

Morning Star and Catholic Messenger, NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1873 DOMESTIC CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Dorcas Society of the Cathedral, Baltimore, composed exclusively of ladies, is in a flourishing condition. It was established in 1850, and its kind offices have been instrumental since that period in relieving many destitute families and providing them with warm clothing for the winter. In order to provide for deficiencies, the Society is allowed the benefit of an annual charity sermon in the Cathedral. This year the collection was taken up on Candlemas day, and realized \$151.00.

The Caruelites are about to establish a new convent in Baltimore. The Conferences of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Baltimore, are zealously at work raising funds for the relief of the poor. In the Mirror we notice announcements of lecturers, representations, etc. We observe also that they have issued a circular to the laity, giving a history of the Society in that city since its introduction by Archbishop Spalding in 1864, and asking assistance in their works. The circular was distributed in the various churches.

Right Rev. Sylvester H. Rosecrans, D. D., Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, has the gratification of seeing his new Cathedral almost completed. The building which was designed by Dr. Rosecrans, is one of the handsomest churches in the West. Services are now read regularly within its walls.

The colored boys of St. Francis Xavier's Church, Baltimore, played Rip Van Winkle to large audiences, among which were many white persons, on the 20th and 30th ult. So much satisfaction with this their novel role of actors, that by request, the piece will be repeated at an early day. The Bishop of St. Paul, Minn. has approved the Constitution of the Catholic Union in his Diocese. It is designed to effect a close union between all the Catholic Societies of the Diocese.

A "poetry class" is to be established at the Academy of Our Lady of Angels—Nagana Falls. The Index Nagarensis says that this is not "intended to make poets or to arouse in our youth, any romantic feeling of wooing that ethereal creature the Muse, by studied art, or sweetly chiming measure." We suppose it is intended to draw out the poetry which is believed to lie dormant in the nature of every good sophomore.

The Pittsburg, Pa., Catholic, one of our most entertaining exchanges, entered upon the 30th year of its career of usefulness and prosperity on the 15th inst.

Sister Mary A. Combs, the foundress of the house of the Visitation at Frederick, Md., died there on the 30th ult., in the seventy-eighth year of her age, and the forty-second of her religious profession.

The Total Abstinence cause is making great progress in Pennsylvania. At the State Convention which assembled on the 6th, delegates from fifty societies and twenty-one cadet societies were present. On the 8th in Philadelphia, Mr. F. McCreary of Washington lectured to a large audience on "The great evil and its remedy." The mention of the names of Pius IX, Archbishop Bayley and Father Burke, in the course of the address, was received with great applause, the entire audience rising and cheering.

From Richmond, Va., a correspondent writes to the Freeman's Journal under date of Jan. 28th: "This is to inform you that the Temperance movement under the auspices of our most beloved and highly esteemed pastor, Father Jaussens, is progressing very favorably. Bishop Gibbons delivered an able and eloquent lecture on Sunday night in the Cathedral on Temperance, and notwithstanding the bad weather there was a large audience to hear him. The main object, of course, was the suppression of intemperance; the minor object, to raise funds to purchase a library for the Temperance Society. Bishop Gibbons is a chaste and forcible speaker, and is loved and admired by all who know him for his many estimable qualities of heart. He is a zealous pastor, and does not think it beneath his dignity to visit the very humblest of his flock, and inquire after their spiritual and temporal wants. God has really blessed us in sending us such a good and holy man."

Bishop Mink, of Marquette, visited Cincinnati recently to make arrangements for the publication of an Indian grammar.

Very Rev. William Starrs, D. D., and V. G. of New York—Venerable in years, more venerable by his office, and, we hope and believe, most venerable of all by his virtues, "Father Starrs" is dead. He was the oldest priest in the Diocese of New York. He grew aged before his time, from the fixed routine of his life, for the nearly forty years that he has been a priest in New York. To its wear he succumbed, at sixty-six years of age, when his physical force seemed to give promise of many farther years. William Starrs was born we learn, in the year 1807, in the County Tyrone, Ireland, in the place known as Drumquid. Studious and pious, from his earliest youth, he was, at the request of his parents, sent to Maynooth. There he pursued the undergraduate course; but he found the inspiration of coming to America, to make his theological studies. He was received by Bishop Dubois, then Bishop of New York, as an aspirant to the priesthood. His course in the theological studies was made at St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, in Maryland. This gone through, he was ordained priest in the autumn of 1834. After filling the positions of assistant priest at the Cathedral, and pastor at St. Mary's he was made Vicar General and also rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral in 1853, which positions he occupied till his death. During these nearly twenty years, Father Starrs has several times been Administrator of the Diocese. Notably during the vacancy of the See, after the death of the illustrious Archbishop Hughes; and again, during the time that the present rector Archbishop Spalding was absent, called to Rome, to attend the First Sessions of the Vatican Council.

