# L'ABEILLE DE LA N. ORLEANS.

[illegible], No 73, RUE DE CHARTRES.

NOUVELLE-ORLEANS.

DIMANCHE MATIN, 6 SEPTEMBRE.

## Les candidatures nationales.

LETTRE D'ACCEPTATION

DE

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Au général G. W. Morgan et autres, membres du comité, &c.

Utica, 5 août 1868.

MESSIEURS : Lorsqu'à New York, le 11 juillet, en présence d'une vaste assemblée, vous m'avez offert, au nom de la Convention nationale démocratique, la nomination faite à l'unanimité de ma personne comme candidat de cette Convention pour les fonctions de Président des Etats-Unis, je déclarai que "je ne trouvais pas de termes convenables pour exprimer ma reconnaissance du bon vouloir et de la bienveillance que cette assemblée venait de me témoigner. Je n'avais ni recherché ni espéré cette nomination. Mon ambition était—ce que je ne puis faire maintenant—de prendre une part active à la grande lutte engagée pour la restauration d'un bon gouvernement, et pour le rétablissement de la paix et de la prospérité dans le pays. Mais j'ai été entraîné par le courant irrésistible qui nous emporte vers un grand changement politique et je me trouve hors d'état d'y résister.

Vous m'avez aussi remis une copie des résolutions exprimées par la Convention et qui indiquent la position qu'elle a prise sur les grandes questions qui agitent aujourd'hui le pays. Comme président de cette Convention, la teneur et la portée de ces résolutions me sont familières; comme l'un des membres de la Convention, je suis un de ceux qu'elle lient. Elles sont conformes à ma manière de voir; je les accepte comme guide dans la lutte où nous entrons, et je m'efforcerai, à l'avenir, de les mettre en pratique, partout où je me trouverai placé, dans ma carrière politique et dans ma vie privée.

Je déclarai alors que je vous adresserai mon acceptation par une lettre, suivant l'usage accoutumé. Je ne vois, après réflexion, aucune raison pour changer ou spécifier les termes de l'approbation que j'ai donnée aux résolutions de la Convention. Si je n'ai pas plus tôt rempli la formalité de vous communiquer par écrit ce que j'avais exprimé publiquement, c'est que je voulais voir quelle lumière les débats du Congrès pourraient jeter sur les intérêts du pays.

Les actes de cette assemblée, depuis l'ajournement de la Convention, indiquent qu'elle redoute que, par un changement du pouvoir politique, le peuple n'obtienne ce qu'il a droit d'avoir, un exposé clair et précis de ce qui a été fait de l'argent qu'on a tiré de lui depuis huit ans. Les hommes réfléchis sentent qu'il y a eu, dans l'administration des finances, des fautes qu'on n'a pas laissé parvenir à la connaissance du public.

Le parti congressionnel non seulement s'est allié avec le pouvoir militaire, qui va être employé pour peser directement sur les électeurs dans beaucoup d'Etats, mais encore il perpétue sa session dans le but avoué de faire les lois qu'il jugera utiles à son succès en vue des élections qui auront lieu dans quelques semaines. Au lieu de s'ajourner, il a donc pris un congé pour s'assembler de nouveau si ses intérêts de parti le demandent.

Jamais, jusqu'à présent, dans l'histoire de notre pays, le Congrès n'avait pris ainsi une attitude menaçante envers ses électeurs. Cédant à son influence, quelques-uns des Etats organisés par ses agents, proposent de priver le peuple du droit de voter pour les électeurs présidentiels, et c'est pour la première fois qu'on prend d'audacieuses mesures pour détruire le droit de suffrage. Aussi n'est-il pas surprenant que les hommes qui réfléchissent voient, dans une pareille conduite, la preuve que ceux qui dirigent la politique du parti républicain sont mûs par des motifs plus puissants et plus profonds que le simple désir de retenir le pouvoir politique, la preuve qu'ils redoutent de voir certaine faits dévoilés et que cette crainte les conduit à des actes d'un caractère aussi désespéré et aussi impolitique.

Un grand nombre des meneurs et des organes les plus habiles du parti républicain ont ouvertement déploré la violence des actes du Congrès et leur tendance à entretenir la discorde dans notre pays. Les grands intérêts de l'Union demandent la paix, l'ordre et le retour aux relations internationales, sans lesquelles nous ne pouvons maintenir la foi ni l'honneur de notre gouvernement. L'esprit des hommes d'affaires est en proie à une incertitude pénible. Le temps que nos ouvriers doivent consacrer au travail est allongé par le coût des choses nécessaires à l'existence, coût que rendent exorbitant les exactions directes et indirectes du gouvernement; et nos populations sont harassées par les demandes fréquentes des percepteurs d'impôts.

Il y a dans tout le peuple, sans distinction de parti, un sentiment très fort en faveur d'une ligne de conduite qui puisse restaurer l'ordre et la confiance, et enlever les fardeaux qui entravent et gênent actuellement l'industrie du pays. Cependant, en ce moment, ceux qui sont au pouvoir ont, dans le Sénat et dans la Chambre des Représentants, jeté de nouveaux éléments de discorde et de violence. On a admis comme représentants de quelques-uns des Etats du Sud des hommes qui sont venus déclarer qu'ils ne peuvent exister sans protection militaire dans les Etats qu'ils prétendent représenter. Ces hommes vont faire des lois pour le Nord aussi bien que pour le Sud. Ces hommes qui, il y a quelques jours, demandaient en suppliant que le Congrès leur donnât le pouvoir dans leurs Etats respectifs, contrôlent aujourd'hui l'action des deux Chambres de ce même Congrès. Entrés dans ces assemblées, l'esprit rempli de cette question, ils demandent que le Congrès regarde comme étant en état de guerre civile les Etats d'où ils viennent, ils demandent que la majorité de ces Etats, comprenant la partie la plus intelligente de la population, soit traitée comme ennemi public, de façon qu'ils puissent maintenir leur contrôle aux frais du peuple du Nord, et de sorte qu'il n'y ait au Sud ni paix ni bon ordre autres que la paix et l'ordre qui seront établis par l'arbitraire.

Tout homme intelligent sait non seulement qu'ils ne doivent leur position actuelle qu'au désordre, mais encore que tous les motifs qui leur font désirer de la perpétuer viennent de l'amour du pouvoir et du lucre. Le désir de la vengeance les porte à maintenir le Sud dans l'anarchie. Tant qu'elle existe ils sont indépendants de la volonté ou des vœux de leurs concitoyens. Tant que la confusion règne ils sont les dispensateurs des profits et des honneurs qui proviennent d'un gouvernement reposant uniquement sur la force.

Ces hommes sont aujourd'hui placés dans des positions où ils peuvent non seulement recommander l'adoption de leurs vues politiques, mais encore l'imposer. Quand on aura admis, de cette manière, des sénateurs des autres Etats du Sud, bien qu'en réalité ils n'aient pas de constituants, ils auront plus de pouvoir au Sénat qu'une majorité du peuple de cette Union, vivant dans neuf des grands Etats. C'est en vain que des chefs du parti républicain ont protesté contre la politique qui a conduit à ce résultat.

Tandis que les chefs de la récente rébellion se sont soumis aux résultats de la guerre, et sont maintenant tranquillement engagés dans des entreprises utiles pour leur soutien et celui de leurs familles, et tandis qu'ils essaient, par la force de l'exemple, de ramener le peuple du Sud à l'ordre et à l'industrie qui sont essentiels non seulement à son bien être mais encore à la grandeur et à la prospérité de notre patrie, tous ceux qui, sans capacité et sans influence, ont été jetés par les agitations des convulsions civiles, dans des positions honorifiques et lucratives, s'efforcent d'attiser les passions auxquelles ils doivent leur élévation, et ils poussent des clameurs pour affirmer qu'ils sont les seuls amis de l'Union. La preuve de cet amour pour l'Union ne saurait avoir de fondement certain que dans une estime fraternelle et dans un désir commun de contribuer au maintien de la paix et de l'ordre et à la félicité de toutes les parties du pays.

Les événements qui se sont accomplis au Congrès depuis l'ajournement de la Convention ont considérablement augmenté l'importance de la victoire politique que remporteraient ceux qui cherchent à ramener l'économie, la simplicité et la justice dans l'administration de nos affaires nationales. Il y a beaucoup de républicains, parmi ceux qui sont restés attachés à leur parti, qui ont regretté les mesures extrêmes et violentes auxquelles il s'est laissé emporter. Ils ont persisté à croire que, bien que la conduite de leurs amis politiques fût mauvaise, leur intention était cependant bonne. Mais, aujourd'hui, ils doivent s'apercevoir que le parti républicain est dans une condition telle qu'il ne peut appliquer une politique de paix, quelles que soient ses intentions. C'est un malheur non seulement pour un pays, mais encore pour le parti qui gouverne, quand l'action de celui-ci n'est arrêtée par aucune forme d'opposition. C'a été le malheur du parti républicain que les événements des dernières années lui ont donné un tel pouvoir qu'il a pu enchaîner l'Exécutif, entraver le judiciaire, et mettre en vigueur les vues des plus imprudents et des plus violents d'entre ses membres. Quand un pareil état de choses existe dans un pays, il arrive toujours que ce parti n'est pas contrôlé par le jugement des plus habiles chefs. Il n'y a peut-être pas un des hommes capables qui ont aidé à former l'organisation républicaine, et qui ne l'aient, depuis trois ans, mis en garde contre ses excès, qui n'ait été renversé ou forcé d'abandonner ses convictions relativement à ce que demandent les intérêts du pays, ou, s'il était trop patriote pour le faire, qui n'ait été repoussé des rangs du parti.

S'il en a été ainsi précédemment, que fera le parti avec cette nouvelle infusion d'hommes qui, sans le moindre respect pour les vues de ceux qui viennent de leur donner leurs positions, commencent leur carrière législative en demandant des armes, en prétendant que leurs Etats soient considérés comme en guerre civile, et en déclarant qu'ils sont anxieux de dégrader le Président des Etats Unis, dès qu'ils pourront persuader ou forcer le Congrès à produire de nouveaux chefs d'accusation.

Le parti républicain est, aussi bien que nous, intéressé à mettre un terme à cette violence. Il doit être clair pour tout homme qui pense qu'une nouvelle disposition du pouvoir politique tend à arrêter la violence des mesures de parti et à assurer la paix et le bon ordre dans le pays. L'élection d'un Président démocrate et d'une majorité démocrate des membres de la Chambre des représentants ne donnerait pas à ce parti le pouvoir de faire des changements soudains et violents, mais elle servirait à mettre un terme à ces mesures extrêmes qui ont été déplorées par les hommes les meilleurs des deux partis. Le résultat conduirait très certainement à cette paisible restauration de l'Union et au rétablissement des relations fraternelles que le pays désire. Je suis sûr que les meilleurs hommes du parti républicain déplorent, tout autant que je le fais, l'esprit de violence qu'ont montré ceux qui ont été récemment admis à des sièges au Congrès comme envoyés des Etats du Sud. Le régime de guerre civile qu'ils ont en vue doit être odieux à tout homme au jugement droit.

