

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 24, 1874.

It takes a sea horse for the captain's gig.

The man is idle who might be better employed.

Blows for independence—Fourth of July orations.

Governor Kellogg is expected home on Monday next.

A cry for "help" comes up from many watering places.

The Cuban dollar is now worth about thirteen cents.

The Knights Templar of New Orleans will parade this evening.

Vicksburg wants a theatre. New Orleans might supply the demand.

Three young ladies are running a large stock farm near Dallas, Texas.

Saratoga will have an illustrated daily paper during the summer season.

Permanent rest is not expected on the road, but at the end of the journey.

Sailors find many opportunities to see things, as they are continually going to sea.

There is a wide difference between D. D. and M. D.—the former preach and the latter practice.

The New York Commercial Advertiser considers a pawnbroker's office the most loan-some place.

The public school teachers will receive pay for the month of March at the City Hall next Saturday.

Here's an apothem not without point if a heretic did utter it, "Piety without morality is not godliness, but gush."

Ferdinand C. Willett, of Colorado, has been appointed secretary of legation at the City of Mexico, vice Bliss, resigned.

The superfluous blossoms on a fruit tree are meant to symbolize the large way in which God loves to do pleasant things.

Remember that by the Great Jackson route you arrive in Chicago and St. Louis many hours in advance of any other line.

The literary exercises of the Boys' High School will be held tomorrow at eleven o'clock. We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation to be present, tendered by Professor J. E. Seaman.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 5 P. M., on the premises, at Algiers, right bank of the river, on Le Buif street, one square from Morgan's railroad depot, two cows, one yearling and one calf.

Temperance statistics show that there are in this country about 140,000 liquor saloons, against 128,000 schools and 64,000 churches. The conveniences for getting drunk are much greater than the appliances for education or religion.

A Western paper says dealers in butter classify it as wool grease, soap grease, variegated, tesseled, cow grease, boarding-house breakfast, inferior tub, common tub, medium roll, good roll, gilt-edge roll. The terms are strictly technical.

Says the editor of the Golden (Colorado) Globe, in closing his first volume: "If we have hurt any one's feelings or prospects the past year, we're sorry, and if they'll come round back of the office some night, we'll take it out of them and be friends."

A call at the State House yesterday disclosed great progress in fitting up the various offices, and soon the Louis Hotel will contain elegantly furnished rooms for all departments. Governor Antoine, Attorney General Field and others already occupy theirs.

A dispatch was received yesterday by Mr. Clarke, from Governor Kellogg, in which the Governor expressed his belief that the new commission appointed to examine and report upon the outlets to the Gulf, will report favorably upon the Fort St. Philip canal.

A rural paper observes with great felicity of expression: "These moonlight nights! Ah, by how many vine-embowered gates soft eyes look love to eyes that speak again," and the pressure of a tiny hand in the huge masculine paw wakes to ecstasy the living liar."

Mrs. J. B. Carson, of Toledo, Ohio, enjoys the distinction of the first lady who has ever occupied the position of superintendent of a railroad. Mrs. Carson is superintendent of the Toledo, Wabash and Western road, with which he has been connected in various capacities almost from its infancy.

A family which had been West, and been chastened by affliction, though not made wholly pious, returned through Illinois recently poorer but wiser, and to preclude the necessity of answering curious inquiries, the cover of their emigrant wagon bore the simple legend: "Damn the grass-hoppers."

Of the West Point graduates this year only one has been assigned to the engineer corps. Two have been recommended as ordnance officers, fifteen to the artillery and the remaining twenty-three to the infantry or cavalry; and as that is the order of choice at the Academy, the order of merit will generally show the branch to which each will go.

The New Era, published at Monrovia, Liberia, is a monthly paper, the editor and proprietor of which is a colored man named Augustus Washington. It is quite well filled with news and reading matter. Mr. Morris publishes the Liberia Advocate and takes native coffee for subscriptions. A large cargo of his coffee, which is very superior, is now on its way to America.

A firm dealing largely in coal in one of our Western cities had in their service an Irishman named Barney. One day the head of the firm, irritated beyond endurance at one of Barney's blunders, told him to go to the office and get his pay, and added: "You are so thick-headed I can't teach you any thing." "Begorra," says Barney, "I learn was thing since I've been wid ya." "What's that?" asked his employer. "That sixteen hundred make a ton."

THE VACATION.