Referring to the obsequies, the Freeman's Journal, from whose columns we have condensed the foregoing, says: "It is very doubtful if there is a man now living in New York, who had so many personal acquaintances, and whose acquaintances had so kindly a feeling towards him, as had this oldest priest of the city of New York. Therefore it was that, from the time his death was

known, on Thursday, crowds of his friends from all parts of the city, and from far away, came to look at the face of the dead and pray for his soul. To satisfy this regard for him, his remains, early on Sunday afternoon, were borne into the Cathedral, and during the afternoon and evening, and till about midnight, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, there was one continuous stream of people, passing rapidly by his bier, to take a last look at his mortal remains. The other parts of the Cathedral were, at the same time, occupied by pious souls, praying for his eternal repose. Archbishop McCloskey, at the High Mass on Sunday, ascended the pulpit, to speak a few words of the deceased. These words were full of deep affection, and of sorrow for his loss. He said he had lost in Father Starrs a friend and a trusted councillor. That, now that he was gone, the oldest remaining priest in the Diocese was the speaker, the Archbishop himself. The funeral ceremonies were performed on Monday. The Cathedral was crowded, and a vast assembly stood, all the while, notwithstanding the cold, on the outside of the edifice. The Most Rev. Archbishop celebrated the Requiem. So compact was the crowd, in the church, that it was impossible to distinguish the clergy assisting. There were Bishops Loughlin, Bacon, McQuaid, and McCreary, and perhaps others, of New York Province; Bishop Wood of Philadelphia; Bishop Lynch of Charleston. But, if we went on to mention we might make mistakes, as the daily papers did, who named Archbishop Bayley as present, when that distinguished Prelate was so far away. So that to satisfy his desire was impossible for him to satisfy his desire of assistance at the ceremonies. For the same reason it is altogether impossible to mention the names of the priests who were present, they were so many, both from the Diocese of New York and elsewhere. After the Mass, the Right Rev. Dr. Loughlin, Bishop of Brooklyn, delivered a most appreciative and affectionate paenegyric on the deceased. And then came the final Absolution, and the body of Father Starrs was carried to a vault, under the Cathedral he had served so long."

Fathers Turner and Rooney, O. P., who has given so many successful missions in this city, will begin a Mission in St. Mary's Cathedral, Natchez, to-day, 23rd.

The Louisville Advocate says that Mrs. Nantz having declined to accept the appointment as matron of the New Pest House, Dr. Ford, Resident Physician at the institution, and Dr. Manly called on Bishop McCloskey to obtain his consent, as superior, for the Pest House should his honor, the mayor, desire it. This noble work of charity to the Right Rev. Bishop most heartily approved, and ever ready to second the humane efforts of our able and energetic mayor, he wrote at once to Mother Francis at Nazareth, expressing his entire approbation of the work, and giving the desired permission.

The progress of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, which is composed of nearly all the Irish Catholic societies in the United States, is such as to justify the establishment of a monthly newspaper. It will be published in Philadelphia by Messrs M. I. J. Griffin & G. J. White.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF EYES.—No branch of science has been more thoroughly mastered than optics. The principle of vision must be essentially the same in all eyes, but they differ remarkably, according to the habits of the animal. Birds of lofty flight, as the condor, eagles, vultures and carrion seeking prowlers of the feathered race have telescopic vision, and thus they are enabled to look down and discover their unsuspecting victims. As they approach noiselessly from above, the axis of vision changes—shortening, so that they see just as distinctly within one foot of the ground as when at an elevation of one mile in the air. This fact explains the balancing of a fish-hawk on its pinions half a mile above the still pond; watching for fish. When one is selected, down the savage hunter plunges, the focal axis varying with the square of the distance, giving the hawk a distinct view of its intended prey always. As they ascend, then the axis is elongated by a curious muscular arrangement, so as to see far again. Snails have their keen eyes at the extremity of flexible horns, which they can protrude or draw in at pleasure. By winding the instrument round the edge of a leaf or a small stalk, they can see how matters stand on the opposite side. The hammer-headed hawk has its wicked looking eyes nearly erect apart. By will effort they can bend the thin edges of the head on which the organs are located, so as to examine two sides of an object, the size of a fully grown codfish. Flies have invulnerable eyes. They stand out from the head, the half an apple, exceedingly prominent. Instead of being smooth hemispheres, they have an immense number of facets, resembling old-fashioned glass watch seals, each one directing the light directly to the optic retina. That explains why they cannot be approached in any direction without seeing what is coming.

