Cavaroc, S. Cambon,
Chas. de Ruyter, Arthur Pelosy,
A. Reichard, J. Egli,
Leon Isaac, Jr., P. S. Witz,
E. F. Mielon, Leon Queyrouse,
W. Agar, A. Thibaut.
fa16 72 1y