Je n'ai aucune aspiration personnelle qui puisse fausser mon jugement au sujet de l'élection prochaine. Quiconque a pesé et mesuré les devoirs qu'imposent les fonctions de Président des Etats-Unis, ne peut manquer de se faire une idée précise des soucis et des labeurs de celui qui veut être à la hauteur de ces devoirs. Celui qui ne doit pas se laisser aller au gré des courants populaires sans vues politiques et sans but. Loin de là. Car, notre Constitution, tout en donnant justement la balance du pouvoir à la volonté du peuple, a pour trait caractéristique qu'elle cherche à protéger les droits des minorités. Sa plus grande gloire est de mettre un frein au pouvoir. Elle formule et met en vigueur les maximes et les principes de liberté civile pour le triomphe desquels on s'est lutté, pendant tous les âges, les martyrs de la liberté. Elle déclare le droit des citoyens d'être garanti dans leurs personnes, leurs maisons et leurs papiers contre des perquisitions et des saisies illégales; que "le Congrès ne fera pas de loi sur l'établissement d'une religion ou le libre exercice d'une religion, ou pour restreindre la liberté de la parole ou de la presse, ou le droit du peuple de faire des pétitions en redressement de torts." Elle assure "le droit d'un jugement prompt et public par un juri impartial."

Aucun homme ne peut légitimement entrer dans l'exercice des fonctions présidentielles, s'il n'est disposé à exécuter les vœux du peuple exprimés d'une façon constitutionnelle, et s'il n'est pas prêt à défendre les droits des minorités. Il doit être prêt à soutenir le libre exercice de toute religion. Il doit dénoncer les mesures qui porteraient atteinte à des droits personnels ou domestiques ou à la religion du plus humble des citoyens du pays. Il doit maintenir, sans distinction de croyance ou de nationalité, tous les privilèges de la citoyenneté américaine. L'expérience de tout homme public qui a été fidèle à son mandat lui apprend que nul ne peut remplir les devoirs qui incombent au Président à moins d'être prêt non seulement à se soumettre aux mensonges et aux abus des gens pervers, mais encore à supporter la critique des gens honnêtes qui se laissent égarer par les préjugés ou les fausses interprétations. Cette position n'a pas d'attraits qui puissent égarer mon jugement quand je dis qu'il [illegible] un grand changement dans l'esprit public. La masse du parti républicain est plus réfléchie, plus modérée, plus juste qu'elle ne l'était pendant l'agitation qui a régné durant toute la guerre civile et pendant toute la période qui a suivi.

Comme l'énergie du parti démocrate vient de son dévouement à sa cause et à ses candidats, je puis, sans manquer aux convenances, parler du fait que jamais, dans l'histoire politique de notre pays, la décision d'aucune assemblée semblable n'a été accueillie avec un enthousiasme aussi universel et aussi réel que celui qu'a provoqué la position prise par la Convention nationale démocratique, position avec laquelle le choix des candidats n'avait rien à faire. Si d'autres hommes eussent été choisis avant, cet enthousiasme n'aurait peut-être été que plus prononcé. Le zèle et l'énergie des masses conservatrices prennent leur source dans le désir d'opérer un changement de politique, et dans la pensée qu'elles peuvent atteindre leur but.

Elles sont confirmées dans cette conviction par la coopération de cette grande assemblée d'hommes qui ont servi dans l'armée et dans la marine de l'Union pendant la guerre. Ayant délivré près de 16,000 commissions aux officiers de cette armée, je connais leurs vues et leurs vœux. Ils demandent l'Union pour laquelle ils ont combattu. Le plus grand assemblage de ces braves soldats qui ait jamais eu lieu, est celui qui a été tenu à New York et qui a endossé en termes très significatifs, la décision de la Convention nationale. Ils ont fait appel au gouvernement pour qu'il s'arrête dans sa politique de haine, de discorde et de dissension, et en termes d'une éloquence chaleureuse ils ont demandé la restauration des droits du peuple américain. Quand il y a un tel accord entre ceux qui ont prouvé leur courage et leur dévouement à la guerre et ceux qui font preuve de leur sagesse dans les conseils, je ne puis douter que nous ne remportions un triomphe politique, qui restaurera notre Union, ramènera la paix dans notre pays et nous rendra une fois encore les bienfaits d'un gouvernement sage, économique et honnête.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, messieurs, &c.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

## Lettre d'acceptation

DU GÉNÉRAL FRANK P. BLAIR.

Au général G. W. Morgan, président du comité de la Convention Nationale Démocratique.

Général,—Je saisis la première occasion de répondre à la lettre par laquelle vous m'avisez de ma nomination comme Vice-Président des Etats-Unis par la Convention Démocratique Nationale, tenue récemment à New-York.

J'accepte sans hésitation la nomination qui m'est offerte d'une manière si flatteuse, et je vous envoie à vous et au comité mes remerciements pour le langage bienveillant dans lequel vous m'avez transmis la décision de la Convention.

J'ai lu attentivement les résolutions adoptées par la Convention, et j'adhère cordialement à tous les principes et à tous les sentiments qu'elles expriment.

J'ai, à diverses reprises, exprimé mon opinion sur toutes les questions qui divisent les partis en lutte, et je ne crois pas nécessaire de la répéter ici.

Les questions sur lesquelles repose la lutte sont claires et ne peuvent être obscurcies ou détournées par les sophismes de nos adversaires. Elles se résument toutes dans cette tentative sans cesse renouvelée de quelques hommes pour absorber le pouvoir politique de la nation. Cette tentative, sous tous les noms et sous tous les déguisements imaginables, a toujours caractérisé les opposants du parti démocrate, mais jamais elle n'a pris une forme aussi prononcée et aussi audacieuse que dans ce conflit.

Les adversaires du gouvernement libre et constitutionnel, au mépris des termes formels de la Constitution, ont érigé un despotisme militaire dans dix des Etats de l'Union; ont enlevé au Président le pouvoir dont il est investi par la loi suprême, et ont privé la Cour Suprême de sa juridiction; le droit d'être jugé par un juri et le grand privilège de l'habeas corpus, sauvegardes de chaque citoyen, qui remontent aux plus anciennes traditions de nos ancêtres et que nos pères, de la Révolution, ont cherché à assurer pour toujours à leur postérité dans la Charte fondamentale de nos libertés, ont été outrageusement foulés aux pieds par ce fragment de Congrès; des Etats et des communautés d'hommes de notre race, ont été poursuivis, convaincus, condamnés et privés de leurs droits comme citoyens, sans mise en accusation, sans jugement, sans audition de témoins, en vertu des dispositions de lois congressionnelles ayant un effet rétroactif et au mépris de la prohibition constitutionnelle qui refuse même à un Congrès entier et loyal l'autorité de passer aucun bill de forfaiture ou aucune loi rétroactive.

La même autorité usurpatrice a substitué comme électeurs aux hommes de notre race, ainsi illégalement privés de leurs biens et de leurs droits, une horde de nègres ignorants qui sont entretenus dans l'oisiveté avec les fonds publics, et lancés pour dépouiller les hommes de race blanche de leur droit de naissance, au moyen du mécanisme du Bureau des Affranchis et d'émissaires des conspirateurs dans d'autres Etats, et, pour compléter l'oppression, le pouvoir militaire de la nation a été mis à leur disposition pour rendre la barbarie souveraine maîtresse.

Le chef militaire, sous le prestige duquel ce Congrès usurpateur a cherché un refuge depuis la condamnation de ses plans par le peuple libre du Nord dans les élections de l'année dernière, et qu'il a choisi comme son candidat pour se garantir contre les résultats de sa propre perversité et de ses propres crimes, a annoncé l'acceptation de sa nomination et sa disposition à maintenir l'usurpation congressionnelle sur trois millions de blancs du Sud, douze au sol par ses baïonnettes. Il s'écrie : "Ayons la paix."—"La paix règne à Varsovie", tel a été la phrase qui a annoncé la fin des libertés d'une nation. "L'empire c'est la paix," s'est écrié Bonaparte quand la liberté et ses défenseurs expiraient sous la pointe de son épée.

La paix à laquelle nous invite Grant est la paix du despotisme et la mort. Ceux qui cherchent à restaurer la Constitution en exécutant la volonté du peuple, qui condamnent les actes de reconstruction, déjà condamnés dans les élections de l'année dernière (et qui, j'en suis convaincu, le seront encore plus expressément par l'élection du candidat démocrate comme Président des Etats-Unis), sont dénoncés comme des révolutionnaires par les partisans de ce Congrès à l'esprit vindicatif. Le suffrage nègre (que le vote populaire de New York, du New-Jersey, de la Pennsylvanie, de l'Ohio, du Michigan, du Connecticut et d'autres Etats a condamné comme contraire à la lettre de la Constitution) doit être maintenu parce que cela plaît aux sénateurs et aux représentants de ces Etats.

Si le peuple condamne de nouveau ces atroces mesures par l'élection d'un candidat démocrate comme Président, elles ne devront pas être l'objet d'une atteinte ! Bien que la Cour Suprême ait décidé qu'elles sont inconstitutionnelles, et bien que le Président ait juré de maintenir et de défendre la Constitution, la volonté d'une fraction du Congrès renforcée par les émissaires que le parti a envoyés au Sud, et soutenue là par les soldats, doit être maintenue contre la volonté du peuple et contre la décision de la Cour Suprême et contre le serment solennel du Président de maintenir et de défendre la Constitution! C'est révolutionnaire d'exécuter la volonté du peuple; c'est révolutionnaire d'exécuter le jugement de la Cour Suprême; c'est révolutionnaire que le Président veuille obéir à son serment de défendre la Constitution!

Cette fausse interprétation du principe vital de notre gouvernement est le dernier recours de ceux qui voudraient que leur reconstruction arbitraire prît racine et remplaçât nos vieilles institutions. La nation dira qu'il faut que la Constitution soit restaurée et que la volonté du peuple soit de nouveau souveraine. L'appel au scrutin paisible pour arriver à ce but n'est pas la guerre, n'est pas la révolution. Ceux-là font la guerre et la révolution qui tentent d'arrêter ce moyen pacifique pour mettre à l'écart le despotisme militaire et les usurpations d'un fragment de Congrès, qui prétend s'arroger le pouvoir absolu sur ce système indulgent de liberté réglée que nous ont laissé nos pères. Il faut suivre cette voie, c'est la seule qui conduise à la paix.

La paix viendra avec l'élection du candidat démocrate, et non avec l'élection de ce guerrier cuirassé dont les baïonnettes sont maintenant à la gorge de huit millions d'habitants du Sud pour les forcer à l'appuyer comme candidat à la Présidence, et pour les soumettre à la domination d'une race étrangère d'hommes à demi-barbares. On ne plus audacieusement défigurer la vérité ou fausser l'interprétation des choses qu'en acclamant ce candidat armé de pied en cap comme un ange de paix.

Je suis, etc. FRANK P. BLAIR.

## Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Union de la Nlle-Orléans.

[illegible] ETAT ANNUEL.

Des affaires de la Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Union de la Nlle-Orléans.

