

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 12, 1874.

A drunkard is qualified for all vice.

The fourth of July will come on Saturday this year.

A woman who has lost her husband is completely unmanly.

Rocheport says the American hotels are the best in the world.

When Absolom slept with his forefathers it was five in a bed.

Doing a rushing business—Putting new bottoms in old chairs.

The widow of the late General Canby gets only \$50 per month pension.

Rowing has its drawbacks. In factoryery pull in a boat is a drawback.

Genuine English black garnet goods, just opened at Zimmermann's, No. 123 Canal street.

It is said that Mr. Cannon, congressional delegate from Utah, possesses all the characteristics of a great gun.

"Seriously killed, and otherwise injured," is what happened to a Chicago man according to a local reporter.

A Delaware obituary: "His hat wasn't always cocked over the left ear, but he didn't owe a butcher in town."

A self-propelling steam fire engine has been built for Brooklyn by the Amoskeag works, of Manchester, New Hampshire.

Silver watches, warranted good time-keepers, for \$12 up, at Zimmermann's, No. 123 Canal street.

Mrs. Van Cott is converting the sinners of Omaha by holding a series of tent revival meetings. The excitement is in tents.

An exchange says: "A lady orchestra has been added to the attractions of the Casino, in Paris." Perhaps it can tell us where the gentleman brass band went!

Jefferson Davis is on his way back from England. The Confederate history business is unusually brisk this spring. He will undoubtedly engage in that branch of literature.

The great Jackson route is the only line running through cars to St. Louis and Chicago without change. No change of cars to Louisville, and but one change to all Eastern cities.

The State Central Committee will meet to-day at No. 13 Dryades street. The hour of meeting is fixed at 2 P. M. Punctual attendance is requested, as important business will be transacted.

The New York Mail says: "Although Louisiana is robbed, mobbed, blooded and threatened with drouth, she hasn't any Mayor Havemeyer on top of her, and should be thankful."

In some parts of Arkansas it costs twenty-five cents to get boots blacked, and seventy-five cents for a glass of brandy. Economical people are thinking of blacking their own boots.

A witty moralist says that "many a man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning a rascal, when it is only a full stomach. One should be careful and not mistake potatoes for principles."

By the Mobile line the traveler can get Pullman palace cars on Canal street to Louisville, Charlotte and Virginia Springs, and have two less changes to all points North, than by any other route.

Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, will perform the ceremony at the marriage of Miss Lizzie Sherman, eldest daughter of General W. T. Sherman, which will take place in Washington in October next.

Mr. Blackburn, the celebrated blindfold chess player, lately contested eight simultaneous games against members of the London Chess Club, without seeing any of the boards. At the close of the first sitting he had won four and lost one, three being unfinished.

An old gentleman in Kingston, New York, has placed a monument in the cemetery to his own memory, inscribed with his name and the date of his birth, with a blank for the time of his death, when that occurs, and also these words: "Think of the redeemed in heaven singing praises to God and the Lamb forever and forever."

Persons who are desirous of replenishing their wardrobes should remember that the immense stock of ready-made clothing and furnishing goods of Messrs. H. B. Stevens & Co., corner St. Charles and Common streets, must be sold, and will, therefore, be sold at a sacrifice, which means at about half price. No better opportunity to buy cheap will ever be offered.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli's constituents having presented him with the exact sum which he spent in securing his election, £1316 15s, he responded that while he considered the confidence of his county sufficient reward for any sacrifice he could only look upon the gift as the act of a generous and high-spirited constituency which it would be presumption to decline.

The King of Hawaii is becoming alarmed lest his valuable subjects become extinct, leaving nobody for him to "boos." Says this royal idiot: "Now what can I do to mark my reign—what shall be done to dignify it? This is my great desire—to witness an increase in the population of these islands. But I can not do this alone; you must assist me. The father who provides for a large family, and the mother who gives birth to them and takes good care of her children, are the benefactors of Hawaii, and should be rewarded. They are the hope of the nation."

