

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE LED STATES. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF A ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 1874. The Graphic describes the creature in New York as 102 weather.

It is reported that Brax Bragg is looking for a home in Texas. The raspberry crop will unusually large this year—a perfect jam.

The new bridge at St. Louis already become popular as a place for a picnic. The St. Louis papers have menaced publication of what is called "a bridge poetry."

"Sweet, but Not Lasting," is the title of a recent publication. We do not know the author's name; but it is pre that kissing is treated as a science.

The sheriff of the parish of On sells at auction, this day at 5 P. M. the premises, the fixtures in store N. Poydras street, First District of this parish.

The production of copper is increasing in New Mexico. The ore is easily worked and very rich, and is believed a large portion of the territory a copper bottom.

The work of restoring Rochester in England, which has been for several years under the management of Sir Gilbert Scott, the celebrated architect, has already cost the sum of £17,000 more will be required to complete the work.

Ex-Governor Warmoth, Colonel Benjamin Lawrence and Major Jack Von left for the North last evening by the New Orleans and Norfolk railroad. Governor Warmoth will make his temporary residence in New York, and Major Wharton will, we are informed, remain for a time in Louisville.

The fortune of James Lick, the Cash Peabody, is estimated at \$1,000,000. He owns the whole of Santa Catalina, containing nearly 300 acres, and valued at \$1,000,000, and Lick House and adjacent property in Francisco, set down at \$1,500,000.

Colonel S. A. Stockdale, late chief internal revenue, left the city yesterday evening, with his family, via the New Orleans, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, for leaving for the far West. The Col will visit Washington, and obtain a settlement of his accounts with the government.

From the St. Joseph Gazette it appears the ubiquitous and irrepressible General Jeff Thompson has been in that city, he is informed an interviewer that he just arrived from Chicago, and would need to St. Louis to be there in time to attend the great bridge celebration on fourth.

The Picayune of Sunday was issued out the usual pictorial embellishment of heading. "This is a sad state of affairs," claimed an old lady who read that journal for its massacre news, "the pelican and young, and union, justice and confidence are gone from the Pic. Get me some of paper, Maria."

The Louisville Ledger reasons as follows: "Governor Moses, of South Carolina, is a lineal descendant of his namesake, scriptural fame. The identity of the name of the two under similar circumstances is very remarkable. They are both at the head of their respective States, and they both broke all his laws."

An exchange says: "The pocket book taken from the person of Major John Anderson, September 23, 1870, has been presented to the Connecticut Historical Society by the Rev. A. L. Whitman, of Groton, Connecticut." The idea of taking a man's pocket book and keeping it for a relic is original with Connecticut.

The Hon. Marshall Jewell will be the eighth person from New England who served as postmaster general. The others were: Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts; Timothy Pickens, of Massachusetts; Gideon Granger, of Connecticut; Jacob Collamer, of Vermont; Samuel D. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Horatio King, of Maine, 1861.

We have been shown by Governor Flanagan, assistant treasurer of the United States in this city, one of the new ten cent notes, which is a very fine specimen. The vignette contains a portrait of Robert J. Walker, Mr. Polk's Secretary of the Treasury, which extends across one end of the note. The workmanship is excellent, but the paper, like that used for the ten cent notes, is too good for symmetry.

A new machine for the purpose of supplying wind in the British House of Commons, has been put in operation. By means of this apparatus a constant supply of air, cooled to any required degree, even in the warmest weather, can be supplied at the rate of from 60,000 to 90,000 gallons per minute. The house contains about 900,000 gallons of air, so that when the apparatus is working at its maximum, it is possible to renew the air without sensible draught every ten minutes.

The St. Louis Republican has the following neat comments on our legal lights: "The lawyers before the Louisiana Supreme Court are subject to a fifteen minute rule in their arguments. But this doesn't prevent occasional bursts of eloquence. One of them, for instance, said recently that the judge had plunged his talons into the very bowels of the statute under discussion, and torn it into bloody fragments, even as a hungry vulture would its helpless prey. The same metaphorical gentleman further affirmed that all the law learning displayed by his adversary was as foreign to the points at issue as a mad bull in a china store."