Montant des primes reçues dans l'année expirée le 30 avril 1868 :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Primes sur risques d'incendie | $[illegible] | |
| " de navires | 37,904 16 | |
| " de mer | 33,941 89 | |
| Risques non expirés le 30 avril 1867 | 30,941 91 | |
| | | $[illegible] |
| En moins, primes remboursées | 4,[illegible] | |
| Montant des primes | | 321,[illegible] |
| Pertes payées dans l'année: | | |
| Pertes par l'incendie | $19,044 10 | |
| " sur les rivières | 25,[illegible] | |
| " sur mer | 33,[illegible] | |
| Total des pertes | 77,730 11 | |
| Réassurances | 3,[illegible] | |
| Dépenses et intérêt de scrip; en moins, escomptes et intérêt | 10,[illegible] | |
| Taxes et revenu int. | 3,771 [illegible] | |
| Vingt-cinq et quinze pr cent remboursé | 25,[illegible] | |
| Réserve pour risques non expirés | 37,[illegible] | |
| | | $171,[illegible] |
| Bénéfice net | | 48,[illegible] |

L'actif de la Compagnie est :

| | |
|---|---|
| Prêts garantis | 77,725 00 |
| " par hypothèque | 15,[illegible] |
| Billets à recevoir pour primes | 7,[illegible] |
| Actions, bons et autres garanties | 146,[illegible] |
| Propriétés foncières | 15,[illegible] |
| Comptes individuels pour primes | 40,[illegible] |
| En caisse | 66,[illegible] |
| Scrip d'autres Compagnies | 2,[illegible] |
| | $[illegible] |

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie :

A. CHIAPELLA, Président.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Secrétaire.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

Paroisse d'Orléans—Ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce troisième jour de mai 1867.

S. MAGNER, notaire public.

Les Directeurs ont déclaré un dividende de vingt piastres par action, lequel sera porté au crédit des actions non encore payées. Des certificats d'actions payés en plein seront délivrés aux actionnaires à partir du 1er juillet 1868.

Les Directeurs ont en outre résolu de racheter vingt cinq pour cent du scrip (non encore payé) de la Compagnie, à partir du 1er juin 1868.

Il sera payé aux porteurs, à partir du 1er juin 1868, six pour cent d'intérêt sur le scrip non encore payé de la Compagnie.

— DIRECTEURS —

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A E Bader, | A Chiapella, | L F Generes, |
| L Mesier, | W S Schmidt, | R W Adams, |
| C Cohn | B Saloy, | J J Fernandez, |
| A Dreux | J A Seignouret, | P L Millaudon, |
| J Goldstein, | V Burthe, | C Simonin. |

## Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Sun.

Bureau de la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Sun, NLLE-ORLEANS, 29 janvier 1868.

DOUZIÈME ETAT ANNUEL

De la Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle du Sun, de la Nlle-Orléans, pour l'Année expirée le 31 décembre 1867.

Montant de primes pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1867, savoir :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sur les risques d'incendie | $166,471 82 | |
| Sur les risques de mer | 86,[illegible] 94 | |
| Sur les risques de rivières | 65,[illegible] 94 | |
| | $317,994 71 | |
| Plus, les risques non expirés pour 1866 | 66,[illegible] | |
| | | $384,[illegible] 71 |
| En moins, les risques non expirés pour 1867 | $ 60,412 [illegible] | |
| Primes remboursées pour 1867 | 2,[illegible] 94 | |
| | | $ 62,914 04 |
| Montant net des primes le 31 déc. 1867 | | $321,[illegible] |

Pertes payées dans la même période :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sur les risques d'incendie | $32,[illegible] 12 | |
| Sur les risques de mer | 39,241 [illegible] | |
| Sur les risques de rivières | 26,[illegible] 84 | |
| | | $[illegible] |
| Plus, réassurances | $ 2,[illegible] | |
| Escompte de primes | 48,[illegible] | |
| | | 50,[illegible] |
| Dépenses, taxes, loyer, profits et pertes, etc., escompte et intérêt en moins | | 71,[illegible] |
| Réserve pour paiement d'intérêt sur scrip dus en 1868 y compris les balances | | 35,[illegible] |
| | | $[illegible] |
| Bénéfice net | | $ 37,161 [illegible] |

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit :

| | |
|---|---|
| Deux cent neuf bons consolidés de la ville, évalués à $80 c | $167,[illegible] |
| Cent vingt quatre bons de la ville du Grand chemin de fer de la N.-O., de Jackson et du Nord à 70 c | 86,[illegible] |
| Cent deux bons de la ville du Grand chemin de fer de la N.-O., des Opelousas et de l'Ouest évalués à 70 c | 71,[illegible] |
| Vingt-cinq bons de la ville du chemin de fer Pontchartrain, évalués à 70 c | 17,500 00 |
| Quatre bons de l'Etat du chemin de fer des Opelousas, évalués à 50 c | 2,000 00 |
| Six bons de l'Etat du chemin de fer du Mexique, évalués à 50 c | 3,000 00 |
| Neuf bons de l'Etat du chemin de fer de Vicksburg, S. et Texas, évalués à 50 c | 4,500 00 |
| Actions de Banque et de la Compagnie du Gaz, etc | 165,[illegible] |
| Prêts sur garantie | 26,[illegible] |
| Prêts sur hypothèque | 36,[illegible] |
| Effets à recevoir | 11,[illegible] |
| Primes dues et en voie de perception | 47,[illegible] |
| Scrip d'autres Compagnies d'assurances | 12,[illegible] |
| Monnaie n'ayant pas cours | 4,[illegible] |
| Coupons de la ville, dûs et non recouvrés | 12,[illegible] |
| En caisse | 34,[illegible] |
| | $767,[illegible] |

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

THOMAS SLOO, Président.

THOS. ANDERSON, Secrétaire.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Assermenté et signé par devant moi, ce 29 janvier 1868.

PARIS CHILDRESS, Deuxième Juge-de-Paix de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

Les Directeurs ont résolu de payer, à partir du deuxième mardi de février prochain, six pour cent d'intérêt sur les certificats de payement non encore rayés. Ils ont, en outre déclaré un dividende—scrip de trente-cinq pour cent sur le montant net des primes pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1867—dividende pour lequel il sera émis des certificats à partir du 10 mars prochain.

THOMAS SLOO, Président.

JOHN G. GAINES, Vice-Président.

THOS. ANDERSON, Secrétaire.

DIRECTEURS :

| | |
|---|---|
| Jno. G. Gaines, | S. J. Hart, |
| Henry Renshaw, | Jno. G. Richs, |
| H. T. Lonsdale, | J. H. Stauffer, |
| R. Sliscoe, | J. B. Bres, |
| J. C. Sorelli, | Thos. Sloo, |
| Thos A James | |

## Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Louisiane.

QUATORZIÈME ETAT ANNUEL.

Conformément à sa Charte, la Compagnie publie l'état suivant de ses affaires :

Total des PRIMES de l'année expirée le 29 février 1868 ... $[illegible]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Savoir : | | |
| Primes d'incendie | $256,272 87 | |
| Primes de mer | 166,[illegible] 70 | |
| Primes de rivières | 166,[illegible] 15 | |
| | | $[illegible] |
| En moins : | | |
| Primes remboursées | $ 3,[illegible] 75 | |
| Primes non expirées | 40,145 [illegible] | |
| | | $ 43,[illegible] |
| Montant net des primes | | $[illegible] |
| Pertes payées : | | |
| Pertes par l'incendie | $ 62,[illegible] | |
| Pertes sur mer | 194,[illegible] 70 | |
| Pertes sur les rivières | 94,[illegible] | |
| | $343,[illegible] 14 | |
| Escomptes au lieu de scrip | 54,[illegible] | |
| Taxes et Revenu intérieur | 24,741 [illegible] | |
| Dépenses, loyer, etc, compte d'escompte | 38,[illegible] | |
| Six pour cent d'intérêt sur le scrip non payé jusqu'au 1er mars 1868 | 27,777 [illegible] | |
| | | $491,[illegible] |
| Réservé pour pertes non réglées | | $ 11,277 [illegible] |

La Compagnie a l'actif suivant qui, dans le rapport du Comité de Finance de la Compagnie, adopté à l'unanimité par les Directeurs, est déclaré, après amples déductions, être équivalent à un capital comptant de $[illegible], savoir :

| | |
|---|---|
| Placé en propriétés foncières | $[illegible] |
| Hypothèques sur propriétés foncières | 73,[illegible] |
| Placé en bons de la ville et autres bons | [illegible] |
| Placé en actions de banques et autres actions | [illegible] |
| Placé en scrip de Compagnie d'assurance | [illegible] |
| Prêts garantis | [illegible] |
| Effets à recevoir | [illegible] |
| Primes en voie de perception | [illegible] |
| Encaisse | 111,[illegible] |
| | $[illegible] |

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

CHAS. BRIGGS, Président.

J. P. ROUX, Secrétaire.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce 20 mars 1868.

PAUL W. COLLENS, Troisième Juge de Paix.

Il sera payé, le deuxième lundi de mai prochain, aux porteurs légaux, six pour cent d'intérêt sur tout scrip non encore payé.

— Directeurs —

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Briggs, | A. R. Montgomery, |
| Ant. Carrière, | A. Lacour, |
| Geo. A. Fosdick, | Frank Williams, |
| S. Bruglier, | Thomas Byrne, |
| Chas. Lafitte, | John Thornhill, |
| John S. Mannell, | W. A. Violett, |
| P. Anderson, | Hugh McDonald, |
| Alfred Kearny, | Wm. M. Pinckard, |
| A. Freriche, | John S. Waltz, |
| George W. Dunbar, | George Foster, |
| E. F. Stockmeyer, | Andrew Stewart, |
| Geo. W. Hynson, | E. B. Pothier, |
| Arch'd Montgomery, | John Minor, Jr, |
| Henry J. Voss, | B. Pinagle, |
| H. Marquese, | James Gallier, |
| Chas. Weisbour, | Randolph Sieg |
| H. F. Given. | |

## Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nlle-Orléans.

HUITIÈME ETAT ANNUEL.

Primes de l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1867 :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sur les risques d'incendie | $312,[illegible] | |
| Sur les risques de mer | 61,[illegible] | |
| Sur les risques des rivières | 31,[illegible] | |
| Total des primes | | $411,[illegible] |
| En moins : Primes non expirées le 31 décembre 1867 | $115,[illegible] | |
| Primes remboursées | 4,[illegible] | |
| | | 119,977 [illegible] |
| Montant net des primes | | $[illegible] |
| Pertes : Sur les risques d'incendie | $[illegible] | |
| Sur les risques de mer | 61,[illegible] | |
| Sur les risques des rivières | 19,[illegible] | |
| | $[illegible] | |
| Taxes | 11,[illegible] | |
| Ré-assurances | 4,[illegible] | |
| Dépenses, moins le compte d'intérêt | 19,[illegible] | |
| Intérêts sur scrips | [illegible] | |
| | | $[illegible] |
| Bénéfices | | $[illegible] |

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit :

| | |
|---|---|
| Effets à recevoir pour primes | $[illegible] |
| Billets garantis et billets hypothécaires | 219,[illegible] |
| Dû pour primes en voie de perception | [illegible] |
| Actions de la Compagnie du Gaz, de la Compagnie du Chemin de fer de la ville, Bons de la ville | [illegible] |
| Scrip des différentes Compagnies d'Assurances | [illegible] |
| En caisse | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] |
| Moins : Dépréciation des ces-dits | [illegible] |
| Montant net | [illegible] |
| Moins : Intérêts de scrips non réclamés | [illegible] |
| Intérêts payables sur scrips non encore payés | [illegible] |

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

J. TUYES, Président.

J. W. HINCKS, Secrétaire.

ETAT DE LA LOUISIANE.