Lieutenant Calvin D. Cowles, United States army, was married at Yavapai county, Arizona, on the thirteenth of May, to Miss Mary E. Hitecock. Lieutenant Cowles is a native of Charlotte, South Carolina, and graduated from West Point last spring. His meeting with the lady he married is somewhat romantic. Her father, who is a miner, and herself were covered with a snowdrift some time during the winter, and the lieutenant was sent with a squad of men to rescue them. This was accomplished, and an affection growing out of the incident, sprung up between them. It was love among the snowdrifts.

RESPECT FOR LAW.

All modern civilized nations have established laws for the protection of those who are unable from any cause to protect themselves. And in order that these regulations may be enforced with as much impartiality as possible, agents are appointed to execute them. These agents are known as judges, district attorneys, marshals, sheriffs, police magistrates, policemen, etc. They are clothed with the whole power of the State or nation that employs them. As a rule they are unflinchingly devoted to their duties, and seldom fail to discharge them acceptably. An auxiliary called a jury has been attached to all criminal courts, for reasons which were once deemed satisfactory. Taken altogether the system is an admirable one when it is put in operation in virtuous communities, where it is infamous for a judge to yield to the influence of bribery and popular clamor, and for jurors to perjure themselves. The better portion of the press declines to discuss the merits of cases on trial in which the lives of human beings are trembling in the balance, and therefore carefully refrain from making inflammatory appeals to the political, social and religious prejudices which it is generally quite possible to excite in celebrated trials. But this wholesome practice prevails only in the most virtuous communities. In some that we know of the sensation press enters upon the scene the moment it is known a crime has been committed, either as the defender or the prosecutor of the accused. Testimony is travestied, under pretense of reporting it. The lawyers in whose interest these volunteer journals appear are flattered, puffed and lauded in every allusion that is made to them, while the opposing counsel, and all the witnesses on the same side are badgered and bespattered with coarse abuse, hurtful in the extreme to the unhappy vehicle that conveys it, and injurious to the morals of the community that flings it on the breakfast table.

Were the practice to become general for newspapers to take sides in criminal trials according to the political prejudices or pecuniary interests of their conductors society would soon relapse into the barbarities of pagan Greece, where every family had a god of its own, and the passions of the mob, assembled at the market place, formed the only justice to be had at any price. We have seen that the democracy of the Greeks run to seed and fructified in the establishment of tyrannical rulers and finally to complete subjugation. The fatal defect in their system was that they had few or no laws which could bind the mob; no regularly constituted rulers clothed with sufficient power to enforce them at all times, and, being woefully deficient in public virtue, there was little or no security for the life, liberty or property of even the privileged classes, and the danger spread rapidly to the imperfect States themselves. It is not necessary to allude to the causes which conspired to build up such a system, which was that of a pure Democracy, or a government of the people direct, with laws which could be changed at any time to suit any occasion or any phase of popular whim. History is sufficiently explanatory. It teaches us, moreover, that the majority of the public executions were those of men who would be deemed innocent by an impartial jury of the present day, and for acts which had frequently received the sanction of the people.

The American people have made great improvements in the rule jurisprudence of antiquity. Men are now controlled by law and reason. Acts are pointed out which are declared to be offenses, and attended with prescribed penalties. In ancient practice, if the culprit could urge some plausible excuse for his villainy, some "good motive," it often happened that he could raise the popular clamor in his behalf, and so go whipt of justice. In like manner, a virulent demagogue could and often did suddenly denounce a political rival on the market place, and by employing a slight foundation of truth, mixed with falsehood and violent appeals to the prejudices of the unthinking rabble, succeed on the instant in obtaining a decree of condemnation quickly followed by execution. Such a wretched system deserved to be swept away in execration, and he who, with the light of the present century before him, will appeal to the prejudices of men instead of reason; will give false rumors for facts; and do everything that is possible to screen the guilty or punish the innocent, is one of the greatest enemies of society.

