

New Orleans Republican OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, DECEMBER 7, 1873. A Baptist disease—Dip-theory.

The publication of a literary magazine is talked of in Louisiana.

Dr. Livingstone has found himself somewhere on the Congo river.

Ministers of the Interior should be selected from cooks and doctors.

A little boy recently complained that his teeth had "trod on his tongue."

The Shoshone oath is: "The sun sees me, the earth hears me; I will not lie."

A St. Joseph, Missouri, man advertises: "Bowie knives sharpened and warranted to cut a hair."

The President has appointed S. H. Stephens, Esq., to be assistant secretary of the treasury.

The Rev. E. T. Hooker will preach this morning at the First Congregational Church, corner of Calhoun and Prytania streets.

Julia Ward Howe is out against extravagance. She says: "Society is too full of those who have too much upon their backs."

The House of Representatives consists of forty-nine more members this session than were seated at the last meeting of Congress.

The St. Louis Globe reports that the fund for the benefit of Captain Fry's family amounted to \$261 50 in that city on Thursday morning last.

A thrifty Pennsylvania farmer is also an auctioneer. He is likewise a professor of music, and keeps four singing schools. More than that, he is married.

The soldiers of Iowa are moving in behalf of a change in the homestead law to the end that they may have their homesteads without actually living upon them.

The grand sacred concert at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Baronne street, to be given under the direction of Professor G. Collignon, will take place on Friday evening next.

The United Ancient Order of Druids will give their anniversary fancy dress and waltz ball on Saturday evening next, at Grunewald Hall, under the auspices of the Grand Grove of Louisiana.

"Les Cent Gardes" will give their first ball of the season on Thursday evening next, at the Exposition Hall. The pleasant remembrance of their entertainments last winter, assures us of a good time.

We had the pleasure of a call yesterday from Hon. Frederick Heath, member of the House from Webster parish. He will remain in the city on business affairs probably until the meeting of the Legislature.

The Christian at Work answers a query as to the true posture for prayer in this wise: "The only posture to be avoided is impudence. Let the heart be in the service as well as the lips, and a prayer on the back, or the head, or the feet, or the side, is all the same."

The services in Ames Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of St. Charles and Calhoun streets, will be conducted to-day by the pastor, Rev. James Morrow. Hours of service: 11 A. M.; 7 P. M. The seats are free and the officers of the church very attentive to strangers.

Lofters are now cultivated in a salt water pond on the New England coast. The pond covers thirty acres, and is so arranged that the water is partly changed at each tide. The food supply consists of refuse from the Boston fish markets, and during the first year 15,000 marketable lobsters were sold.

Denmark has now, the German papers announce, fulfilled its part of the treaty of Prague, by delivering up to Germany the archives of the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein. These archives are so bulky as to fill eighty-seven packing cases, and they constitute the entire cargo of a ship which has just arrived at Sleswick.

The position of medical adviser to the tribe of Tulare Indians, in California, is vacant. The late incumbent had intrusted his care a number of sick Indians, all of whom, unfortunately, died, upon which a grand council was held, and the medicine man was condemned to death and promptly executed.

The raw onion is crude and indigestible. The French onion is a simple method of preparing it, whereby a delicate flavor is imparted, and it is extensively used for flavoring soups and gravies. The process consists of burning the onion. In homeopathy a preparation of burnt onion is used to cure dyspepsia.

Brignolo's atrocious English is well known. On one occasion, while stopping at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, his hair brush was stolen from his room. The infuriated Italian rushed down to the office and propounded the following question to one of the clerks: "Clerruck! clerruck! Yesterday I was one hair brush; to-day what?"

A Mexican Congressman is said to have discovered a new and ingenious way for floating railroad bonds. He has introduced into the Mexican Congress a law which makes every citizen between eighteen and forty-five liable to military duty, and to be drafted into the army; but among the clauses enacted are all persons owning one or more shares in a national railroad.

The new Roman Catholic Church in this city," says the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, "is the most expensive, ambitious and splendid building on this continent; but there is hardly a city of 100,000 people on the whole European continent that has not a cathedral, built from three to eight centuries ago, compared with which, when finished, will be second or third rate."

A French medical writer has examined 500 cases of suicide, and deduces therefrom the following conclusions: "Philosophical or remediated suicide is accomplished usually during the night or a little before day-break; accidental suicide, on the contrary, during the day, because then the exciting cause appears. The mania also varies with the age. In early youth it is usually by hanging; this, during manhood, is abandoned for the use of firearms, and as the bodily vigor declines in old age, the method of hanging is again adopted."