Paroisse d'Orléans, ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

Assermenté et signé pardevant moi, ce 11 janvier 1868.

PAUL W. COLLENS, Troisième Juge de Paix.

Les Directeurs ont déclaré un dividende-scrip de trente pour cent sur le montant net des primes pour l'année expirée le 31 décembre 1867—dividende pour lequel il sera émis des certificats à partir du deuxième lundi de mars 1868. Six pour cent d'intérêt seront payés sur le scrip non encore payé de la compagnie.

—DIRECTEURS—

| | |
|---|---|
| George Urquhart, | Chs. Lafitte, |
| A. Rochereau, | J. M. Lapeyre, |
| G. W. Sabcock, | A. Schriber, |
| T. S. Blanchard, | John Gauche, |
| Wm. Stevens, | W. T. Williams, |
| J. A. White, | J. Tuyes. |

Bureau, rue du Canal, No 111.

## Compagnie d'Assurance Germania, de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

SECOND ETAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMÉMENT à la Charte, la Compagnie publie l'état suivant :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total des primes de l'année expirée le 31 mars 1868 | | $[illegible] |
| Primes d'incendie | $[illegible] | |
| Primes de mer | 37,[illegible] | |
| Primes de rivières | 14,765 15 | |
| Moins primes remboursées | 4,[illegible] 97 | |
| Montant en réserve pour risques non expirés | [illegible] | |
| Montant net des primes | | $[illegible] |
| Pertes payées : | | |
| Pertes par l'incendie | 35,[illegible] 16 | |
| Pertes sur mer | 35,[illegible] | |
| Pertes sur rivières | 4,[illegible] | |
| | 75,[illegible] | |
| Ré-assurances | 11,[illegible] 04 | |
| Dépenses, intérêt | 25,[illegible] | |
| Taxes et souscriptions | 10,[illegible] | |
| 25 et 15 pour cent d'escompte | 35,[illegible] | |
| Réservé pour pertes non réglées | 10,[illegible] | 175,[illegible] |
| Bénéfice net | | [illegible] |

L'actif de la Compagnie est comme suit :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Billets pour actions | $10,[illegible] | |
| Billets | [illegible] | |
| Dû, par comptes individuels | 39,[illegible] 77 | |
| Prêts sur garantie, sur demande | 64,[illegible] | |
| Prêts sur hypothèque | 31,[illegible] | |
| Garanties de la ville | [illegible] | |
| Garanties des Etats-Unis | 12,[illegible] | |
| En caisse | 44,[illegible] | $[illegible] 37 |

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte des livres de la Compagnie.

(Signé:) B. MICHEL, Président.

E. MAIER, Secrétaire.

Assermenté et signé, pardevant moi, ce 11 avril A. D. 1868.

(Signé:) PAUL W. COLLENS, Troisième Juge de Paix de la Paroisse d'Orléans.

Le 9 du courant, à une réunion des Directeurs, il a été résolu qu'un dividende de $10 par action est déclaré et sera porté au crédit des billets d'actions non encore payés.

B. MICHEL, Président.

G. T. FORSTER, Vice-Président.

E. MAIER, Secrétaire.

—DIRECTEURS—

| | |
|---|---|
| J. H. Heimer, | G. T. Forster, |
| F. A. Lolling, | H. Zuberbier, |
| Theo. Seeber, | O. H. Kaestendieck, |
| Geo. Horn, | Louis Schwarz, |
| Chas. Bandio, | G. L. L. Mayer, |
| L. F. Berje, | H. Bloom, |
| B. Michel, | F. Del Bondio, |
| August Kessler, | J. A. Stiefler, |
| Chas. Loeffler, | K. Weiserbach, |
| Julius Hesener, | A. Marks, |
| F. Yech, | J. J. Weckerling, |
| F. M. Ziegler, | J. F. Kresta. |

CHARTE. CHARTE.

Etat de la Louisiane, Paroisse d'Orléans ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans.

QU'IL soit connu que ce 31e jour de janvier mil huit cent soixante huit et la quatre-vingt-douzième année de l'Indépendance des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, pardevant moi, EDWARD IVY, notaire public, dûment [illegible] pour la Paroisse d'Orléans, Etat de la Louisiane, dûment commissionné et ayant qualité, en présence des témoins ci-après nommés et dont les signatures sont ci-dessous apposées, se sont présentées les personnes ci-après nommées, qui ont signé et déclaré, lesquelles ont déclaré que, profitant des lois de la Louisiane relativement aux corporations dans cet Etat, elles sont convenues de se former et de former ceux qu'ils représentent en une corporation dans le but et sous les règlements qui suivent :

ARTICLE I.

Le nom de corporation de cette société sera la Compagnie du chemin de fer d'Orléans.

Le siège des affaires et le domicile légal de cette corporation seront à la Nouvelle-Orléans.

ARTICLE III.

Le but de cette Société est de construire et de maintenir en ville des chemins de fer convenables pour le transport des passagers et, en général, d'exercer les pouvoirs et privilèges dont elle pourrait être ou est, par les présentes, revêtue à l'effet de la mettre à même de construire et d'exploiter des chemins de fer.

ARTICLE IV.

Le capital de cette corporation est, par les présentes fixé à trois cent mille ($300,000) piastres représentées par trois mille actions de cent piastres. Il devra être payé cinq pour cent sur chaque souscription, à la signature de ces articles; le reste sera payé à l'époque et en tels montants et versements qu'ordonnera la Direction, pourvu qu'il ne soit pas exigé plus de dix (10) pour cent en un seul versement et que l'appel de fonds ne soit pas fait plus souvent qu'à une fois tous les trente jours. [illegible]

ARTICLE V.

La dite corporation aura, par les présentes, toutes les obligations de [illegible] et Geo. W. Hynson, G. B. Meserty, L. E. Lemarié et B. Soy, [illegible] ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans. [illegible]

ARTICLE VI.

La corporation devra commencer ses opérations à partir de cet acte.

ARTICLE VII.

Cette corporation aura un sceau qu'elle composera d'un cachet sur lequel sera écrit le nom de la Compagnie.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les articles de société pourront être modifiés ou changés; le capital pourra être porté à une somme quelconque, [illegible]

ARTICLE IX.

Tous les pouvoirs de cette Corporation devront être exercés par une Direction composée de cinq personnes qui devront posséder, en son nom, au moins deux mille cinq cents ($2500) piastres du capital de cette Société.

ARTICLE X.

Les actionnaires suivants : George W. Hynson, B. S. Meserty, B. Saloy, L. E. Lemarié, F. Meserty, George Clark et Félix Labatut, composeront et sont, par les présentes, constitués première Bureau des Directeurs. A leur première réunion, ils éliront un Président, [illegible]

ARTICLE XI.

Le premier lundi de février 1869 et, tous les ans après cette époque, une élection de sept Directeurs, par les actionnaires, aura lieu, au bureau de la corporation, [illegible]

ARTICLE XII.

Une pluralité des voix (en comptant un vote par chaque action sur laquelle le dû sera payé) suffira à élire les Directeurs [illegible]

ARTICLE XIII.

Une majorité des Directeurs sera nécessaire pour former un quorum, [illegible]

ARTICLE XIV.

Tout Directeur qui sera sur le point de s'absenter pour quatre-vingt-dix jours ou moins, devra nommer son remplaçant, [illegible]

ARTICLE XV.

Les Directeurs devront nommer un Secrétaire. Ils pourront nommer [illegible]

ARTICLE XVI.

Des livres pour l'enregistrement et le transfert d'actions seront ouverts et tenus, [illegible]

ARTICLE XVII.

Le fait que, pour un motif quelconque, les Directeurs n'ont pas été élus au jour fixé, ne devra pas dissoudre cette Société, [illegible]

ARTICLE XVIII.

Chaque actionnaire, à toutes les assemblées pour l'élection de Directeurs ou dans d'autres buts, aura droit, directement ou par procuration, à un vote pour chacune de ses actions, [illegible]

ARTICLE XIX.

Deux associés dont la souscription est au nom de la maison de commerce dont ils sont membres ne pourront être élus en même temps Directeurs de cette Société.

ARTICLE XX.

Un compte rendu de toutes les réunions de Directeurs sera tenu par le Secrétaire, et vérifié par le Président. Le Président et le Secrétaire devront signer tous les billets, traites, chèques, certificats d'actions, contrats et autres pièces de la corporation.

ARTICLE XXI.

Les Directeurs pourront accepter provisoirement tout pouvoir ou privilège quelconque accordé à cette Société [illegible]

ARTICLE XXII.

La liquidation des affaires de la Société devra être faite par trois commissaires nommés par les actionnaires [illegible]

ARTICLE XXIII.

Les noms et l'intérêt de chacune des parties à celui-ci sont déclarés être ainsi qu'il suit :

| | |
|---|---|
| Félix Labatut, | Jacob Forshauser, |
| Arthur Déjan, | Henry Larquie, |
| Alfred Rousseau, | J. A. Rochée, |
| Victor Pradat, | Henry Tate, |
| E. H. Schmidt, | Jos. Decuir, |
| J. Segura, | Pierre Abelle, |
| Chas. E. Schmidt, | G. de Laure, |
| Jul. E. Fédard, | Pierre Fey, |
| F. Meserty, | Jos. Edouardan, |
| R. H. Armant, | A. L. St-Cyr, |
| L. E. Lemarié, | Geo. W. Hynson, |
| B. Saloy, | B. S. Meserty. |
| George Clark, et autres. | |

Ainsi fait et passé, à mon bureau, dans la susdite ville de la Nouvelle-Orléans, en présence de F. McC. Swain et A. D. Kemper, témoins compétents, qui ont signé le dit acte avec les dites parties et comparants et moi, le dit notaire, le jour, le mois et l'année ici indiqués en premier lieu.

L'original est signé :

G. A. Kemper, Edward Ivy, F. McC. Swain. Notaire public.

Je certifie que ce qui précède est une copie exacte de l'original inscrit dans mes registres.

En foi de quoi j'accorde les présentes, avec ma signature et le sceau de mon bureau, à la Nlle-Orléans, ce 31 janvier 1868.

EDWARD IVY, Notaire public.

Le soussigné, député du préposé à l'enregistrement des hypothèques pour cette paroisse et ville de la Nlle-Orléans, Lne, certifie que la susdite Charte a été inscrite dans mes registres [illegible]

A. DUGATEL Jr., Député du Préposé à l'enregistrement des hypothèques.

Nlle-Orléans, 31 janvier 1868.