The experiments made by Professor Binz, of Bonn, with reference to the effect of alcohol on animals, are regarded as of much importance, inasmuch as he seems to have discovered the reasons why alcoholic stimulants are so useful in snake poisoning. He found that when decomposed living animal all the symptoms of putrid fever were shown, the temperature increasing until death ensued. Alcohol, it is stated, reduces the heat and retards the putrid process, increasing the action of the heart, precisely the effect of alcoholic stimulants, it is said, when administered in case of rattlesnake poisoning.

SHEER ARROGANCE AND STUPIDITY. It is an usual consequence of domestic discord that those alien, and even inimical to the welfare of the household, improve the opportunity to enhance the distraction, and even pervert to alien profit an unhappy difference which all good men would strive to compromise.

This ordinary consequence of social disturbance finds an exact analogy in the recent history of Louisiana. The Picayune was delivered over even during the last year to the advocacy of a renewed strife between the North and South, and to the armed extermination of Republican voters and officers. So much alarmed were our business men and property holders at this attempted revival of sectional strife that they withdrew their backing, and the organ fell into insolvency, and was committed to other hands, as it was thought, more conservative hands. During this period the alien organ, the Bee, and the very numerous aliens who find fault with everything republican, applauded the Picayune. When, however, that journal assumed a position of neutrality among the various political factions it was at once assailed by the alien element, and their organ.

First, the British bagmen who, come out to buy cotton on a Liverpool credit, seem utterly outraged by the compromising spirit of the Picayune. How they have manifested this disapproval we do not know, but it has provoked a first rate notice "on some imported snobs," which reminds one of "Jeems Yellowplush" and his papers on the British snobility. Here are some extracts:

But we all know these varieties. We have suffered at their hands, and expecting to see them again, we are not surprised who so fiercely democratic, who so bitter in denunciation of the bloated aristocracy, and the festering corruptions of the throne, as the raffish Cockney who at home trundles and law and writes about a gentleman's feet? Who so patriotic here as the tawdry "sharp" who never did his native land an honest or a kindly turn except in the way of a bribe?

These people come out here in various commercial callings which at home would entitle them to social notice after the nobility, the gentry, the learned professions, the arts, sciences and the higher order of mercantile pursuits—somewhere between the seventh and the tenth grades. Brought into contact with gentlemen whose traditions and whose manners make them peers of the best in any land, and receiving at their hands a kindly, gracious, uncalculating hospitality, they reverence themselves by pretending to sneer at everything about them, and by betraying a courtesy which did them too much honor.

But for these British plebeians, who resent our generosity and abuse our hospitality; who are so stupidly stupid as to think, or so hideously stupid as to pretend that it is a good-natured concession for them to breathe this atmosphere; for these, we have no patience or forbearance.

The journal must have been provoked beyond bearing by the tone or treatment of the alien bagmen. It has even compelled the Picayune to remember that it has a country, with all its faults, is still worth defending. There is a patriotic fire that smolders in these words about the British snob:

We have studied the animal at our leisure. We have found him impervious to every form of argument and every method of persuasion. He must be worked up in his own way, and by a long and hard work up by his forefathers some sixty years ago, hard by Chalmette.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, after having made experience of the sympathetic courts and commission merchants of England, has come to the same conclusion, that home after all is by no means the worst part of the world. The celebration of the declaration of the American Independence, the gift to the world of a new era, the political rights we should combat for our own proper independence, and so long as Louisiana shall have been liberated from the odious yoke of Radicalism, so long as her sons shall have the right to carry a high head, the glorious fourth of July can only recall to an epoch of liberty and heroism which have demagogues of the North and the renegades of the South have tried, and will try to remove from us for ever.

Then comes the insidious advice of our interloper: "It remains to the true Louisianaian, to be who have a consciousness of their own real value, who have not lost the sentiment of their own dignity, who shall try to obey the voice of honor and duty, to raise up a common flag and claim their independence." A very highly operative figure of a shepherd placed between a bear and a sheep, the Bee goes on: "I have at this moment disgrace, confusion, and perhaps still worse. It is not a question of patriotism but of existence, every Louisianaian must maintain this right in the month of November, if he will have any name by arms, if he would like to be made to annual."