LOUISIANA'S DIFFICULTIES.

The real difficulties that stand as obstructions in the pathway of Louisiana's prosperity are of a personal nature rather than political.

They spring from an indisposition on the part of a certain portion of her citizens to comprehend either their own condition or that of their country.

They will not fully realize the change the slaveholders' rebellion wrought, particularly in the Southern States, and for that reason persist in following a life of idleness that makes it difficult for them to exist, and at the same time creates the chief difficulties that embarrass the State.

When those men owned slaves they not only lived in idleness, contrary to that divine injunction which teaches that man shall live by the sweat of his brow, but they set themselves up, contrary to the principles of republican government, as the chosen few who were to rule not only the State but the country, and for many years they did rule and flourish by the special injury of the millions of human beings they held in bondage and the general detriment of the country, through the spread of feelings and principles antagonistic to the continuance of the American Union.

In grasping for extended and perpetual rule our Southern slaveholders, like the dog in the fab, dropped the substance to clutch the shadow; and, with an amended constitution securing freedom and civil and political equality to all, they have the same rights that are guaranteed to all citizens, without distinction of color or previous condition, and nothing more. And among these rights is the right to labor, to increase their own wealth and thereby help make the State and country prosperous.

Now Louisiana, unfortunately, has quite a large number of intelligent men who fail to comprehend these things properly. They have served a seven years' apprenticeship to idleness, forgetting in their longings of a fruitless political ambition that idleness is defined to be a servile, weak and degenerate habit; that of the mind being worse than that of the body.

They have to be reminded that wit, without useful employment, is a disease, the rust and canker of the soul, a plague, the hell itself; for, as in a standing pool, worms and nauseous creepers multiply, so do vicious thoughts in an idle person. They want to be told that an idle body, knowing not how to properly employ itself, contracts innumerable diseases; that as the idle dog will grow mazy, so an idle man will not escape gross humors of body, crudities, wind, with heavy, dull, phlegmatic indigestions, and discontents; for so long as he is idle, it is impossible to receive pleasure, knowing not when he is well, or whether he would go; but tired out with everything, displeased with all, and even often weary of life itself, because he will not industriously and properly dispose of his time, which, according to Franklin, should be money. This is the condition of a portion of Louisiana's more intelligent citizens to-day. They failed to learn that as idleness is the rust and bane of all human virtues, so, on the contrary, industry and diligence in business are conquerors of all difficulties.

The Republican has frequently taken occasion to remind them of this, and advised them to follow Senator Carpenter's advice when on a visit here, and quit politics for a time and take to some more profitable business. We have pointed to our rich lands and given many instances of men bettering themselves and the State by becoming cultivators of the soil; have repeatedly directed attention to the want of railroad connection between this city and Texas as one of the most essential means of reviving business in this city; have urged our people to unite in demanding from the government the construction of the Fort St. Philip canal; have shown the great benefits that would result to New Orleans from the construction of a railroad to Shreveport; have, in fact, pointed out many ways through which our people could benefit themselves and the State if they would take to them and for the time being let politics alone. But, we regret to say, this advice has not always been followed in the past, and, from present appearances, is not likely to be in the immediate future, if Senator Schurz' opinion, lately expressed to Messrs. Billings and Dibble, is to be regarded as correct. The fact that the Senator is a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections will necessarily invest his opinion with considerable more importance than if otherwise given. He is reported to have said, upon the occasion referred to, that "there would be twenty speeches in the Senate before definite action, and the hopes of either aspirant would be long deferred." This reply was given in answer, it is to be presumed, to an inquiry as to the chances of a speedy settlement of Louisiana's difficulties by the prompt admission of Mr. Pinchback to his seat in the Senate. The chances are, then, if Senator Schurz' judgment in the matter is good, that quite a number of Louisiana's citizens, who might be much better employed, will be induced to visit Washington this winter in the interest of the Fusion faction, and it is more than probable that there will be an equal number of the other party present who are interested in sustaining the will of the majority in this State, and who will feel compelled to stay there as long as the case is continued, in order that justice may be done to the Republican side of the question. It is possible that a majority of the committee may conclude to report favorably, and with a little delay as possible, in favor of seating Mr. Pinchback. That fact might induce the Senate to act promptly. In that case, Senator Schurz would be sworn in, and thus Louisiana's political difficulties would come to an end—something that all good citizens can unite in desiring. In the meantime, we would remind our Fusion friends, who are laboring against any reasonable hope to overthrow the present State government, that their work is worse than idle. We would remind them, that "when men work at their play, and play with their work, they invert the order of nature, as well as the Divine command, and must expect in the sequel to come home by

WEeping Cross, because they have labored in vain, and played the fool with themselves, in neglecting to secure to themselves a comfortable subsistence."