"THEY SAY."—The two little words heading this article have to father more, perhaps, than any other two monosyllables in our language. Many persons, and some without any malicious intent, circulate innuendoes against the purest people in a community, and shelter themselves from the consequences by ascribing the author as "They say." Many malicious, artful persons deliberately circulate scandalous reports, thus undervaluing a hitherto unquestioned character, and claim as their author, "They say." Busy bodies in other men's matters while away their idle hours in giving circulation to reports already in vogue, and lay much stress upon the truth of the report by giving as their author, "They say." Many, upon the authority of "They say," spread damning stories concerning those to whom their good character is more than all besides.

It shows a wicked heart in any one who will repeat, upon the credit of "They say," and none but a heartless traitor to mankind will reiterate it as if he or she believed it. When you hear any one elaborate the character of another, and quote "They say" to the listener, when "They say" does everything that is bad, you can make up your mind that "They say" lies. The characters referred to are villains who would rob a sanctuary or despoil their mother.

Always cherish great desires, for from them you will derive great profit, even though you should never have an opportunity of carrying them into execution.

The Protestant Empire.

The anti-Catholic journals of this country are never weary of repeating that Prussia is now the Protestant nation of the world. It represents, they tell us in their perpetual song of admiration for all that is Prussian, the moral, elevating influence of the Protestant religion. We are quite willing to accept Prussian civilization as a standard of comparison between the Catholic and Protestant religions. The latter could summon no more damaging testimony against itself, than this much-praised Empire, bloated with slaughter and rapine. The moral condition of its largest city in the days of peace and under the reign of the civil law, is as low as that of Paris in the hour of revolution. Our Evangelical tried to make a great deal of capital out of the report, that every soldier of the Prussian army carried to the late war a copy of the Bible. This additional weight in the knapsack not only increased the pious spirit of this golly soldier, but was the secret of all the victories they gained. A people so religious in war, which as a rule, does not intensify the piety of those engaged in it, would naturally be still more devoted to religion in peace. But, unfortunately for the cause of Protestantism, this inference is not supported by facts. In the year 1870 there were twenty-three thousand funerals officially recorded in Berlin. At twenty thousand of them there was no religious ceremony of any kind. For every hundred marriages there were ten divorces. In every hundred births, seventeen were illegitimate. From these reports the virtue of the Protestant Prussia does not appear very shining, or creditable to his religious instructors.

There is a well-grounded complaint in this country, that through the corrupt manner of selecting jaymen, justice in our courts is continually defeated; the greatest criminals by distributing "money where it can do the most good," in the significant phraseology of Oakes Ames, escape all punishment. Crime laughs at the impotence of outraged society. It has become so difficult to convict those whose guilt is placed beyond doubt, that the ablest and best informed lawyers of this country have ceased to place any reliance upon the integrity of jaymen. They would vote in the interests of society, for the total abolition or trial by jury, an institution that has been converted into an inviolable refuge for every monied criminal. But we have not yet reached the depth of corruption, which is daily witnessed in the courts of the pious capital of Protestant Prussia. This country not being quite so Protestant is not so thoroughly penetrated with the leaven of cheap perjury on the witness stand, whatever convictions the clinic of gold may produce in the jury-box. The courts of Berlin, however, swarm with men, who are there to sell themselves as witnesses at any price. Perjury open and unblushing has grown into a trade. The terms of contract between employer and those who engage to swear anything he wishes, varies with the supply of this new Protestant species of labor. The Fall Mail Gazette drawing a picture of the morality of Berlin not very flattering to Protestantism, graphically describes the fluctuations in the prices of perjury. "Recently," it says, "one of these gentlemen (lured witnesses) approaching a gentleman said to him: 'If you are looking for a witness, I take me, I swear for half price. My colleagues demand ten silver groschen, I ask no more than five.'" If that tall luminary of Methodism whose light has been so suddenly extinguished by the Poland investigation, the Christian Statesman, Schuyler Colfax, had cultivated a little Prussian Protestantism, he might have learned to avoid the conflicting points in his testimony, which have thrown considerable doubt upon his innocence.