The adjournment of Congress, the closing of the public schools and the expected begira of people to the North for the heated term, will afford the stay-at-homes something of a vacation or interruption for a time from the absorbing cares of a political and business life. There is a multitude of questions which have been postponed by the events that are incident to the dog days, until the frosts and serene and yellow leaves of autumn come. Carpenter's election bill has been quietly laid to rest in its cold and dewy shroud; Butler's proposition to impeach our upright jurist, Judge Durell, failed even in the committee, for want of agreement about who should inherit his raiment; Eads and his jetties lie amicably in repose side by side with the canal bill, that bright dreams of the earnest people of this State. Even the levee question with its great interests has been deferred, or perhaps defeated, and, with the exception of a rather liberal sprinkling of alms, Louisiana is not much in advance of the position she occupied a year ago.

The Republican party is entitled to the credit of all the successes for this State that have been achieved in Congress, and is, at the same time, responsible for one of the most signal and disastrous failures. Had every member of our party done his utmost to promote the St. Philip canal bill, it would have been a law by to-day, and we should now be on the eve of stirring events. But we are not exempt from the difficulties which beset the blessed Saviour while on earth. In selecting his personal staff, he was so unfortunate as to include one disciple who became famous for his ingratitude. We can not expect to be more fortunate in this respect than Omnicience itself, nor ought the great Republican party, so unanimous and earnest as it is for everything that promises substantial benefit to the State, be blamed for not having achieved success against the gigantic opposition to the cherished plan of a canal.

But as these things are of the past, and likely to remain in abeyance for a few months, we may dismiss them from further consideration at this time. Our first concern will be for the next election here. This does not, promise to be very exciting, for the reason that there are no vital principles of political economy in dispute. The main contest will be over the public positions to be filled, and the excitement confined to the candidates and their immediate friends. As there will be plenty of time to think over these matters, we want our own friends to employ the vacation in a careful review. They ought to reflect that those voters who really hold the balance of power between the Republican and Democratic parties are more attached to faithful, intelligent, honest service than to the abstract principles which so deeply engross the attention of casuists. Hence, with the exception of a few thousand drilled and disciplined voters, who habitually cast the ballots handed them through the clubs, there will be a great discrimination on account of fitness, especially through education. When business men are seeking employes they invariably select the best experts that can be found. But a boss carpenter does not employ a painter, nor a merchant a man who can not read and write, merely because the applicants offer themselves with no better credentials than can be furnished as a result of active intrigue. We may be thought a little exacting, but we insist that a legislator should be able to read and understand a proposed law, even if he may not be so far advanced as to write it. There were but few members of the last General Assembly who could do either very well, and the white Democratic members were no exception to the rule. Two of the ablest members of the House, however, owed their seats in that body to Democratic votes, and we shall not consider it a calamity to the Republican party nor to the State to have them returned. We allude to T. G. Davidson, of Livingston, and J. P. Harris, of Pointe Coupee. It is within our knowledge that the leading Republicans in the House frequently consulted these able men and counted upon their assistance in a majority of the rather few measures for the public good which were passed during the session.

The Republican party contains many men of honesty, education and experience—men whose names are not connected with any of the doubtful schemes of 1870, '71, '72, and who can be triumphantly elected; whereas, if we select the incompetent and illiterate, we may lose the whole city delegation, as well as the two sheriffs. Success is sometimes a most serious disaster, and is always so when gained by sacrificing vital interests. During the summer vacation, then, we hope there will be such an examination of the claims of candidates as will lead to the rejection by our nominating conventions of the illiterate, the noisy, the frivolous, and those whose records are had. Republican principles are nothing but a mockery unless we can select men who understand them and sympathize with them. The Democrats, having no principles, need not be so particular. There is no occasion for hurried action. We have several months before us in which to make the campaign, and the process of making the proper selection is not likely to occupy much time, when it shall be declared to be in order. The task, though easy enough, is yet one that ought to be carefully performed, since our enemies are artful and watchful, and ever on the alert to discover and magnify our mistakes. There is nothing special to be gained by prematurely drilling the clubs on either side. Any combination that shall be entered into now may be broken long before the end of the vacation. Then confusion will follow, and the disorganization will be greater than before the attempt to concentrate the forces was made.

ALLEGIANCE AND HIGHER LAW.

There was a doctrine taught at the North that a citizen was not bound to obey a law which was, in his opinion, contrary to the law of God. There was another sect at the South which held that

if a State of the Union deemed a law contrary to the common constitution such State could annul the operation of that law within its jurisdiction.