It is established that day on the calendar freedom subsequently purchased an alien extent of territory which had been taken from hand to hand by despicable incapability of appreciating its value, and this territory has been established as a refuge for the oppressed of all nations in this country. We are now, it seems, to be taught by foreign emissaries how to appreciate a minority in our own States has not the right to call the offices in it, the fourth of July has utterly failed, and must never die non until the alien advisers have of opinion that a resumption of its liberation may be permitted.

insidious designs of the British snobs and French communists. Let us celebrate our national anniversary in any manner that we choose. In any manner that suits the descendants of those who won, and of those who truly value the fruits of their acquisition. Let us remember that our country with all its defects must be better than those which its defamers quit to come here, and never forget that when American citizens must experience the destructive consequences of civil war the bagmen and sac-avoids Frenchmen will again run under the flag of their respective consulates and quaff their "bitah beah," or sip their anisette in contemptuous delight at the strife they have fomented, but from the consequences of which they are, as aliens, exempt.

THE SODA-POP MASSACRE. The ideas of March, or rather the kalends of July, have gone, and the warning of the Picayune that it would be a day of blood and outrage has been refuted by the universal quiet and order of the city. The nearest approach to the horrible catastrophe prediction of our contemporary consisted in a razor run in a barrel house, elevated to the dignity of a poster heading and cried abroad lustily by the newshyws. We presume that, like the ever watchful bird whose gabble saved the Roman capitol, the Pic will claim with good reason the honors of having saved our city by its premonitory intimations of impending peril.

What atonement will that credulous but incredible journal offer for the panic and damage inflicted by such unfounded publications upon the business of the city? What vindication for the insane ambition to secure "the largest circulation in the Southwest?"

It is to be hoped our authentic contemporary will profit by the lesson. Nothing except a Niagara of a rain, which put all possibility of any public demonstration out of the question could, we suspect, have preserved the Pic from several actions from the bereaved pie and soda men, to whose verdicts the gains of the canard would have proved a very sorry offset. Our humiliated contemporary must remember that it will naturally take some time to regain the confidence of the public, and that the press must receive, with a sack of salt, the assertions of a journal based on "information" alleged to be in the possession of the editors, but which they decline to produce or to retract. The people can not forget, moreover, that the same journal, sailing under the commission of an "immovable neutrality," recommended some weeks since the mobilization of the Louisiana Legion as a means of counteracting an imaginary Black League. In addition, we have had in the same paper an eclectic column, in which every act of violence against person or property committed by colored people have been illustrated by small caps and notes of admiration. These persistent efforts to raise a race issue in this city, have culminated in the peaceful and harmonious relations of both races in the industrial pursuits and social celebration of the national anniversary. Shall we have any further attempts to foment this unnatural war between capital and labor—between two races, each of which is indispensable at present to the social and industrial interests of the other?

We shall look with interest on the future course of the Picayune. It is not to be desired that it shall offer any humiliating confessions of its own errors. This we do not desire, but from this we shall not be surprised if it abates the ghastly display of its headings, withdraws its columns from the control of so many different, and sometimes contradictory, factions, and resumes the patriotic and conservative character so much more consistent with its years and respectability.

AN EASY TASK. We publish and indorse the following notice of a Republican appointment, by the New Orleans Bulletin:

THE UNITED STATES MINT. The appointment of a superintendent of the United States Mint in this city is an evidence that operations will be resumed at an early day in that establishment. This tardy act of justice on the part of the federal government will certainly promote the commercial interests of New Orleans.

As no one but a member of the party in power could be expected to receive the nomination, we are free to acknowledge that no better selection could have been made by President Grant. Dr. Bonzano is a man of high character, an amiable and cultivated gentleman, and his high scientific attainments and thorough practical knowledge of the arts of assaying, melting and coining, point him out as emphatically "the right man in the right place."

It is a very easy task to vindicate the propriety of such appointments where the incumbent furnishes an unexceptionable personal, political and professional record. Dr. Donzano is a Republican in principle and practice. That he is sincere in his sentiments is proved by their consistent maintenance, under trials which vindicate his integrity, and a life which is tainted with nothing either venal or vindictive. For the safety of the large values to be entrusted to him, society has the guarantees of past experience. For the ability to make the New Orleans Mint an establishment worthy of the patronage of foreign countries, his scientific skill gives assurance.