If they really desire to help end Louisiana's difficulties, they should come home and go to work at something useful.

TWEED AS A (DEMOCRATIC) "STATESMAN."

When this very vulgar villain registered himself at a prison as a "statesman," we were inclined to regard it as the last expiring flicker of a bloated arrogance, about to be extinguished under the stripes of a convicted felon.

We attributed it to an improper motive. It was the constant claim of the politician that he had done no act unworthy of his profession. He was a Strafford found to condign punishment for the too faithful devotion to the interests of himself and of his king.

Tweed insists that his acts are but those of which political partisans have been guilty, and he does not consider he has forfeited his position because he has been detected. If we analyze Tweed's reasoning from his standpoint, there will be some color of justice in his plea.

The party to which he belongs has long constituted a political ring. Into this ring any would be admitted who would agree to contribute their political earnings to the common cause. In that ring the abolition Democrat of Ohio was the peer of the nullification Democrat of South Carolina, the Pennsylvania or Louisiana protectionist took stock with the free trade Abolitionist. That sterling Democratic journal, the Cincinnati Enquirer, thus confesses this last combination:

"We don't think that any Democrats ought to be protectionists, but unfortunately the whole party in Pennsylvania are such and always have been, with thousands and tens of thousands in New Jersey, New York, Ohio, New England, and other States. We don't think it would be exactly expedient to read out of our party the whole organization in Pennsylvania."

In like manner he who refused to allow a navigable water within his State to be deepened at federal expense, gave an ardent support to the statesmen from Michigan or from New York, who improved harbors or built roads from that liberal fund. Most astounding of all: The statesmen of the South who believed in the right of peaceful withdrawal from the Union, had been hand in glove with those who afterward gave their sons and substance "to crush out the rebellion." They were seen dragging their conquered allies back into the Union. They claimed their votes as spoils, and very soon they were both as thick as they had ever been before.

The Democrats of the New York World and Mr. Democrat Wood, who, we think, fitted out a regiment or battery against the South at his own expense, seems to claim the Southern Democratic vote by right of conquest, and the claim has been "diner paid than the Turk's tribute."

The crowning act of statesmanship, was, however, the celebrated Greely combination. In this all these differences of principles were sunk in a partition of spoils—to be captured. There was a reproduction of this same combination at the minor theatre of Louisiana.

The Democratic reformers coalesced with the alleged author of debt and corruption, for a similar prospective partition, which has resulted in a similar delusion. Now, such flagrant dereliction of principle for the sake of money and office, was impressed by the Democratic press and orators as the highest perfection of statesmanship. Men who claimed that such an alliance was destructive alike to good morals and political equity, were, in Kentucky and Louisiana, driven to the wall as traitors and disorganizers. Democrats attempting to send delegates to the Democratic convention at Louisville were violently disturbed at one of their meetings in New Orleans.

Here was the analogy which brought Tweed under the bars and stripes of the State prison. He saw men combine with their opponents for office. He brought about a similar combination by buying the votes of Democrat and Republican at Albany. He saw the credentials of tariffists, war Democrats, abolitionists, State rights and free traders, all audited and passed by the Democratic convention. It naturally occurred to him that an auditing board could do the same for the bogus bill of a carpenter or a carpet dealer, and that if the political auditors who passed the Greely and Warmoth men into a convention were to be paid for so doing with a percentage of the patronage which should accrue from their successful manipulation of these enterprises, supposed it would be equally the work of the "statesman" to secure the appointment of a board of audit for the city of New York and receive twenty-four per cent of the claims allowed by those agents.

In the Greely combination the spoils were apportioned by contract, and the comparative percentage of the parties is not known. In the Warmoth fusion the Democrats claimed about fifty per cent.