These doctrines are in effect the same. They reserve to one or more individuals or communities in a nation the right to nullify, as to himself or to themselves, a law binding upon others though enacted with all the formalities prescribed by the constitutional compact. If the courts decide that an act is legal, which may not be in accord with the individual standard of morality, the crime of immorality must be ascertained by the tribunal, it does not attach to the individual who has agreed to remit his doubts of legality to an agreed tribunal. Under this principle the American people required all men to obey even the fugitive slave law, not that it did not conflict with the sense of right of many, but because it was an act passed under the compact of the constitution, the pound of flesh, it may be, nominated in the bond. But the American people did not raise the seal of the bond, and while the fugitive law was abhorred to thousands, the doctrine that every man was a law unto himself had few advocates. The opponents of the law repealed it in a summary and sufficient manner, and as its advocates had assented to the arbitration that decided against them, they acquiesced in the decision.

The doctrine of nullification failed in like manner. American justice could not see how a State could accept all the advantages of the federal government and decline to bear an equal share of its burdens.

The moral difficulty which we have solved by saying that the citizen of a republic is not responsible for the morality of a judicial constitution, seems to present itself to minds eminent in politics and morals. In a recent public address Mr. Semmes thus claims a renewed allegiance to the moral code:

But the church has always maintained that if the civil power commands some thing wrong in itself we are not bound to obey it; nor are we bound to obey the civil power in matters not included within its domain.

The principle of the independence of the spiritual power, which the church has always maintained, has by its existence at all times, served to remind men that there are limits to the power of the State, and that things beyond its province, cases in which a man may say, "I will not obey."

Now we endeavor to consider this not as a question of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, because the government of the United States has never received or exercised any such grant of power. But does not Mr. Semmes perceive that these paragraphs leave unsettled the question who is to decide what matters are included within the domain of the civil power, and also what are the cases in which a man may lawfully say "I will not obey." We will not suppose a question in which the rulings of a State or federal court may come in conflict with the personal opinion of a citizen or the official opinion of a political authority in some foreign State. Such a question might be readily supposed. It would only be some case in which an equal and uniform charge upon all American citizens infringed upon the ideas of personal morality or legal jurisdiction entertained by some man or association of citizens in the United States. In such a case, and in all contestable cases, it is the duty of the American citizen to obey the law as expounded by the courts of the last resort. He can interplead no scruple of conscience; still less can he file in arrest of judgment the receipt of any foreign authority. The citizen must obey the law which he has, as a citizen of a republic, promised to obey. If he will not do so there is but one resource and one refuge. To this, after having complied with all pending obligations of his citizenship, he may resort. It is the inalienable right of expatriation. For this right we have fought one war and provoked others. However the American public might regret the individual or collective loss of such self-exiles, it would be better than to allow to each citizen a pledge of the validity of all laws as applicable to him, or to authorize an injunction to issue from a foreign government restraining the courts of the United States from enforcing process against an American citizen on the ground that such process was, in the opinion of such foreign government, an unwarrantable interference with the conscientious convictions of such American citizen. The higher law and nullification doctrine having alike been repudiated by the American people, the assertion of the same doctrine under any other set of circumstances will receive exactly the same condemnation.

CONGRESS.

It is true that at the late session the five votes of Louisiana have obtained little save national alms for the victims of misfortune. It is hard for five or six votes in nearly three hundred to achieve much; but Louisiana has chosen to check out her share of representative time and attention in deciding her State elections. Her Representatives have been defending their titles against Fusion claimants, and so have not been able to effect as much as they might otherwise have done.

We were struck at the time with the fact that an eminent contestant who had spent some months in Washington under the sanction of the Sanhedrim of Seventy, could tell nothing about the situation of some local measures in which the State was interested, but proceeded at once to organize for a color war with the rations distributed by the government of the United States for the relief of the destitute. Yet it would be wrong to say that Congress has done nothing, because it neither upset our government nor impeached our federal judge. We have been in the habit of reading the debates as well as the telegrams, and we affirm that at no time has the American Congress displayed more ability in debate, more knowledge or research in the subjects discussed, or a more calm judgment in the decision of such questions. We may cite the national currency and Geneva award debates as specimens, and would compare these and others of like impor-

CELEBRATION OF ST. JOHN'S DAY

GRAND CONGREGATION OF THE GRAND COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. The Grand Commandery of the State of Louisiana, in pursuance of the resolutions of its members, June 25, 1874.