Such nominations strengthen the Republican party more than any amount of patronage which requires either to be explained or defended. We hope our nominating conventions will remember the importance of selecting men who command the respect even of their opponents. It is not a time to pack upon the Republican people or press candidates whose personal or political record requires to be defended. In abatement of political rancor, and issues of party principle, it is somewhat difficult to bring an unbroken vote to the support of a bad man or to oppose a bad man. Let our nominating conventions follow the copy set in this and similar cases by President Grant, and give us a few more of the same sort with the Superintendent of the United States Mint at New Orleans. It is an easy task to defend them.

THE RELIABLE GENTLEMAN ABOUT. The chief business of the otherwise unemployed population of this State at the present time seems to consist in imposing upon over credulous conductors of newspapers. Faith no larger than a grain of mustard seed is now as able to remove mountains as ever, and a glib reporter or managing editor, by publishing every foolish report that wags can invent, is able to keep whole communities in hot water. Our neighbor of the Bulletin has again been victimized in this way by "two reliable gentlemen," who have sent in a long array of charges against Senator Blunt, of Natchitoches, accusing him of conduct which may or may not have been improper, provided he had been guilty of it. Mr. Raford Blunt, being considered a shining mark, was selected by the "reliable gentlemen" as a target for a shot through the columns of the Bulletin, and the answering shot comes back from the Senator, as follows:

NATCHITOCHE, La., June 23, 1874. EDITOR REPUBLICAN. I find in the New Orleans Bulletin, of the twentieth instant, an article headed "Inviting the Conflict," in which I am charged by "two reliable gentlemen" from this parish with having made incendiary speeches to the Grant parish witnesses. I do not know the Grant parish witnesses; never made a speech to them in this or any other parish; never made use of such language in private or in a speech, in this or any other parish, as to the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and the port of Demarara, 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.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, June 19, 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 this 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, viz: All ports in the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico and Jamaica, and the port of Demarara, 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.

SENATOR PINCHBACK. The Louisianaian reminds us that our statement relative to the intentions of Senator Pinchback is only partially correct. While it is his intention to visit the country parishes during the coming campaign, and address his fellow-citizens, yet he will maintain the position that he is already legally elected to the United States Senate. As the Republican received the information at second hands, it is quite probable the Senator's views were not correctly stated. And while we hold with him that he has once been properly elected to the high position which he claims, yet we shall cordially approve of any honorable course which, in his opinion or that of his friends, may be deemed necessary to secure the substance as well as the shadow.

Our Democratic friends will remember that we long ago accused them of putting the interests of this State in peril by obstructing Mr. Pinchback's way to a seat in the Senate at a time when hostile influences were at work to defeat our cherished canal bill and other measures which were pending, and which, if they had been successful, would have placed Louisiana on her feet once more. Our chief concern in the matter is the want of probability that Senator Pinchback will be seated, in any event, in time to assist in these important matters before the adjournment of the Forty-third Congress. His re-election or a re-affirmation of his present status would satisfy us perfectly, though, we leave to his own better judgment the proper course for him to take to achieve final success.

If the uniformly encouraging reports which come in from the country about the fine promise of crops, and the satisfactory behavior of the colored laborers, can not be suppressed, the Democratic-Independent-White League party will be ruined. The gentlemen who have charge of the Cotton Exchange statistics ought to be more considerate. The opponents of Republicanism have little or no capital except the errors of our party, or a dispensation of Providence like the recent overflow. And, as the effects of the one are rapidly disappearing, and the plantation hands are acting with the utmost fidelity, there is every reason to fear that the White League dodge will die for want of vitality. Can not the favorable crop reports be postponed till after the election?

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK.

Table with columns for RESOURCES and LIABILITIES. Includes items like Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, United States bonds, and Capital stock paid in.

Capital stock paid in \$2,265,000. Overdrafts \$22,000. United States bonds \$22,000. National bank notes outstanding \$17,250. Individual deposits \$29,479.39. Demand certificates of deposit \$1,319.15. Time certificates of deposit \$2,529.80. Due to other national banks \$2,551.67. Due to State banks and bankers \$5,575.56. Total \$2,342,714.71. Surplus fund \$1,000.00. Other undivided profits \$25,319.57. National bank notes outstanding \$17,250.00. Individual deposits \$29,479.39. Demand certificates of deposit \$1,319.15. Time certificates of deposit \$2,529.80. Due to other national banks \$2,551.67. Due to State banks and bankers \$5,575.56. Total \$2,442,714.71.