The criminal history of this State for the past quarter of a century is a sad chapter. The most atrocious offenses have been subjected to farcical trials and released as a matter of course. The practice has become so notorious that it is a common subject of remark. As the facts of a murder become known, we hear the chances of the perpetrator being punished canvassed. "They will never get a New Orleans jury to hang that man" is said of four-fifths of the murderers. Latterly, however, there has been something of a turn in the tide. Under the new jury law, several panels composed of conscientious men have been obtained, and the friends of offenders, long deemed privileged, grow frightened. Even the ancient right of shooting "free niggers" is threatened. Hereafter, when a high toned Acadian wishes to indulge in this exciting amusement he must be prepared with some sort of an excuse without delay, or he will run a great risk of being locked up. Unless it can be proved by at least two witnesses and one newspaper reporter that the negro was arrogant and insolent, and threatened the wife, children, health, fireside and other et ceteras of the slaver's cabin, situated in an adjoining parish, fifty miles away, the skillful attorney, who either volunteers or is employed to conduct the defense, will be driven to the necessity of establishing a case of emotional insanity or suicide in self-defense. This is a concession which is gratifying and propitious. It proves that a feeling of respect for the law has so far prevailed as to make criminals exert their

RAILROADS WILL BUILD STEAMSHIPS.

It will be remembered that some weeks since we published a plan by which the railroad companies between New Orleans and New York could, by the exercise of their united credit and congressional influence, put on a line of postal and travel steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, to be worked on joint account and with a division of the expense according to any rule the companies may agree upon. Letters have been received from two of the principal presidents of these companies, each controlling sections of road more than four hundred miles in length. These gentlemen, without qualification, endorse the plan as eminently practical, and promise their co-operation to give it effect, stating therewith the obvious pecuniary difficulties of the period. It is probable a conference will be held on the subject, when the immense addition to the common business to result from the combination proposed will, no doubt, assure its deliberate and definite consideration.

We promised to communicate the reception of this plan, and to sketch a scheme for putting on lines of steamers between New Orleans, Aspinwall and Rio, by the same railroad agency. We now proceed to do so, remarking that approximate accuracy in the cost and distances is alone necessary to explain the project, the application of minute detail being at this time unnecessary.

There are two systems of transportation indispensable to the interior. There is the commerce with Europe which is latitudinal. There is the commerce with the foreign countries on this continent which is longitudinal. These systems have their diagonals, binding together the sectional interests and intercourse of the Union. New Orleans is the chief deep water port on the Gulf. It combines rail with river transportation, and so constitutes the best port for connecting and conducting this continental or longitudinal trade. We by no means except other Gulf ports from performing a share of this common commerce. The Gulf like the Atlantic ports will each have its longitudinal lines by land and water, just as the three great cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, separated by a distance of less than two hundred miles, yet without obstruction from a common rivalry they maintain an immense trade, and support more than two millions of people. It may be the same with the Gulf ports. We will say here that the development of this continental commerce is destined to be more valuable—that is, to make larger profit—to the manufacturer and farmer of the interior cities than that of Europe itself. This is a bold but it is a deliberate opinion, and can be maintained with argument and evidence too elaborate to be added here.

But New Orleans is now a port which in the season of navigation commands twenty thousand miles of navigable waters, draining an immense longitudinal area from north to south. By the railroad system it connects also the longitudinal trade of the Gulf with that of the North-eastern States. This railroad system is as follows: From New Orleans to St. Louis 700 miles, to Chicago 900, to Detroit 1020, to Cincinnati 830, to Louisville 730.

In this statement we have expressly abstained from minute accuracy because there are competing lines of travel between New Orleans and these cities, and we do not mean to adopt any one as against others. Of these lines there is a common trunk to Cairo of 540 miles. Though the connection between New Orleans and most of the cities named is made below Cairo, it will answer our purpose to assume the common trunk at the length stated. Taking, then, the separate lines from their respective positions with the common trunk, we have an aggregate longitudinal rail converging at this city and connecting it with the cities stated as follows: Common trunk to Cairo, 540 miles; aggregate of road connecting the cities stated with this trunk, 1475 miles.