With such eminent examples of "statesmanship" Tweed must have been astonished and indignant when arrested, convicted and clad in the robe worn by the knaves that the people delight to dishonor. To this day he sees nothing in his own conduct inconsistent with a high standard of statesmanship, which concealed from the people an illicit combination of the most opposite principles, which renounced all political antagonisms for the sake of the spoils, and denounced the faithful few who preferred political integrity to personal gain. In the sullen, sordid and obscure intellect of the felon we see no distinction between the moral motive and the personal gain of his political leaders, and his own un lucky attempt to promote and enrich himself by a policy which to him must seem the same, since he participated in the one and practiced the other. This lesson given to Tweed is a lesson to all who make politics a profession. It has been made manifest in the Credit Mobilier, in the increased compensation of representatives enacted by themselves and in various smaller offenses. Up to a recent date it has been considered that the stealing of a politician was legalized larceny. The greater the thief the greater the "statesman," and so Tweed, Ingols and Farrington came

THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT IN TEXAS.

The political battle in Texas has been fought, and Governor Davis left behind by a reported majority for his opponent, Coke, of forty thousand. This, to us, is by no means an unexpected result, as we have discovered the signs of impending disaster to the Republicans of that State for more than two years.

Their first successes, four years ago, were due rather to the necessities that existed for unity for self preservation and the disorganization and blunders of the Democracy than to any real merit in the system of party tactics. The bad habit that prevailed in Texas, just after the war, of attempting the conversion of Republicans from the error of their ways by the heroic method of treatment, forced our political friends to rally for mutual support. This naturally led to some sort of organization which in the entire absence of any on the other side led to a comparatively easy victory in 1869. But these conditions have been reversed since. The Republicans have become disorganized, their chiefs are hostile to each other, and it is regarded in some localities a greater political offense to support a member of the Republican party who has quarreled with some greater chief than to be a Democrat outright. The Republican press of the State is, almost without exception, wretchedly weak. Their staple consists in personal abuse of their opponents instead of attempts to convince the reason. Prominent among these failures stands the Austin State Journal, which has, in our judgment, done more harm to Governor Davis than any Democratic newspaper in the State. And yet it professed to "support" the Governor and "go for" his enemies. It discharged the last named clause of its self-imposed duty with considerable vigor, but without judgment or effect. The Democracy did not care a straw for its impotent ravings, and soon learned to doubt the accuracy of its most positive assertions. Thus what little influence it possessed hung in the wrong scale, and the majority against Governor Davis will be about forty thousand, when his own follies and those of the party generally would probably have left it at about thirty-nine.

The Republican has on one or two occasions hinted as delicately as possible without appearing officious, that our friends in Texas were drifting on to disaster, and that they were weakened by dissension, and had not one vote to spare in a single county. Like the political lunatics who organized the rebellion without preparation, some of the Texas Republicans looked upon all who doubted of their certain success as being opposed to them, the highest evidences of party fealty and efficiency being great zeal and unbounded confidence in winning the fight. We could not, therefore, rate as an average Republican in Texas, nor even as a friend of Governor Davis, because we had the sense to foresee defeat staring him in the face, and the candor to tell him so. Instead of profiting by our hint, however, the Austin State Journal, Waco Register, and one or two other discreet toilers in the wayward—mere surface scratchers—ceased their legitimate work, and devoted their time to arguing the case with us. The latter paper could hardly cork up its waffle, but permitted a little of it to ooze out in the following paragraph, written a few days before the election, and which we have saved to reproduce now:

"The New Orleans REPUBLICAN has an editorial which says that the nomination of Governor Davis caused a split in the Republican party in this State rendering Republican defeat certain. The statement is attributed to General W. P. Clark, on his return from the North. It will be news to the Republicans of Texas. We have never known the Republicans of this State more united than in this canvass. We know of no Republican or Republican paper in the State opposing Governor Davis or manifesting an inclination to do so. This, from the Republicans, is the nearest like it of anything we have seen."

We were painfully apprehensive that the Republicans of Texas would be defeated on account of their divisions, and so informed General Clark when he passed through this city a few weeks ago. But so far from his giving us the information which is attributed to him, it came from us, and was repelled by the General with more ardent than accuracy, as the result proves. Our Republican friends in Texas will have to wait for four years before they again have the privilege of voting for Governor. They have lost the fight this time by their own dissensions. If they profit by their errors we will be content.

THE PARK TAX CASE.

The argument of the application of Mr. Edward Booth for an injunction to prevent the city from levying the park tax was completed yesterday in the Superior Court, the plaintiff being represented by Messrs. Fellows & Mills, and the intervening defendants, Messrs. Haun and Burthe, by Mr. Ray and Messrs. Kennard, Howe and Frensis. In his oral argument Judge Howe adduced decisions of the highest courts of this and other States, to the following effect:

1. That the allegation that the law was unconstitutional because it was not "equal and uniform throughout the State" was incorrect in law, inasmuch as that requirement does not apply to local taxation for local purposes.