Five years ago, there were nearly sixty-six thousand convicts in Berlin, making one tenth of the whole population. Frightful as this may appear, the number has increased enormously with each succeeding year. The city harbors thirty-three thousand infamous womers. Murders, robberies, riots, and street broils have lately been so frequent that the thousands of armed police appointed to protect the city, have proved too small an army, and the municipal council has appealed for assistance to the Empire. Berlin shows that Prussia is not truly good, is a truly Protestant country. The capital of Protestant Scotland may neatly resign the distinction which it has so long worn without dispute.—Cincinnati Telegraph.

THE DRESS OF CIVILIZED WOMEN.—I do declare that I think it would be better to die and get out of torment at once than to have to rise every morning for some forty or fifty years and box one's body up in a sort of compressive armor, hang weights on one's hips and more weights upon the head which last are supported by the roots of the hair; put one's feet into shoes a number too small, and not of the right shape, and with heels like stilts; and set about doing the whole duty of women, with a cheerful face and with a spirit, for from fifteen to seventeen hours of the twenty-four! That there are so many women who are now frightened into a decline at such a prospect, and that they bravely undertake to do it—may, more, that they even dream that under such disadvantages they can work side by side with unshackled men, and that they do not die in trying to do it, certainly says much for their courage but very little for their common sense.

A man's dress, to a great extent, is fashioned for comfort. He has contrivances for suspending the weight of his clothing from his shoulders. If the east wind blows he can turn up his coat collar, button himself up snugly, slouch his hat over his eyes, thrust his hands into his pockets, and brave the weather. But imagine a woman removing her hat or bonnet from the angle at which fashion says she must wear it on account of the weather, or turning any of her "fixtures" up to protect her neck and throat or buttoning up anything that was unbuttoned before, or sticking her hands into her pockets! She would be taken for an improper character out on a mild spree, or for an escaped inmate of a lunatic asylum, should she endeavor, by any impromptu arrangement of her habiliments to save her health.—Science of Health.

We are deeply impressed by the printed statement of a rapture-smitten correspondent that Madam Lucca's voice "has not a flaw or a scratch in it, and is as pure, warm, and ethereal as a rose-bud in the northern lights."

Why is an author the most wonderful man in the world? Because his tail comes out of his head.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Corner Canal and Camp Streets. THIRTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with their charter, the Company publish the following statement: Premiums during the year ending Dec. 31, 1872: On Fire... \$1,317,387 25 On Marine... 57,045 33 On River... 28,985 93 Total premiums... \$1,383,333 53 Less premiums unearned Dec 31, 1872... \$118,185 00 Return premiums... 6,328 91 124,513 93 Net earned premiums... \$1,265,147 60 Reinsurance... \$12,723 45 Losses on fire... \$1,111 32 Marine losses... 5,612 04 River losses... 2,209 46 Total losses... \$10,932 82 Justified, but not due... 20,000 00 Reserve as required by charter... 3,645 33 Expenses, tax, loss interest account... 14,669 14 176,571 96 Profit... \$1,088,575 64 The Company have the following Assets: Bonds, city and other, cash value... \$88,280 00 Pledge and mortgage notes... 359,774 39 Stocks, gas and other... 61,123 60 Bills receivable for premiums... 17,400 16 Premiums in course of collection... 89,148 90 Cash in hands of London bankers... 63,710 40 Branch office... 3,518 87 Suspense account... 2,120 19 Property on Dumaine street, cash value... 6,013 24 670,984 24 LIABILITIES: Capital stock... \$500,000 00 Reserved for unearned premiums... 118,185 00 Reserve for claims unsettled... 20,000 00 Dividend to stockholders... \$50,000 00 Dividend to assured... 51,932 44—101,932 44 Surplus over and above liabilities... 15,763 65 670,984 24 The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company. J. W. HINCKS, Secretary. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10th day of January, A. D. 1873. P. CHAS. CUVILLIER, Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on January 20th, 1873, it was resolved to declare the following cash dividends on the net earned premiums for the year ending on the 31st of December, 1872, payable on the 3d Monday of January, 1873, as follows: 25 per cent on Fire Premiums... \$306,641 85 50 per cent on River Premiums... 14,492 97 It was also resolved to pay a cash dividend of 10 per cent to the stockholders on and after the first Monday in February, 1873.