## Compagnie d'assurance du Commerce.

SECOND ETAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMÉMENT à sa Charte, cette Compagnie publie l'état suivant de ses affaires :

Montant des primes pour l'année expirée le 3 mars 1868 :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Primes d'incendie | $68,[illegible] | |
| Primes de rivières | 73,[illegible] | |
| Primes de mer | 39,[illegible] | $181,[illegible] |
| Pertes payées : | | |
| Pertes par incendie | $13,[illegible] | |
| Pertes sur les rivières | 54,[illegible] | |
| Pertes sur mer | 34,[illegible] | |
| | $122,[illegible] | |
| Escomptes sur primes | 20,[illegible] | |
| Taxes | 4,[illegible] | |
| Réassurances | 4,[illegible] | |
| Primes remboursées | [illegible] | |
| Dépenses, profits et pertes, etc, intérêts en moins | 29,[illegible] | $157,[illegible] |
| | | $ 24,[illegible] |
| Actif en caisse | $[illegible] | |
| Effets à recevoir | 3,[illegible] | |
| Meubles | 3,[illegible] | |
| Primes dues | 24,[illegible] | |
| Billets pour actions | 184,[illegible] | |
| | | $[illegible] |

Le tableau qui précède est une copie exacte tirée des livres de la Compagnie.

S. B. BUCKNER, président.

. SWEET, secrétaire.

Assermenté et signé, pardevant moi, ce 21 avril 1868.

PARIS CHILDRESS, Juge de Paix pour la paroisse d'Orléans.

# INSURANCES.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

## Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.

New Orleans, May 22, 1868.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 30th day of April, 1868 :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Premiums for year | $[illegible] | |
| Marine Premiums for year | 84,[illegible] | |
| River Premiums for year | 177,[illegible] | |
| | | $[illegible] |
| Total net earned Premiums | | $[illegible] |
| Fire losses paid and estimated | $[illegible] | |
| Marine | 57,[illegible] | |
| River | 55,[illegible] | |
| Paid Taxes | [illegible] | |
| Paid Reinsurance and discount in lieu of scrip | 65,[illegible] | |
| Profit and loss, return premiums, general expenses, less discount, etc | 67,[illegible] | |
| | | $[illegible] |
| Net Profits | | $[illegible] |

The Company have the following Assets:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bills Receivable | $[illegible] |
| Loans on Bonds and Mortgage | [illegible] — $[illegible] |
| Cash on hand | $[illegible] |
| Loans on pledge of stocks on time | [illegible] — $[illegible] |
| Loans on pledge of stocks on time | $ 11,[illegible] |
| Real Estate | 78,[illegible] |
| Scrip of other companies and scrip account | [illegible] |
| Consolidated City Bonds | $ 38,[illegible] |
| City Bonds | [illegible] |
| Bank and other stocks | 106,[illegible] 17—$[illegible] |
| Coupons for City Bonds past due | $4,[illegible] |
| Due for premiums in course of collection | 41,[illegible] |
| | $778,011 [illegible] |
| The Company have also—Suspended Notes, Stocks and Bonds | $[illegible] |
| Forfeited scrip account | 7,[illegible] |
| Interest uncollected | $7,[illegible] |

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

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

PARISH OF ORLEANS, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 22d day of May, 1868. PARIS CHILDRESS, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Company will pay interest at 6 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. The Board of Trustees have also declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD per cent. on the earned premiums entitled to participation for the year ending April 30, 1868; for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of Government tax.

THOMAS A. ADAMS, President.

SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Vice President.

HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

DIRECTORS :

| | |
|---|---|
| John Watts, | G. T. Dudoche, |
| Samuel B. Newman, | P. R. Foley, |
| Wm. Edwards, | A. G. Obec, |
| P. Simms, | A. Thompson, |
| John Phelps. | |

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

## Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement for the year ending December 31, 1867 :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867, including unterminated risks of 1866 | | $[illegible] |
| Premiums on Marine Risks | $ 42,[illegible] | |
| Premiums on River Risks | 167,[illegible] | |
| Premiums on Fire Risks | 175,[illegible] | $[illegible] |
| Less Return Premiums | 1,[illegible] | |
| Less Premiums on Risks not terminated in 1867 | 35,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Net earned Premiums year December 31, 1867 | | $[illegible] |
| Losses paid during same period:— | | |
| On Marine Risks | [illegible] | |
| On River Risks | 165,[illegible] | |
| On Fire Risks | [illegible] | |
| | [illegible] | |
| Re-Insurance | 13,[illegible] | |
| Expenses, Taxes, Interest on Scrips, etc., less Discount and Interest | [illegible] | |
| | | $[illegible] |
| Remaining | | [illegible] |
| Twenty-five per cent and fifteen per cent returned in lieu of Scrip | | [illegible] |
| Reserved for Unadjusted Losses | | [illegible] |

The Company have the following assets:

| | |
|---|---|
| 260 Bonds City of New Orleans of $1,000 each | $[illegible] |
| 25 Bonds State of Louisiana of $1,000 each | [illegible] |
| 20 Bonds State of Louisiana of $500 each | [illegible] |
| 20 Bonds St. Charles Hotel Company of $1,000 each | [illegible] |
| 20 [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 5 shares Vallette Dry Dock Company—$100 each | [illegible] |
| 200 shares Bank of New Orleans—$50 each, valued at $[illegible] | 34,000 00 |
| 600 shares Union Bank of New Orleans—$[illegible] each, valued at $[illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] shares Canal Bank—$[illegible] each, valued at $[illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] shares Mechanics' and Traders' Bank—$[illegible] each, valued at $[illegible] | [illegible] |
| 125 shares Crescent City Bank—$[illegible] each, valued at $15 | 1,[illegible] |
| [illegible] shares Merchants' Bank—$[illegible] each, valued at $[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Cash on hand | [illegible] |
| Real Estate No. 76 Camp street | [illegible] |
| Loans on Pledges | [illegible] |
| Bills Receivable | [illegible] |
| Loss Paid and Receivable | 5,[illegible] 14 |
| Outstanding amounts in course of Collection | 70,[illegible] |
| Loss Paid and Receivable | 16,[illegible] |
| Scrips of other Insurance Companys | [illegible] |
| Total Assets | $[illegible] |

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.

A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, this 16th day of January, 1868.

PARIS CHILDRESS, Second Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay Six Per Cent in Cash, on all outstanding Certificates of Scrip, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the Second TUESDAY in February next.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.

WM. H. PERKINS, Vice President.

A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

| | |
|---|---|
| R. K. Converse, | B. F. Sthell, |
| Robert Moore, | Jos. H. Isonberg, |
| Jos. Hey, | J. H. Ludwigson, |
| Alfred Moulton, | A. H. May, |
| J. M. Allen, | Jno. T. Moore, |
| Jno. G. Rogers, | W. H. Perkins. |

## N. O. Mutual Insurance Company.

EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiums during the year ending 31st December, 1867. | | |
| On Fire Risks | $[illegible] | |
| On Marine Risks | 91,[illegible] | |
| On River Risks | 33,[illegible] | |
| Total Premiums | | $[illegible] |
| Less: Premiums unearned 31st December, 1867 | $115,[illegible] | |
| Return Premiums | 4,116 [illegible] | |
| | | $[illegible] |
| Net earned Premiums | | $[illegible] |
| Losses:— | | |
| On Fire Risks | $ 83,[illegible] | |
| On Marine Risks | 61,[illegible] | |
| On River Risks | 19,[illegible] | |
| | $[illegible] | |
| Taxes | 11,[illegible] | |
| Reinsurances | 4,[illegible] | |
| Expenses, less interest account | 19,[illegible] | |
| Interest on Scrips | 35,[illegible] | |
| | | $[illegible] |
| Profit | | $ 97,[illegible] |

The Company have the following assets:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bills receivable for Premiums | $ 4,[illegible] |
| Notes secured by pledge and mortgage | 219,[illegible] |
| Due for premiums in course of collection | [illegible] |
| Gas Light Co., City R. R. Co. Stocks, City Bonds, etc | 185,[illegible] |
| Scrips of sundry Mutual Insurance Companies | [illegible] |
| Cash on hand | [illegible] |
| | $[illegible] |
| Less: Depreciation on the above | [illegible] |
| Net | $[illegible] |
| Less: Unearned interest on Scrips | $ 7,[illegible] |
| Interest payable on outstanding Scrips | [illegible] |
| | $[illegible] |

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

J. TUYES, President.

J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 11th day of January, 1868.

PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

The Board of Directors have resolved to declare a scrip dividend of thirty per cent. on the net earned premiums for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the second day of March, and have further resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip, on and after the second Monday of March, 1868.

—DIRECTORS—

| | |
|---|---|
| George Urquhart, | Chas. Lafitte, |
| A. Rochereau, | J. M. Lapeyre, |
| G. W. Sabcock, | A. Schriber, |
| T. S. Blanchard, | John Gauche, |
| Wm. Stevens, | W. T. Williams, |
| J. A. White, | J. Tuyes. |

Office—111 Canal street.

## New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

PASSENGER TRAIN leaves daily at 5:30 P. M., making connections with trains for Vicksburg, and with the Mississippi Central Railroad for the North and East.

Accommodation Trains leave on Sundays, at 7:45 A. M., going as far as Brookhaven, returning leave Greenwood at 2:35 A. M., on Mondays, arriving at 10:30 A. M. Excursion Tickets are good for Trains of Saturday or Sunday going North, and Trains of Sunday or Monday South.

Passenger train arrives in New Orleans at 1.30 P. M. Freight Train leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:30 A. M.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

ED. WARE, General Passenger Agent.

JAMES TONGE, General Freight Agent.

my21 6m

## New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

U. S. MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS, WESTERN LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

The Railroad FERRY BOAT will leave the foot of St. Ann street, opposite Jackson Square, DAILY, at 7½ A. M., connecting with the PASSENGER TRAIN leaving Algiers at 8 A. M.

Shippers and consignees of freight, by giving notice to the New Orleans Transfer Company, corner Camp and Common streets, can have their goods received or delivered in any part of the city at reduced rates of drayage.

Freight for stations on the road, for landings on the Bayou Teche and for Opelousas, deliverable at New Iberia or St. Martinsville, received daily (Sundays excepted) from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. at the foot of St. Ann street.

Freight for all points on Bayou Lafourche, between Labadieville and Lockport, for Belmont Canal, and for Houma, will be received and transported through, via Terrebonne, Lafourche and Terrebonne stations, at through consolidated rates.

All coloured freight payable at the time of shipment and all inward freight on delivery.

G. W. R. BAYLEY, Superintendent.

dec6 tf

## Pontchartrain Railroad Company.

THIS Road, as now extended, will be opened to the public on SUNDAY, the 19th instant. Fare to and from the Lake, same day, 25 cents. Children under twelve years of age 15 cents.

The City Terminus is fixed at the head of Lafayette street, where, within a few yards of the STEAMBOAT AND BARGE LANDINGS, AND IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF ALL THE WAREHOUSES AND WESTERN PRODUCE DEALERS, the Company has erected a GRAND FREIGHT DEPOT, with a capacity of at least ten thousand barrels.