2. That the allegation of plaintiff that neither he nor the citizens of New Orleans had been consulted in the passage of the park acts was incorrect in fact, as they had been represented in the Legislature; and if it meant that their individual wishes had not been consulted by the members of the Legislature, it was irrelevant, for no such consultation was necessary.

3. That the Legislature has the power, in the absence of special constitutional limitation, to provide for a city park, and compel the city to levy a tax for such a local improvement, for the benefit of the health of the people and the education of

their taste; that especially had the Legislature the right to pass the laws in question, for by their permission one-half the tax is to be expended on the old City Park, already owned by the city when the laws were introduced.

4. That so far as the record showed the city of New Orleans as a judicial being, and all her inhabitants, except Mr. Booth, the plaintiff, were in favor of the park tax; that the city had collected it, by amicable demand and by suit for three years, and as plaintiff alleged was going to do it again; and, therefore, the plaintiff alone had no right to demand an injunction against an ordinance which every one else in the city wished to have adopted (so far as the court could legally know).

The court refused the injunction, chiefly for the last reason, and advised Mr. Booth as a member of the Legislature to take such steps there as public policy might dictate and the constitution permit. If Mr. Booth had been as zealous as a member of a Legislature in which he never appeared, as he has attempted to be as a "citizen" perhaps this park tax, which now causes him so much uneasiness, could have been repealed last winter, and twelve months of "vested rights" choked off. Let his failure in this his last venture warn him against the folly of neglecting the proper remedy for his fancied misfortunes.

BACKING THE BACK PAYISTS.

Who would have supposed that after urging the enormities of the back pay swindle through the whole election, the Democratic party in Congress would have endorsed the transaction? Yet such is the astounding fact. Just when repentant Republicans bowed in sackcloth to the wrath of an indignant people, and introduced three separate bills of atonement, the Democratic caucus nominated Mr. Fernando Wood for Speaker. It is said that a larger proportion of Democrats than of Republicans voted for the pay bill, but still they throw the responsibility upon the Republican Congress. The New York Tribune, late the liberal ally of the Democracy, is shocked at this unexpected endorsement. It quotes the resolutions adopted by the New York Democrats, denouncing the grabbists of both parties. It charges the success of the Democratic party in New York to this hypocrisy. The Tribune says:

"They had carried elections on it. It was the first winning card they had played for a long time. But when the representatives of the party came together at Washington they disclosed at once the hollowness of their ante-election professions and promises, and went back on the entire record. The reason for it is, of course, plain enough. A majority of them had voted for the bill and touched the plunder."

And so they cling in the faces of all the Democratic members, each taking a policy for the grab, the nomination of Fernando Wood, a chief salary grabber for Speaker, and by that act saddled themselves with more of the responsibility for the measure than could with any show of reason be charged upon their opponents.

Then the Tribune thus discards and denounces its Fusion friends:

"The truth is, and it is useless to undertake to disguise it, the Democratic party is hopeless. It has survived its principles, its sense of honor, its integrity, and its capacity for usefulness. It lags superiorly. The best service it can do the country is to disband."

The New York World, with an effrontery scarcely surpassed by the retired "statesman" in the State prison, thus admits the nomination of a back pay speaker:

Nevertheless Mr. Fernando Wood, who was not returned his back pay, was nominated and received most of the votes of Democratic members, each taking a policy for the grab, the nomination of Fernando Wood, a chief salary grabber for Speaker, and by that act saddled themselves with more of the responsibility for the measure than could with any show of reason be charged upon their opponents.

Of course this does not disqualify these men for further affiliation with the Democratic party, nor does it make their constituents responsible for their acts. The World palliates this as a mere personal peccadillo of these members. It does not consider this endorsement of a main salary grabber as making them the worse Democrats, for it says:

"We exhort our Democratic Representatives in Congress to raise the issue, at the earliest possible day, by demanding the repeal of the salary grab law. Their vote for Speaker, we regret to say, is not equivalent. Let their vote for repeal be unanimous. That will be unequivocal."

The World says:

"No protectionist is a Democrat. No salary grabber is a Democrat."