Geo. Trubblatt, DIRECTOR, A. M. Payson, DIRECTOR, C. T. Dugazon, DIRECTOR, Placide Forstall, DIRECTOR, G. W. Babcock, DIRECTOR, Aug. Reichard, DIRECTOR, T. Hally Blanchard, DIRECTOR, E. Miltenberger, DIRECTOR, A. Schreiber, DIRECTOR, W. B. Schmidt, DIRECTOR, Chas. LaBite, DIRECTOR, J. T. Tynes, DIRECTOR, \$191 1m

"LA MATERNELLE."

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT AND PROVIDENCE ASSOCIATION, 102 Canal Street, 102 On the second floor of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association Building) is Association has for its object to place in common interests children and adults, by uniting them in three classes, according to age. Full information, apply at the office of the Association. C. CAVAROC, President. AM. LUTON, Secretary. C. CAVAROC, DIRECTOR, M. HANES, DIRECTOR, E. F. MORTON, DIRECTOR, S. CAMBON, DIRECTOR, A. D. G. DIRECTOR, P. S. WILTZ, DIRECTOR, \$191 1m

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY

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 STROMMEYER, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: A. Eimer Bader, M. Frank, W. F. Schmidt, Theo. Ellenthal, Louis Schneider, Frank Bolter, J. M. Schwartz, Hermann Eicke, F. Rickert, C. H. Miller, Jacob Hassinger, Ch. Engstfeld, H. A. Weiss, H. Polmann, H. Louis de public, G. L. Mayer, R. Selig, N. Weissenbach, H. L. Gogrove, W. Diers, N. A. Baumgarten, Joseph Keller, Isaac Scherck, E. T. Zell Bondia, \$191 1m

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office, corner of Camp and Canal streets. Capital, \$500,000. Assets, December 31, 1872, \$604,579 90 Insure 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. T. Tynes, President. J. W. HINCKS, Secretary, \$191 1m

UNDERTAKERS—BUILDERS.—PAINTERS.

FRANCIS JOHNSON—UNDERTAKER, 205 and 207 Magazine street, New Orleans. Metallic Cases and Caskets of all kinds. Rosewood, Mahogany and Plain Coffins. Bodies embalmed, disinterred and carefully shipped. Orders by telegraph or letter promptly attended to. Prices always reasonable. Printed direction sent with each case. \$191 1m

C. DILLON, CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

231 Carondelet street, Box 226 Mechanics' Exchange Company. Jobbing promptly attended to. \$191 1m

JOHN GRAY, PROPRIETOR OF PHENIX STABLES AND UNDERTAKERS, 33 and 35 Elysian Fields street, opposite Pontchartrain Railroad, Third District, New Orleans. Carriages, Barouches, Buggies and Sany and Plain Coaches. Horses bought, sold and kept on livery. Patent Metallic Burial Cases, Mahogany Bisk Walnut and Plain Coffins always on hand. Funerals attended to by the proprietor, who hopes, by strict attention to business, to obtain a share of public patronage. \$191 1m

H. P. BUCKLEY,

Has for Sale, at Low Prices, FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, American, English and Swiss, Fine Jewelry, Sterling Silverware, Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Particular attention given to Repairing all kinds of Clocks and Watches. Diamonds Renowned and Jewelry Repaired \$191 1m

"THE VERDICT"