Here, then, there is more than two thousand miles of railroad, connecting cities with an aggregate population of more than a million and a half, with a Gulf port capable of conducting all the continental trade of these cities over their own roads and rivers. We will estimate the investment in these roads at \$25,000,000 per mile, or \$50,000,000. We make now no estimate of the industrial interests involved in this continental trade. Our object is to show that the whole line of rail, as stated, is interested in combining to establish steam lines to all the principal ports on this continent, or its islands south of the United States.

We assume that these railroad companies know the positive and prospective value of this trade. It is plain that their credit is adequate to the work of putting on the steam lines if they choose to do so. For all the diplomatic or treaty policy required to obviate commercial obstructions with the continental States, and by way of postal subventions, these two thousand miles of road represent more than one hundred members of Congress, and certainly one-third of the States in the Senate. In drawing the distinction between the European and American continental countries, we contend that there is a Western congressional influence which divides upon the latitudinal routes to Europe, but is united upon the longitudinal lines to the Spanish American and continental markets.

LET US CHEER UP.

While many of our citizens are wasting their valuable time in idle gossip about the arrest of Bertin, the Grant parish trial and the difficulties of the kind-hearted Bernan, the telegraph brings us the welcome intelligence that the Senate Committee will consider the canal bill to-morrow morning with a good prospect of favorable action by it and the Senate. Surely this is an event that calls for larger headlines than the transactions of criminals or local benevolent societies. While some of the people of this State persist in sullenly standing in their own light, refusing to lift a hand or stir a foot, lest the exertion result in benefit to somebody else, our friends in Washington are bravely struggling with commercial foes for a great and substantial advantage.

It does not seem to be generally known, at least the fact does not attract so much attention as would an ordinary hen rooster robbery, that two distinguished engineers are now in Washington trying to prevail upon the government to take charge of our levees. But the mission of Generals Longstreet and Thompson are forgotten in the wild excitement of a letter from Stellart, purporting to be written from a "white man's standpoint," or the squabbles of a down-town club, which is just now undergoing the process of being hatched out.

If McCray's bill, which provides for expending \$5,000,000 at the mouth of the river, can be supplemented by another to disburse \$2,000,000 on the upper levees, we may look for lively times in this city. Real estate will rise rapidly in value, and stay after it has once got up. The improvement which would follow two such important events would be, moreover, permanent, as the work contemplated is to be enduring. Let us try to deserve some such success, and turn our attention to rejecting. We have been funeral rather too long already. The exhibition of a little backbone or manliness would be a pleasant change from our present tearful practices.

MISPLACED TALENT.

Doubtless a number of very excellent jurists were lost to the human race when some of Judge Woods' critics turned their talents to Bohemianism, and thus spoiled good judges to make indifferent newspaper men. The qualities usually required to make a good judge are learning, patience, integrity and impartiality. Now there is no objection to the present occupant of the bench of the United States Circuit Court in respect to any of the above qualifications, except the last named, impartiality. He is admitted to be a man of great learning, sound judgment, and unwavering integrity. But he is most deficient in the characteristic that our Bohemians are so rich in—impartiality. Why, if one of these unbiased gentlemen had been in Judge Woods' place on a recent occasion, they would have sat so upright that they would lean out of court. In order that there might be no doubt about it, they would have sent Beckwith, DeKlyne, the jury and witnesses down for contempt of court, and discharged the prisoners with an apology for having given them any trouble. This would have been the kind of justice these impartial minds demand in cases where the accused are their political friends, leaving the business of balancing the account till such time as when some miserable chicken thief who was forced to forage for food for his starving children came up for trial.

Impartiality is a very strong point with our Bohemians. We know this to be a fact, for they tell us so themselves nearly every day in the year. Down with our Duke Aranzas and Judge Woods, and let Jacques and Dogberry rule in the high places where "justice is dispensed with."

WHAT MUST BE SOLD.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS.