Observing CITY TELEGRAPH TIME as closely as possible, the Trains will run as follows, halting at Canal street, at the French Market, at Old Passenger Depot, and at Claiborne street:

| STEAM TRAIN LEAVES NEW DEPOT. | STEAM TRAIN LEAVES LAKE END. |
|---|---|
| 5½ o'clock A. M. | 5 o'clock A. M. |
| 7½ " " | 6½ " " |
| 9 " " | 7½ " " |
| 10½ " " | 8½ " " |
| 12 " M. | 10½ " " |
| 1 " P. M. | 11½ " " |
| 2 " " | 1 " M. |
| 3 " " | 2 " P. M. |
| 4 " " | 3 " " |
| 5 " " | 4 " " |
| 6 " " | 5 " " |
| 7 " " | 6 " " |
| 8 " " | 7 " " |
| 9 " " | 8 " " |

The 9 P. M. Train from the Lake will not go beyond the Passenger Depot at the head of Elysian Fields street.

The Horse Cars will leave the City at 4 A. M., and the Lake at 10 P. M., and connect, for the present, run beyond the Old Depot.

For the convenience of bathers and fishing parties, a steam Train will leave the New Depot at 4 o'clock on Sunday mornings; an extra trip will also be run at 1 o'clock in the day.

Baggage, light household effects and family supplies will be received at the OLD DEPOT if the traveler so prefers it. In that event, the package must be brought only on the day of the departure of the steamer for which they are intended, and then not later than thirty minutes prior to the passing of the train which connects with her.

Travelers from Mobile or the Watering Places who may desire their baggage and effects delivered at the OLD DEPOT will please express their wish to the officers of the boat, who will take pleasure in seeing that their property is receipted and placed accordingly on the wharf.

G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

jy21 tf

## Memphis and Charleston Railroad and Connections.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND

| | |
|---|---|
| GRAND JUNCTION, | MACON, |
| NASHVILLE, | LYNCHBURG, |
| CHATTANOOGA, | PETERSBURG, |
| ATLANTA, | NORFOLK, |
| ROME, | RICHMOND, |
| AUGUSTA, | BALTIMORE, |
| CHARLESTON, | PHILADELPHIA, |
| | NEW YORK. |

And all intermediate points on the line.

Through Bills of Lading given to all points.

All claims for loss, damage or overcharge settled promptly at point of delivery.

Shippers pay no Insurance, Drayage, Forwarding or Commissions.

Rates always Low as the Lowest.

For further information apply at the TICKET OFFICE, UNDER THE CITY HOTEL; or address Box 2264 N. O. Postoffice.

D. M. FEGER, General Southern Agent Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

aug16 tf

## Through Rates of Freight

BETWEEN

NEW ORLEANS

New York, Boston, Philadelphia and All Points North and East.

VIA N. O. J. AND GREAT NORTHERN AND MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD, ETC.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

NO INSURANCE REQUIRED.

Through Bills Lading Signed and Rates Guaranteed.

N. O., J. & G. N. RAILROAD OFFICE, New Orleans, July 1, 1868.

Shippers are informed that we are now transporting freight between New Orleans and New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., at very low rates, making a saving to the shipper by this route of from TWENTY to FIFTY PER CENT.

All claims for loss, damage or overcharge will be promptly settled at points of delivery.

For further information apply at the Depot, on Calliope street, or at the Office of the Company, No. 44 Carondelet street.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

JAMES TONGE, General Freight Agent. jy4 3m

## REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR!

*Improved!*

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.

It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.

It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.

It invigorates the Roots of the Hair.

It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.

It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.

It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from Age.

It restores Grey Hair to its Original Color.

It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.

It is composed entirely of simple and mixtly vegetable substances.

It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians of high standing.

It is put in half-pound bottles [illegible] in the glass, by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle. Wholesale by Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co.

mh24 d ly New York.

## NEW ORLEANS POST OFFICE.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Route 8001.—New Orleans to Brashear, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 7 A. M. Arrives daily (except Sunday) by 9 P. M.

Route 8002.—New Orleans to Canton, departure daily Closes at 3:30 P. M. Arrives daily at 8:30 P. M.

Route 8003.—New Orleans to St. Francisville, supplying all the offices opened, departure Monday at 3 P. M. and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Monday and Friday evenings.

Route 8004.—New Orleans to Carrollton, via Jefferson City, departure Monday and Thursday at 9 A. M. Arrives Monday and Thursday at 4 P. M.

Route 8005.—New Orleans to Buras Settlement, Lower Coast, departure Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. Arrives Sunday and Thursday.

Route 8006.—New Orleans to Mobile, departure daily at 3 P. M. Arrives daily by 8 A. M.

Route 8007.—New Orleans to Covington, La., departure Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. [illegible] Tuesday and Friday by 4 P. M.

Route —.—New Orleans to Algiers, departure daily at 8 A. M. Arrives daily by 11 A. M.

Route 8008.—New Orleans to Vicksburg, supplying all the offices opened to Vicksburg; also Red River and Ouachita parishes. Departure Tuesday and Saturday, at 5 P. M. Arrived on Monday and Friday mornings.

Mails for Lake Coast Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 A. M., Saturdays at 11½ A. M., Pascagoula, Saturdays at 11 A. M.

Mails for Galveston, Houston, Indianola, San Antonio, Brownsville, Brazos Santiago via New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, close at 6 A. M. on Sunday and Thursday.

Tariff of Postage for Mexico, Cuba, West Indies, etc.

Guadeloupe, Martinique, French and English Guiana, St. Vincent's—10 cents half oz., optional.

British Guiana—14 cents half oz., optional.

Cuba, Mexico, Hayti, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Jamaica, Venezuela, United States of Colombia—10 cents half oz., obligatory.

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador—34 cents half oz., obligatory.

Office Hours.

Opens at 8 o'clock A. M.; closes at 6 P. M.

Sundays, office opens at 9 o'clock A. M., closes at 11 A. M.

R. W. TALIAFERRO, Postmaster.

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## TREATMENT

OF SECRET AND CUTANEOUS DISEASES, SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, ULCERATIONS, OBSTRUCTIONS, ERUPTIONS, ECZEMA, SCROFULA, SCURVY, &c.

E. GAUDOR, Druggist, from the Paris University, Corner Gasquet and Bourbon Streets. aug6 ly

## JACOB OTT Carpenter.

Special attention given to REPAIRING of STORES and DWELLINGS.

Cisterns Made and Repaired.

Orders left at 26 Ursulines street, or at L. DUBARD, corner Toulouse and Chartres streets, promptly attended to.

## Choice Lumber for Counters, &c.

10,000 FEET of choice Black Walnut LUMBER, suitable for counters, for sale, on reasonable terms, to close a consignment. Also a cargo of YELLOW PINE LUMBER and Tongued and Grooved FLOORING and CEILING.

For sale by ARE C. McCONNELL, [illegible]

LUMBER! LUMBER

## GEORGE MERZ,

Planing Mill and Lumber Yard, Corner Toulouse and Robertson Streets. (Old Basin.)

SEASONED and other Wood, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and all kind of building material are offered to the trade at the lowest prices.

Shipments particularly attended to. jy21 ly

# THE NATIONAL TICKET.

## Seymour's Letter of Acceptance.

### He Has Opinions.

### He Does Not Conceal Them.

### A Statesman in the Field.

### A Strong and Luminous Statement of the Issues.

*New York*, August 5.—The following is Horatio Seymour's acceptance of the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.:

UTICA, August 4, 1868.

*Gentlemen*—When in the city of New York on the 11th of July, in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention, you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated that I had "no words adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country. But I have been caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure.

You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the grand questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import; as one of its members, I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future, wherever I may be placed, in political or private life.

I then stated that I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter as is the customary form. I see no reason, upon reflection, to change or qualify the term of my approval of the resolutions of the Convention. I have delayed the more formal act of communicating to you in writing what I thus publicly said for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country.

RECENT ACTS OF CONGRESS.

Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention, show that it is alarmed lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have, a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years. Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge.

The Congressional party has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the electors in many States, but holds itself in perpetual session with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks. It did, therefore, not adjourn, but took a recess to meet again if its partisan interests shall demand its reassembling.

MENACING THE PEOPLE.

Never before in the history of our country has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude toward its electors. Under its influence some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for Presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the rights of suffrage. It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see, in such action, the proof that there are with those who shape the policy of the Republican party motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold political power, that there is a dread of some exposure which drives them on to acts so desperate and so impolitic.

Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the Republican party have openly deplored the violence of Congressional action and its tendency to keep up discord in our country. The great interests of our Union demand peace, order, and a return to those international pursuits, without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our Government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainty. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the cost of living made exorbitant by the direct and indirect exactions of Government, and our people are harassed by the frequent demands of the tax gatherer.

PEACE AND CARPET BAGS.

Without distinction of party there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence, and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country. Yet at this moment those in power have thrown into the Senate Chamber and Congressional hall new elements of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as Representatives of some of the Southern States, with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection. These men are to make laws for the North as well as the South. These men who a few days since were seeking as suppliants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the controller of the action of those bodies. Entering them with minds filled with this question, they demand that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in the condition of civil war; that the majority of their population embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies, so that their control may be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South save that which is made by arbitrary power.

Every intelligent man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive for perpetuating it springs from the love of power and gain. A desire for vengeance prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists they are independent of the will or wishes of their fellow citizens. While confusion reigns they are dispensers of the profits and the honors which grow out of a government of mere force.

THE NORTH TO BE CONTROLLED BY THOSE WHO CONTROL THE SOUTH BY FORCE.

These men are now placed in positions where they cannot only urge their views of politics, but where they can enforce them. When Senators shall be admitted in this manner from the remaining Southern States, although they will have in truth no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate than a majority of the people of this Union living in nine of the great States. In vain members of the Republican party protested against the policy that led to this result.

While the chief of the late rebellion have submitted to the result of the war, and are now quietly engaged in useful pursuits for the support of themselves and families, and are trying by the force of the example, to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry not only essential to their well being but to the greatness and prosperity of our country, all those that, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitations of civil convulsions into positions of honor and of profit, are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation, and they clamorously assert that they are the only friends of the Union. Proof of that can only have sure foundation in the fraternal regard and a common desire to promote the peace, the order, and the happiness of all parties of our land.

IMPORTANCE OF A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

Events in Congress since the adjournment of the Convention have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many Republicans have heretofore clung to their party, who have regretted the extremes of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith, that while the action of their political friends have been mistaken their motives have been good.

They must now see that the Republican party is in that condition that it cannot carry out a peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be. It is a misfortune, not only to a country, but to a governing party itself, when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the judiciary and carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the judgment of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who has helped to build up the Republican organization, and who has within the past three years warned it against its excesses, who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country called for, or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks.

If this has been the case heretofore what will be its action with this new infusion, who, without a decent respect for the views of those who had just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with calls for arms, and demands that their States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States whenever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment!

A CHANGE NEEDED TO CHECK VIOLENCE OF PARTY ACTION.

The Republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a new disposition of political power tends to check the violence of party action, and assures the peace and good order of the country. The election of a Democratic executive and a majority of Democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization power to make sudden or violent changes, but would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and the re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires. I am sure the best men of the Republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the Southern States. The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right thinking man.

THE CARES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESIDENCY.

I have no more personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands. It is not merely to float with popular currents without a policy or a purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest glory is that it puts restraint upon power. It gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages. It declares the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses and papers against unreasonable search and seizure; that "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances." It secures "the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury."

No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the Presidential office unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people expressed in a constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion. He must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights or the religious conscience of the humblest citizen of the land. He must maintain without distinction of creed or nationality all the privileges of an American citizenship. The experience of every public man who has been faithful to his trust teaches him that no one can fulfil the duties of the office of President unless he is ready not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad but to suffer the censure of the good, who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations.

There are no attractions in such positions, which deceive my judgment, when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind. The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, tempered and just than they were during the excitement which attended the progress and close of the civil war.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause and to their candidates, I may, with propriety speak of the fact that never in the political history of our country has the action of any like body been hailed with such universal and real enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic Convention, and with the creation of which the candidates had nothing to do. Had any others of those named been selected this spirit would have been perhaps more marked. The zeal and energy of the conservative masses sprung from a desire to make a change of policy, and from the thought that they can carry out their purposes.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war. Having given nearly 16,000 commissions to the officers of that army, I know their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers ever assembled was held in New York, and indorsed the action of the National Convention in words instinct with meaning. They called on the Government to stop in its policy of hate, discord and dissension, and in terms of fervid eloquence demanded the restoration of the rights of the American people. When there is such accord between those who proved themselves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph, which will restore our Union, bring back peace to our land, and give us once more the blessing of a wise, economical and honest government.

I am, gentlemen, truly yours, etc.,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To Gen. G. W. Morgan, and others, Committee, etc., etc.

### Letter from Gen. Frank P. Blair Accepting the Democratic Nomination for Vice President.

The following is a copy of General Blair's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Vice President :

General G. W. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention:

GENERAL—I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter notifying me of my nomination for Vice President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention, recently held in the City of New York. I accept, without hesitation, the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Convention. I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and most heartily concur in every principle and sentiment they announce. My opinions upon all of the questions which discriminate the great contending parties, have been freely expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them. The issues upon which the contest turns are clear, and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries. They all resolve themselves into the old and ever recurring struggle of a few men to absorb the political power of the nation. This effort, under every conceivable name and disguise, has always characterized the opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a shape so open and daring as in this contest. The adversaries of free and constitutional government, in defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten of the States of the Union; have taken from the President the powers vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction. The right of trial by jury and the great writ of *habeas corpus*, shields of safety for every citizen, and which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity for ever, in the fundamental charter of our liberties, have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragment of a Congress. Whole States and communities of people of our own race have been attainted, convicted, condemned and deprived of their rights as citizens, without presentment or trial or witnesses, but by Congressional enactment of *ex post facto* laws, and in defiance of the constitutional prohibition denying even to a full and legal Congress the authority to pass any bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law. The same usurping authority has substituted as electors, in place of the men of our own race, thus illegally attainted and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes, who are supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their birthright, through the management of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the emissaries of conspirators in other States, and to complete the oppression the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal, in order to make this barbarism supreme. The military leader, under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge since the condemnation of their schemes by the free people in the elections of last year, and whom they have selected as their candidate to shield themselves from the result of their own wickedness and crime, has announced his acceptance of the nomination, and his willingness to maintain their usurpation over eight millions of white people at the South, fixed to the earth by his bayonets. He exclaims, "Let us have peace." "Peace reigns in Warsaw," was the announcement which heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "The Empire is peace," exclaimed Bonaparte when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of his sword. The peace to which Grant invites us, is the peace of despotism and death. Those who seek to restore the Constitution by executing the will of the people, condemning the reconstruction acts already pronounced in the elections of last year, and which will, I am convinced, be still more emphatically condemned by the election of the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, are denounced as revolutionists by the partisans of this vindictive Congress. Negro suffrage, which the popular vote of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut, and other States have condemned as expressly against the letter of the Constitution, must stand because their Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again condemn these atrocious measures by the election of the Democratic candidate for President, they must not be disturbed although decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and although the President is sworn to maintain and support the Constitution. The will of a fraction of a Congress reinforced with its partisan emissaries sent to the South and supported there by the soldiery, must stand against the will of the people and the decision of the Supreme Court, and the solemn oath of the President to maintain and support the Constitution. It is revolutionary to execute the will of the people. It is revolutionary to execute the judgment of the Supreme Court. It is revolutionary in the President to keep inviolate his oath to sustain the Constitution. This false construction of the vital principle of our government is the last resort of those who would have their arbitrary reconstruction sway, and supersede our time honored institutions. The nation will say the Constitution must be restored, and the will of the people again prevail. The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this end is not war, is not revolution. They make war and revolution who attempt to arrest this quiet mode of putting aside military despotism, and the usurpation of a fragment of a Congress asserting absolute power over that benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers. This must be allowed to take its course. This is the only road to peace. It will come with the election of the Democratic candidate and not with the election of that mailed warrior whose bayonets are now at the throats of eight millions of people in the South, to compel them to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, and to submit to the domination of an alien race of semi-barbarous men. No perversion of truth or audacity of misrepresentation can exceed that which hails this candidate in arms as an angel of peace.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, FRANK P. BLAIR.

## Sun Mutual Insurance Company

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., New Orleans, 23d Jan., 1868.

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS, for the year ending December 31st, 1867.

Amount of Premiums for the year ending 1st December, 1867, viz :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On Fire Risks | $166,471 82 | |
| On Marine Risks | 86,[illegible] 94 | |
| On River Risks | 65,[illegible] 94 | |
| | 317,994 71 | |
| Add unterminated risks, 1866 | 66,[illegible] | |
| | | $384,[illegible] 71 |
| Deduct unterminated risks for 1867 | $60,412 [illegible] | |
| Return premiums for 1867 | 2,[illegible] 94 | |
| | | $ 62,914 04 |
| Net earned premiums 31st Dec., 1867 | | $321,[illegible] |
| Losses paid during same period, viz : | | |
| On Fire Risks | $32,661 12 | |
| On Marine Risks | 39,241 [illegible] | |
| On River Risks | 26,[illegible] 84 | |
| | | 146,715 [illegible] |
| Add re-insurance | 2,[illegible] 76 | |
| Dis. on Prem | 48,[illegible] 27 | |
| | | 50,[illegible] |
| Expenses, Taxes, Rent, Account, Profit and Loss, etc., less discount and interest | | 71,[illegible] |
| Reserved a payment of Interest on Scrips due in 1868 | | 35,[illegible] |
| | | $284,[illegible] |
| Net profits | | $ 37,161 [illegible] |

The Company have the following Assets, viz :

| | |
|---|---|
| Two hundred and nine Consolidated City Bonds valued at 80c | $167,[illegible] |
| One hundred and twenty-four N. O. J. and G. N. R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c | 86,[illegible] |
| One hundred and two N. O., O. and G. W. R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c | 71,[illegible] |
| Twenty-five Pontchartrain R. R. City Bonds, valued at 70c | 17,500 00 |
| Four Opelousas R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c | 2,[illegible] |
| Six Mexican Gulf R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c | 3,000 00 |
| Nine Vicksburg, S. and Texas R. R. State Bonds, valued at 50c | 4,500 00 |
| Bank and Gas Stocks, etc | 165,[illegible] |
| Loans on Pledge | 26,[illegible] |
| Loans on Mortgage | 36,[illegible] |
| Bills Receivable | 11,[illegible] |
| Premiums due in course of collection | 47,[illegible] |
| Scrips of other insurance companies | 12,[illegible] |
| Uncurrent funds | 4,[illegible] |
| Coupons on City Bonds due, not collected | 12,[illegible] |
| Cash on hand | 34,[illegible] |
| | $767,[illegible] |

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

THOMAS SLOO, President.

THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 23d day of January, 1868.

PARISH CHILDRESS, Second Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Directors have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits, on and after the second Monday of February next. And they have further declared a Scrip dividend of Thirty Five per cent. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending December 31st, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 10th day March next.

THOMAS SLOO, President.

JOHN G. GAINES, Vice President.

THOS. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS :

| | |
|---|---|
| Jno. G. Gaines, | S. J. Hart, |
| Henry Renshaw, | Jno. G. Richs, |
| H. T. Lonsdale, | J. H. Stauffer, |
| R. Sliscoe, | J. B. Bres, |
| J. C. Sorelli, | Thos. Sloo, |
| Thos. A. James | |

## LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825)

Corner of Delord and Foucher Streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Screws, Gin Gearing, Furnace Mouths, Grate Bars, all kinds of Plantation and Steamboat Works, and every description of Machinery for the South.

sep14 ly LEEDS & CO

## Carpet Warehouse,

No. 19.........Chartres Street.........No. 19

A. BROUSSEAU & CO., IMPORTERS,

OFFER at low prices—

CARPETING—English and American of all kinds.

Floor, Furniture and Enamel Oil Cloths

MATTING—500 rolls China, 100 pieces Cocoa.

WINDOW SHADES, Table and Piano Covers.

CRUMB CLOTHS—Druggett, Linen and Felt.

CURTAINS—Lace, Reps, Worsted, Damask, etc.

FURNITURE COVERING—Linen and Covers, Swiss, etc.

CORNICES, Bands, Pins, etc. sep25 tf

## Alabama Lime for Sale.

I AM constantly receiving Alabama LIME, which I offer for sale in lots to suit the purchasers at the lowest market price. This lime is superior to all other lime that is sold here and for cornicing, hard-finishing and sugar-making far superior.

For sale by SAMUEL JAMISON, 59 Carondelet street.

jy8 3m

## LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA—SIXTH DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS—I hereby certify that on the 3d day of April, 1868, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:—No. 20,264—Sixth District Court of New Orleans—John F. Wood vs. Elisabeth Stack, his wife.—In this case, submitted by consent to the Court for determination, for the reasons assigned in the written opinion of the Court, this day delivered and filed; It is ordered and decreed that there be a judgment of non suit herein as to plaintiff's demand. It is further ordered and adjudged that defendant's plea in reconvention be maintained: that the parties, plaintiff and defendant, be separated in property; that the community of acquets and gains heretofore existing between them be dissolved, and that the defendant in suit, Elisabeth Stack, and plaintiff in reconvention do have and recover of the plaintiff in suit, John Francis Wood, her husband, the sum of nineteen hundred dollars, being the amount of her paraphernal property, with the privilege and mortgage accorded by law to married women on the estates of their husbands, to secure their paraphernal rights, and that plaintiff in suit pay costs.

Judgment rendered 2d April, 1868.

Signed April 6th, 1868.