GOOD CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS AND SHOES BETTER THAN PEGGED OR SEWED

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

Office, No. 104 Canal Street, FOURTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT, 1872. In conformity with their charter, the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association publish the following statement of their affairs for the fourth quarter of 1872, ending December 31, 1872: Fire Premiums... \$317,188 65 Marine Premiums... 154,356 18 River Premiums... 78,929 01—550,473 84 Less unearned Premiums... \$23,929 14 Returned Premiums... 1,401 45—237,359 29 Net earned Premiums... \$313,145 25 Fire losses... \$31,337 87 Marine losses... 34,923 91 River losses... 6,061 10 Reserved for unadjusted losses... 167,500 00 \$149,861 98 Reinsurance... 15,373 93 Expense account... 12,888 13 Rebate... 3,784 95 Profit and loss... 1,028 52 Add 25 per cent interest on capital paid... \$22,092 92 Less discount and interest... 17,871 91 4,891 01 210,938 52 Net profits... \$102,206 73 Balance due on stock notes... \$57,782 94 Cash... 117,615 68 Notes and bills receivable... 479,362 57 Second quarter bonds... 110,132 83 Real estate... 168,984 68 Premiums in course of collection... 7,868 63 Assessment 65 per cent on \$291,175 99... 189,964 89 Suspense account... 50 00 Total... \$1,165,840 57 The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the New Orleans Mutual 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 7th day of January, 1873. G. LE GARDEUR, Notary Public.

Recapitulation of the Four Quarters of 1872: Fire Premiums... \$529,789 82 Marine Premiums... 374,913 89 River Premiums... 306,641 85—\$1,211,345 57 Unearned Premiums... \$23,929 14 Returned Premiums... 3,349 12—\$27,278 26 Net earned Premiums of 1872... \$1,184,067 31 Losses, expense, reinsurance, rebate, etc.: First quarter of 1872... \$109,147 50 Second quarter of 1872... 110,132 83 Third quarter of 1872... 168,984 68 Fourth quarter of 1872... 210,938 52—\$609,203 53 Net profit of 1872... \$574,863 78 Profits Allowed to Stockholders: First quarter of 1872, 25 per cent on premiums and 25 per cent on stock... \$152,166 93 Second quarter of 1872, 25 per cent on premiums and 25 per cent on stock... 152,166 93 Third quarter of 1872, 25 per cent on premiums and 25 per cent on stock... 152,166 93 Fourth quarter of 1872, 25 per cent on premiums and 25 per cent on stock... 152,166 93—\$609,667 72 At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was resolved, in conformity with article seventh of the charter, to collect immediately from stockholders an assessment of 65 per cent on the net earned premium of the fourth quarter of 1872, subject to assessment, amounting to \$291,175 99, and it was furthermore resolved to pay to the stockholders, on demand, a quarterly interest of 25 per cent on the amount of capital paid in. C. CAVAROC, President. G. LANAUX, Secretary. DIRECTORS: Chas. Cavaroc, Arthur Poincy, Chas. de Ruyter, J. Egie, Leon Haas, Jr., P. S. Wiltz, E. F. Morton, Leon Queyrouze, W. Agar, Leon Rochet, S. Cambon, J. E. Leveret, \$191 1m

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... \$1,021,615 17 On Marine Risks... 169,212 00 On River Risks... 169,212 00 Total Premiums... \$1,350,039 17 Less Unearned Premiums... 291,860 60 Net Earned Premiums, May 31, 1872... \$1,058,178 57 Losses Paid: On Fire Risks... \$206,678 41 On Marine Risks... 56,680 32 On River Risks... 125,955 63 Total... \$389,314 36 Reinsurance and other returns... 21,337 41 Premiums and Profit and Loss... 56,416 88 Total... \$467,068 65 Deduct Interest, less expenses... 17,836 03—\$449,232 62 Profit... \$217,935 93 The company have the following assets: City bonds... \$121,965 11 Bank and railroad stocks... 229,000 00 Notes secured by mortgage... 19,745 00 Notes secured by pledge... 122,559 97 Bills receivable... 45,611 30 State bonds... 72,418 95 Premiums in course of collection... 1,660 00 Scrap and stock of other companies... 6,882 50 Stock of Valentin Dry Dock Company... 19,800 00 Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press... 2,900 00 Harbor Protection Company... 4,000 00 Mortgage Bonds Farmers' Association... 2,600 00 Mortgage Bonds Odd Fellows' Hall... 5,900 00 Cash on hand... 1,660 00 New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company... 3,000 00 St. Louis Hotel Association... 5,900 00 Total assets... \$1,461,941 23 The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company. 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 FIVE 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. Reif, L. E. Genere, M. Paig, P. Fourchy, F. S. Wiltz, J. J. Fernandez, D. A. Chaffraix, J. M. Allen, Charles Lafitte, \$191 1m

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