In the language of Mrs. Sairey Gamp, "such bragging impudence" we have never seen. Why does not the World in the paragraph quoted state that Mr. Fernando Wood, the Democratic nominee for Speaker, "has not returned his back pay." Does it not exhort him with other Democratic Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the salary grab? And yet it says "no salary grabber is a Democrat." "No protectionist is a Democrat."

Yet we have elsewhere quoted the Cincinnati Enquirer, a Democratic organ, as having said: "Unfortunately the whole (Democratic) party in Pennsylvania are protectionists, with thousands and tens of thousands in New Jersey, New York, Ohio, New England and other States."

Well has the New York Tribune, as above quoted characterized the shameless freebooting in the name of an once honored and honorable party.

DIED.

KERCHVAL—On Sunday, November 15, 1873, Captain THOMAS B. KERCHVAL, of comparative civils, aged fifty-four years, in Buell Prairie, Franklin parish.

St. Louis, Missouri, Columbia, Tennessee, and Marville, Kentucky, papers please copy.

METARIE CEMETERY.

OFFICE METARIE CEMETERY ASSOCIATION, No. 27 Carondelet street, New Orleans, November 9, 1873.

We respectfully invite the public to visit the grounds, which are now partly finished, and in rapid course of completion.

We also invite parties wishing to secure lots to call either on the undersigned or at the office of the company, and examine the plans of the grounds, which will afford to owners of lots and their families a beautifully sheltered carriage drive over five miles extent within its enclosure.

It is the purpose of the association to so improve and ornament this cemetery as to make it equal, in point of beauty to any in this country.

The prices of lots will be about the same per superficial foot as fixed by other cemeteries in this city.

W. S. PIKE, President Metairie Cemetery Association, no 11 Im 2p

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office, December 5, 1873.

The following statement is published in compliance with executive order, dated June 3, 1873, showing the condition of the finances of the State to November 30, and the receipts and expenditures from the first day of January to the thirtieth day of November, 1873, inclusive:

PAID DEBIT. Eight per cent bonds outstanding \$9,256,000

Seven and three-tenths per cent bonds outstanding 430,000

Seven per cent bonds outstanding 509,000

Six per cent bonds outstanding 12,036,300

Total \$22,231,300

UNPAID DEBIT. Amount of general fund warrants outstanding—

1865 336 75

1866 129 62

1867 6,227 25

1868 12,232 79

1869 25,045 13

1870 126,711 11

1871 435,677 34

1872 872,137 53

1873 497,025 33

Total \$2,077,001 25

RECEIPTS INTO THE TREASURY. Amount received on account of—

General fund \$1,549,544 15

School fund 1,452,503 92

Interest fund 312,102 23

School fund 511,528 30

Leave fund 521,000 00

Total \$3,372,678 57

GENERAL FUND WARRANTS RETURNED. Amount received on account of—

Issued prior to January 1, 1873 291,085 84

Issued subsequent to January 1, 1873 1,932,946 17

Total \$2,224,032 01

OUTSTANDING GENERAL FUND WARRANTS. Issued prior to January 1, 1873 \$1,329,977 92

Issued subsequent to January 1, 1873 497,025 33

Total \$1,827,003 25

Of the twenty-four series of outstanding bonds, aggregating \$22,231,300, the following four series are affected by injunctions:

134 bonds of \$1000 each, issued for the relief of P. J. Kennedy \$134,000

3200 bonds of \$500 each, issued for payment of work done, or to be done, on the levees of the State 1,600,000

2500 bonds of \$1000 each, issued to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company 2,500,000

1000 bonds of \$1000 each, issued to defray expenses of building levees 1,000,000

Total \$5,164,000

CHAS. CLINTON, Auditor, det 31 2p

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

GENERAL OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

"The Most Successful Life Company of Its Age in the World."

HENRY W. HUGHES, President.

EDWIN W. BRYANT, Secretary.

JOHN S. PIERCE, Secretary.

JOHN N. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

PURELY MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITING.

Assets June 30, 1873, \$5,041,401

Organized at St. Louis, Missouri, June 15, 1853, by an association of one hundred from among the most prominent citizens, each taking a policy for \$10,000, whose aggregate amount of premium amounted to \$70,072. The progress of the Life Association to the present time will be best shown by a statement of its assets at the end of each year:

June 30, 1853, total assets, \$969,003 43

June 30, 1859, total assets, 2,121,724 23

June 30, 1871, total assets, 3,092,963 45

June 30, 1872, total assets, 4,165,434 99

June 30, 1873, total assets, 5,041,381 16

LOUISIANA DEPARTMENT.