STORE FIXTURES, SHOW WINDOWS, ETC. MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR. TRUNKS, TRAVELING BAGS. UMBRELLAS, HATS, ETC.

These Goods Must Be Sold Within the Next Ninety Days.

H. B. STEVENS & CO., 311 St. Charles street, corner of Common.

NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office Division Superintendent Public Education, No. 210 City Hall, New Orleans, June 5, 1874.

NOTICE.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office Division Superintendent Public Education, No. 210 City Hall, New Orleans, June 5, 1874.

NOTICES.

A. HERR, JR., Notary Public and Commissioner of Debt, Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 19, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me that on the night of Saturday, the second of May, 1874, DAVID BARLAND, a merchant of Acadiana parish was assassinated in the store of Mr. John Burnside in that parish, and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed; Now, therefore, I, William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said David Barland as aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. P. G. DESLOMBE, Secretary of State.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TAX COLLECTORS—NO. 4.

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Auditor's Office. New Orleans, June 1, 1874.

Your attention is called to the fact that the legislative provision contained in Act No. 3 of 1874 (known as the funding bill), which authorizes the receipt of warrants in payment of a portion of delinquent taxes and for penalties expires by its own limitation on THURSDAY, the thirtieth of June.

From and after the first of July delinquent taxes and penalties shall not be paid in currency only, and you will so advise the district attorney or a sheriff in whose hands you have placed tax bills.

TOURISTS' COSTUMES.

TO OUR ASSORTMENT OF TRAVELING COSTUMES, WHICH IS NOW MOST COMPLETE.

D. H. HOLMES, No. 125 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

All persons holding Louisiana State bonds of any kind are hereby notified that in conformity with an act of the General Assembly approved January 24, 1874, and more generally known as the funding bill, the Board of Liquidation, as designated therein, has been duly organized and has caused to be prepared, consolidated bonds of a uniform series, equal in amount to sixty per cent of all outstanding bonds of the State, having forty years to run and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and will be prepared on and after the first day of July, 1874 to exchange said bonds for all valid outstanding bonds and warrants in the manner and form provided in said act. Bondholders can present their bonds for exchange at any time after said date. The exchange will be effected in New Orleans at the office of the Office of the only authorized agent of the State, P. G. Deslonde, secretary Board of Liquidation, New Orleans, Louisiana.

TAX COLLECTORS' SALES.

STATE OF LOUISIANA EX REL. LEOPOLD GUICHARD, tax collector, vs. Mme. Maria Hernandez, wife of A. W. Walker.

RAILROADS.

LOUISVILLE, NASHVILLE AND GREAT SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Take this Route if you wish to save time and transfers. With double daily trains from New Orleans to New York, and but one change.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE.

Trains depart and arrive as follows from depot head of Elysian Fields station.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THEIR CHARTER, THE COMPANY PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF PREMIUMS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1874.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending Feb 28, 1874: \$499,294.96

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. May 23, 1874.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874: \$413,798.33

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874: \$413,798.33

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874: \$413,798.33

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874: \$413,798.33

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874: \$413,798.33

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874: \$413,798.33

INSURANCE. NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Corner of Canal and Camp Streets. FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with their charter the company publish the following statement: Premiums during the year ending December 31, 1873.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending Dec 31, 1873: \$1,175,501-137,512.61

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

The Board of Trustees resolved that after paying the fourth quarterly interest at two and a half per cent on the capital stock of the company, that a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT be paid in cash on and after the twenty-third day of June next, to those parties entitled with the company entitled to receive the same.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending Dec 31, 1873: \$1,175,501-137,512.61

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874: \$413,798.33

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874: \$413,798.33

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874: \$413,798.33

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874: \$413,798.33

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874: \$413,798.33

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874: \$413,798.33

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874: \$413,798.33

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874: \$413,798.33

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874: \$413,798.33

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 23, 1874.

The trustees, in conformity with the charter of the company, publish the following statement of its affairs for the year ending the thirtieth of April, 1874, to wit:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874: \$413,798.33