(Signed) G. DUPLANTIER, 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 6th day of August, A. D., 1868 and the ninety-third year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. WOELPER, Clerk.

aug6 3t in 30d

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS—I hereby certify that on the 8th day of May, 1868, Judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to-wit:—No. 19,[illegible]—Mrs. Jacob Hilbold vs. Her Husband—On motion of Paul E. Laresche, Attorney for the Plaintiff in this cause, upon producing to the Court due proof in support of her demand, and the Court considering the law and evidence to be with Plaintiff, It is adjudged and decreed that the judgment by default herein entered on the 5th instant be now confirmed, that there be judgment for Plaintiff, Marie Madeleine Mossmann, Widow Jean Legendre, and against Defendant, Jacob Hilbold, her husband, decreeing a separation of property between the said parties and a dissolution of the community of acquets and gains existing between them, the said Plaintiff to have the free administration of her estate, and that Defendant pay the costs of this suit.

Judgment rendered 8th May, 1868.

Signed, May 13th, 1868.

(Signed) CHAS. LEAUMONT, 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 1[illegible] day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the ninety-second year of the Independence of the United States.

A. D. BERNOUDY, Dep. Clerk.

aug14 3tin30d

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—FIFTH DISTRICT COURT OF NEW ORLEANS.—I hereby certify that on the 15th day of January, 1868, judgment was rendered in this Court in the following entitled suit, in the words and figures following, to wit:—No. 18,[illegible]—Anna M. McCraid vs. Mason Pilcher, her husband.—In this case submitted to the Court by consent for determination, the Court considering the admission of indebtedness, and confession of judgment filed by defendant, and other evidence filed. It is ordered, adjudged and decreed, that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff Anna McCraid, wife of Mason Pilcher, and against defendant the said Mason Pilcher, her husband, that said parties be separated in property, and the community of acquets and gains heretofore existing between them dissolved; that plaintiff be decreed to have the sole control and management of her separate estate. It is further ordered and adjudged that plaintiff recover of the defendant the sum of thirty-one hundred and thirty seven dollars, with legal interest from judicial demand till paid, and costs of suit, with the lien and privilege allowed by law to married women, on the estate of their husbands to secure their paraphernal rights.

Judgment rendered 15th January, 1868; signed January 16th, 1868.

(Signed) CHS. LEAUMONT, Judge.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans.

I, Louis Power, Clerk of the Fifth District Court for the parish of Orleans, do hereby certify, that the above is a true copy of the judgment in the suit of Anna M. McCraid wife of Mason Pilcher, vs. Her Husband—No. 18,[illegible] of the docket of the late Fifth District Court of New Orleans, and I further certify, that pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, approved July 2d, 1868, the records of said Court have been transferred to this Court and are in my custody, as Clerk thereof.

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 25th day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the 93d year of the Independence of the United States.

LOUIS POWER, Clerk.

aug27 4t30d

## Merchants' Mutual Insurance COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following

STATEMENT:

Premiums received during the year ending 31st May, 1868, including unearned premiums of the previous year :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On Fire Risks | $ [illegible] | |
| On Marine Risks | 268,[illegible] 17 | |
| On River Risks | 88,[illegible] | |
| Total Premiums | | $1,151,[illegible] |
| Less Premiums Unearned 31st May, 1868 | $[illegible] | |
| Return Premiums | 38,471 [illegible] | — $ [illegible] |
| Net Earned Premiums 31st May, 1868 | | $ 891,[illegible] |
| Losses paid: | | |
| On Fire Risks | $[illegible] | |
| On Marine Risks | 172,[illegible] | |
| On River Risks | 46,[illegible] | |
| | $[illegible] | |
| Taxes | 21,[illegible] | |
| Reinsurance, Expenses, Profit and Loss, less interest | 166,[illegible] | — $[illegible] |
| Net Profit | | $ 27,[illegible] |

The Company have the following assets:

| | |
|---|---|
| Real Estate | $ 169,[illegible] |
| Notes Secured by Mortgage | [illegible] |
| Notes Secured by Pledge | [illegible] |
| Cash on hand | 128,[illegible] |
| Premiums in course of Collection | 36,[illegible] |
| City Bonds | [illegible] |
| Bank and Railroad Stocks | [illegible] |
| Bills Receivable | 257,[illegible] |
| Scrips of Mutual Insurance Companies | [illegible] |
| Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company | 15,000 00 |
| Levee Steam Cotton Press | 5,[illegible] |
| Marine Dry Dock | 2,[illegible] |
| Merchants Exchange | 1,[illegible] |
| Lightering and Wrecking Co | 1,[illegible] |
| Louisiana Equitable Life Ins. Co. | [illegible] |
| State Bonds | [illegible] |
| Total | $1,[illegible] |
| Less: Unclaimed interest and interest payable in July next on all outstanding Scrips of the Company | $191,[illegible] |
| Thirty five per cent. of Scrip issue of 1859, payable in July | 70,675 [illegible] |
| Unearned Premiums 31st May, 1868 | [illegible] |
| | $1,[illegible] |

The above Statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

JOHN PEMBERTON, President.

PAUL FOURCHY, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 9th day of June, 1868.

PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 8th day of June, 1868, it was resolved to declare a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the Net Earned Participating Premiums for the year ending 30th May, 1868, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also to pay on and after the second Monday in July next THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. ON THE SCRIP ISSUE OF 1859, and six per cent. interest on all outstanding Scrips of the Company.

DIRECTORS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Pemberton, | F. Mesière, | David McCoord, |
| M. Pulz, | L. F. Generes, | Pierre Poutz, |
| Chas. Segury, | John Morgan Hall, | S. T. Bell, |
| P. S. Wiltz, | J. J. Fernandez, | |

## Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Fourteenth Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter the Company publish the following statement:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Premiums for the year ending 29th February, 1868 | | $[illegible] |
| Viz—Fire Premiums | $256,272 87 | |
| Marine Premiums | 166,[illegible] 70 | |
| River Premiums | 166,[illegible] 15 | — $[illegible] |
| Less Return Premiums | $ 3,[illegible] 75 | |
| Less Unearned Premiums | 40,145 [illegible] | — $ 43,[illegible] |
| Net Earned Premiums | | $[illegible] |
| Losses Paid: | | |
| Fire Losses | $ 62,[illegible] | |
| Marine Losses | 194,[illegible] 70 | |
| River Losses | 94,[illegible] | |
| | $343,[illegible] 14 | |
| Discount in lieu of Scrip | 54,[illegible] | |
| Taxes and Internal Revenue | 24,741 [illegible] | |
| Expenses, Rent, etc., less Discount Account | 38,[illegible] | |
| Six per cent. Interest on outstanding Scrip to 1st March, 1868 | 27,777 [illegible] | — $[illegible] |
| Reserved for Unadjusted Losses | | $ 11,277 [illegible] |

The Company have the following Assets, which in the Report of the Finance Committee of the Company, unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees, are declared, after ample allowances and deductions are made, to be equivalent to a Cash Capital of $[illegible], viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Invested in Real Estate | $ [illegible] |
| Invested in Mortgage on Real Estate | 73,[illegible] |
| Invested in City and other Bonds | [illegible] |
| Invested in Bank and other Stocks | [illegible] |
| Invested in Scrip of Insurance Companies | [illegible] |
| Loaned on Pledges | [illegible] |
| Bills Receivable | [illegible] |
| Premiums in course of Collection | 97,[illegible] |
| Cash on hand | 111,[illegible] |
| | $[illegible] |

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

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

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 20th day of March, 1868.

PAUL W. COLLENS, Third Justice of the Peace.

Six per cent interest on all outstanding Scrip will be paid to the legal holders thereof on the second Monday of May next.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President.

ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.

TRUSTEES :

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Briggs, | A. R. Montgomery, |
| Ant. Carriere, | A. Lacour, |
| Geo. A. Fosdick, | Frank Williams, |
| S. Brugier, | Thomas Byrne, |
| Chas. Lafitte, | John Thornhill, |
| John S. Mannell, | W. A. Violett, |
| P. Anderson, | Hugh Macdonald, |
| Alfred Kearny, | Wm. M. Pinckard, |
| A. Freriche, | John S. Waltz, |
| Geo. W. Dunbar, | George Foster, |
| E. F. Stockmeyer, | Andrew Stewart, |
| Geo. W. Hynson, | E. B. Pothier, |
| Arch'd Montgomery, | John Minor, Jr., |
| Henry J. Voss, | B. Pinagle, |
| H. Marquese, | James Gallier, |
| Chas. Weisbour, | Randolph Sieg, |
| H. F. Given. | |

## Home Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Office, No. 76 Camp street, Corner of Natchez street.

SIXTEENTH YEAR.

Premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1867 ............ $681,[illegible]

Losses, taxes, expenses, re-insurance, etc., paid during same period .......... 317,740 [illegible]

Assets on the 31st December, 1867 ..... [illegible]

This Company continues to insure against the perils of the Seas, Rivers, and loss or damage by Fire, at the current rates of premiums.

ALFRED MOULTON, President.

WM. H. PERKINS, Vice President

A. W. HUNTER, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| J. M. Allen, | J. H. Ludwigson, | R. K. Converse, |
| A. Moulton, | Wm. Chambers, | A. H. May, |
| B. F. Sthell, | John T. Moore, | Robert Moore, |
| Wm. H. Perkins, | J. H. Isonberg, | John G. Rogers. |

## THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

| Squares: | 1 month | 2 mos. | 3 mos. | 6 mos. | 12 mos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One | $12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Two | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Three | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Four | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Five | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Six | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Seven | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eight | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nine | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ten | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eleven | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Twelve | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Thirteen | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fourteen | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fifteen | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Thirty | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

THE SEMI-WEEKLY BEE

Is published every Tuesday and Saturday mornings. Subscription, $4 per annum, in advance. Single copies ten cents.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

| Squares. | 1 mo. | 2 mos. | 3 mos. | 6 mos. | 12 mos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| One | $5 [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Two | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Three | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Four | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Five | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ten | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fifteen | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Thirty | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

## PLATFORM

OF THE

## Democracy of the United States,

ADOPTED BY

A Unanimous Vote of Delegates in National Convention Assembled.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do, with the return of peace,

DEMAND,

FIRST—Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and of civil government to the American people.

SECOND—Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

THIRD—Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable—all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment; and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought in right and in justice to be paid in the lawful money of the United States. [Thunders of applause.]

FOURTH—Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities. [Renewed cheering, and cries of read it again.]

FIFTH—One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. [Great cheering, and cries of "Read it again."]

The fifth resolution was again read and again cheered.

SIXTH—Economy in the administration of the Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, [great cheers] and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into National forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the Internal Revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

SEVENTH—Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to and the independence of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government. The subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

EIGHTH—Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crimes committed beyond their jurisdiction. [Applause.]

The Bill of Indictment Against the Radical Party.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career.

After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge, under which was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.—Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the writ of *habeas corpus*, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials, and secret star chamber inquisitions for the Constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American Capitol into a Bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal, on important Constitutional questions, to the supreme judicial tribunals and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution; while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to great and atrocious calumnies merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded any thing known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own Cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty, and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

Further Declarations.

AND WE DO DECLARE AND RESOLVE, that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State, respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power, which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of Government, and can only end in a single, centralized, consolidated Government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a federal Union of co-equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

That our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption of homestead lands, or sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the Government, and that, when grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. [Great applause.]

The Appeal to the People.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people; and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brethren.

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