The officers and members of the subordinate commanderies of this jurisdiction will assemble at the Grand Lodge Hall on WEDNESDAY, twenty-fourth instant, at 2 1/2 P. M., for the celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

The route of the procession will be from the Grand Lodge Hall to Canal street, Canal to Camp, Camp to Julia, Julia to Carondelet and down Carondelet to the McGehee Methodist Church, after the religious ceremonies the Grand Commandery will move to Lafayette square for dress parade.

The McGehee Methodist Church on Carondelet will be open for the admission of invited guests at half past three o'clock. Sir Knights detailed upon the reception committee will report to the Grand Captain General at 3 P. M. for final instructions at the Grand Lodge Hall.

By order: JOSEPH P. HORNOR, Grand Commander.

WILLIAM L. STAMPOR, Grand Captain General. [seal] 2p 2t

NOTICE TO STATE AND CITY TAXPAYERS.

Warrants can be paid on account of old State taxes only during the present month. We will pay the same at a LIBERAL DISCOUNT until the thirtieth instant; also old City taxes.

JOHN KLEIN & CO., No. 33 Carondelet street, front office. [seal] 1m 2p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 13, 1874.

WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places;

And whereas, the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has this day officially informed me that the following named ports are infected places, to-wit: All ports in the island of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and the port of Demerara, in South America, and has recommended that all vessels leaving any of said ports on and after June 15, 1874, shall be detained at quarantine station not less than ten days;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in pursuance of the provisions of the said act, do hereby issue my proclamation, declaring the aforesaid ports infected places, and requiring that all vessels, together with their crews, passengers and cargoes, leaving such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1874, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this thirteenth day of June, 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.

WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. [seal] 1m 2p

INSURANCE.

TO TAX COLLECTORS—NO. 4.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 13, 1874.

Your attention is called to the fact that the legislative provision contained in act No. 3 of 1874 (known as the running bill), which authorizes the receipt of warrants in payment of a portion of the tax assessed on the property of the State, is limited to the first day of July, 1874.

From and after the first of July delinquent taxes and penalties can be paid in currency only, and you will so advise the district attorney or a herald in whose hands you have placed tax bills.

CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor. [seal] 2t 3p 2t

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, May 12, 1874.

Whereas, information has reached me on the night of Saturday, the second of May, 1874, that DAVID BARLAND, a merchant of Assumption parish was assassinated in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the night of Saturday, the second of May, 1874, and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension 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. DESLOUVE, Secretary of State. [seal] 2p

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

All persons holding Louisiana State bonds of any issue 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 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, to 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 Funding Commissioners, and in New York at the office of the only authorized agent of the State, Authentic copies of the funding bill will be furnished to interested parties on application to Hon. P. G. Deslouve, Secretary of the Board of Liquidation, New Orleans, Louisiana.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor of Louisiana and President Board of Liquidation.

A true copy: P. G. DESLOUVE, Secretary of State and Secretary Board of Liquidation. [seal] 1m 2p 1t

LOST.

LOST ON MONDAY MORNING ABOUT SEVEN o'clock, between Rous and St. Mary's streets, a pocketbook containing a small sum of money, memoranda, rings and a lock of gentleman's portrait. The finder will be liberally rewarded upon leaving the same at the Republican office. [seal] 2t

LOST—LOUISIANA STATE WARRANT NO. 3961, dated May 19, 1874, payable to H. Street, acting pavmaster general, State of Louisiana, for the sum of \$125. All persons are hereby notified not to cash or purchase said warrant, as payment of the same has been stopped. H. STREET. [seal] 2t

LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE NIGHT OF June 15, at the Place d'Armes, ON THE RIGHT OF a POCKETBOOK containing \$100 current money, and a promissory note for \$25, to be cashed and dated May 1, 1874, on one year. The currency is not to be discounted; the note, payment having been stopped. A reward of \$25 will be paid to any person returning the pocketbook with its contents to the proprietor, HENRI GIRASCO. [seal] 2t 2p

PRICE LIST FOR JUNE, 1874.

NAVRA & OFFNER. 174.....Canal Street.....174

Are closing out their stock of goods purchased at the recent sale of George G. Wolf & Co. at auction prices. Look. They sell Stone China Dinner Sets for \$14. They sell Stone China Tea Sets for \$4.50. They sell Bone China Chamber Sets for \$3.50. They sell Bone China Breakfast Sets for \$14. They sell French China Tea Sets for \$6. They sell French China Gold Band Tea Sets for \$7.

They sell a set of good Goblets for 10 cents. They sell good Water Coolers for \$1.75.

They sell all other goods in proportion cheap for cash. [seal] 2p

NOTARIES.

A. HERO, JR., Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, Office No. 17 Commercial Place. Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. [seal] 1m 2p

LIFE INSURANCE.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. (ESTABLISHED 1845.)

Assets.....\$25,000,000 Annual income over.....\$5,000,000 PURELY MUTUAL.

The entire surplus earnings over the actual cost of insurance returned to policy holders. NO STOCK HOLDERS TO ABSORB PROFITS. ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

Dividends declared annually in cash, which can be applied to reduce the annual premiums, or to increase the insurance.

Policies issued for the special protection of WIVES AND CHILDREN. Policies issued to SECURE THE PAYMENT OF DEBTS. Also, MUTUAL INVESTMENT POLICIES, combining the security of life insurance with the profitable investment of money.

Parties desiring SAFE AND SECURE LIFE INSURANCE at its actual net cost in this old and reliable company are requested to make application to the undersigned. COPES & OGDEN, General Agents, No. 44 Carondelet street.

NOTICE TO STATE AND CITY TAXPAYERS.

Warrants can be paid on account of old State taxes only during the present month. We will pay the same at a LIBERAL DISCOUNT until the thirtieth instant; also old City taxes.

JOHN KLEIN & CO., No. 33 Carondelet street, front office. [seal] 1m 2p

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, June 13, 1874.

WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature, approved March 15, 1855, entitled "An act to establish quarantine for the protection of the State," provides that the Governor of the State shall issue his proclamation upon the advice of the Board of Health, declaring any place where there shall be reason to believe a pestilential, contagious or infectious disease exists, to be an infected place, and stating the number of days of quarantine to be performed by the vessels, their passengers, officers and crews, coming from such place or places;

And whereas, the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has this day officially informed me that the following named ports are infected places, to-wit: All ports in the island of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and the port of Demerara, in South America, and has recommended that all vessels leaving any of said ports on and after June 15, 1874, shall be detained at quarantine station not less than ten days;

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, in pursuance of the provisions of the said act, do hereby issue my proclamation, declaring the aforesaid ports infected places, and requiring that all vessels, together with their crews, passengers and cargoes, leaving such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1874, shall be subject to a quarantine of not less than ten days, or for a longer period, as may be considered necessary by the Board of Health.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this thirteenth day of June, 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.

WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. [seal] 1m 2p

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.....\$414,535 94

On fire risks.....\$11,303 33 On marine risks.....101,193 83 On river risks.....42,874 56

Total premiums.....\$558,604 34 Less reserve for unexpired policies, December 31, 1873.....\$125,695 93

Less return premiums.....137,332 61 Net earned premiums.....\$295,571 80

Reinsurance.....\$2,923 52 On fire.....\$18,379 97 On marine.....6,739 98

Losses on river.....9,774 91—269,017 04 Expenses, taxes, etc., less interest account.....17,401 45

Commission on agency business.....7,793 87 Rebate paid to the assured.....30,773 40

Semi-annual interest on capital stock.....Five per cent paid August, 1873.....25,000 00

Five per cent paid in February, 1874.....25,000 00—50,000 00—417,914 68

Reserved for unsettled claims.....\$3,261 75 The company has the following assets:

Cash.....\$60,407 15 Bills receivable for premiums.....15,077 16

Stocks, city and other.....135,000 00 Stocks of Gas Company and other.....67,214 50

Bonds and mortgage notes.....275,732 69 Premiums in course of collection.....105,270 62

Suspense account.....3,529 73 Agency premiums for December.....11,013 20

Warrant account.....6,799 29 Branch office.....4,524 21

Louisiana Cotton Factory.....1,799 93 Property corner Canal and Camp streets.....70,662 77

Other real estate.....23,522 29 Due by insurance companies.....7,440 76

Total.....\$774,508 37 Depreciation.....95,569 94

Cash market value.....\$678,938 43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....\$500,000 00 Unexpired risks.....125,695 93

Interest on capital stock, due in February.....25,000 00 Interest and dividends uncollected.....11,115 16

Bills payable.....1,716 00 Claims unsettled.....3,261 75

Reserve, two and a half per cent on losses.....10,149 37

Total.....\$678,943 83 The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

J. W. HINES, Secretary. J. TUTES, President. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this ninth day of January, A. D. 1874.

P. CHARLES CUVILLIER, Notary Public, No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

All persons holding Louisiana State bonds of any issue 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 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, to 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