A CARD. I would respectfully inform my friends and the public in general that I have taken charge of the Saloon No. 46 St. Charles street, better known as PABE'S SALOON.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECURITIES. BARNETT & CAMMACK. Brokers. 121 St. Louis No. 12 Carondelet street.

CITY AND SCHOOL TIME BOUGHT OR ADVANCED UPON BY BARNETT & CAMMACK. Brokers. 121 St. Louis No. 12 Carondelet street.

STATE AND CITY TAXES SETTLED BY BARNETT & CAMMACK. Brokers. 121 St. Louis No. 12 Carondelet street.

QUARANTINE. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, June 19, 1874.

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WILLIAM P. KELLOGG. By the Governor: WILLIAM KELLOGG, Assistant Secretary of State. C. H. ZIMMERMANN, English Jew Goods a specialty. 129 Canal Street.

SILVER WATCHES, \$12, \$14, \$16. GOLD WATCHES of best make. GOLD CHAINS and CHATELAIN CHAINS. ENGLISH JEW GOODS a specialty. 129 Canal Street.

SUCCESSION NOTICES. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS.

Succession of A. De Couvreur. Succession of Thomas Hale. Succession of Charles Stephen Frey. Succession of Frederick Polchow and Wife.

Succession of George Alexander Frey. Succession of Daniel Genet Interdict. Succession of Daniel Genet Interdict. Succession of Royal A. Parter.

Succession of Ann E. Jones. Succession of Francois G. Barriere. Succession of Daniel Genet Interdict.

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LIFE INSURANCE. NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1845.

Assets \$25,000,000. Annual income over \$8,000,000. PURELY MUTUAL. The entire surplus earnings over the actual cost of insurance are 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.

BANKS AND BANKING. LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK. SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. No. 51 Camp Street.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. SAVINGS BANK. No. 152 Canal Street, corner of Dryades.

THE CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK. No. 24 Baronne Street. M. BENNETT, Cashier.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTE. No. 152 Canal Street. Trustees: W. Newton, M. L. P. M. Payne, J. U. Payne, J. K. Kennedy, J. C. K. Kennedy, J. C. K. Kennedy.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. TEGARDEN HOTEL. MISSISSIPPI CITY, MISSISSIPPI. Under the management of Colonel J. O. Nixon.

THE COTTAGE. AT THE LAKE END POSTCHARTER RAILROAD. (Left side, near center of the wharf.) LOUIS MAVER, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANGES. NOTICE—WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A partnership under the name and style of LAYTON, KENNEDY & CO. to succeed the old firm of LAYTON, KENNEDY & CO. and to transact Cotton, Foreign and Commission business.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The firm of SAMUEL SMITH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CORPORATIONS. AMENDMENT TO CHARTER. STATE OF LOUISIANA. CITY OF NEW ORLEANS. Be it known that on this thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1874, and the nineteenth of the Independence of the United States of America, before me, Charles C. Walker, Mayor of the City and Parish of New Orleans, duly commissioned and qualified, personally came and appeared Messrs. Charles C. Walker, Mayor, and Messrs. J. C. Walker, Mayor, and Messrs. J. C. Walker, Mayor, and Messrs. J. C. Walker, Mayor.

NOTICE. A general meeting of the stockholders of the CRESCENT EXPRESS AND TRANSFER COMPANY will take place on the twenty-ninth of July next, at the office of the Company, No. 121 P. M. street, for the purpose of deciding upon the liquidation of the Company.

NOTICE. Why Not Be Comfortable? Hall's Improved Magic Slide Fixtures operate as follows: Light and ventilation admitted by any portion of the window, almost imperceptible to the eye, and without any noise or short, everywhere window shades are used. Put up and for sale by T. J. BROWN, Practical Paper Hanger, and Dealer in Wall Paper &c. No. 203 Camp Street.

NOTICE. OFFICE OF THE CRESCENT EXPRESS AND TRANSFER COMPANY. New Orleans, June 29, 1874. A general meeting of the stockholders of the CRESCENT EXPRESS AND TRANSFER COMPANY will take place on the twenty-ninth of July next, at the office of the Company, No. 121 P. M. street, for the purpose of deciding upon the liquidation of the Company.

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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. On fire risks \$1,000,000. On marine risks \$1,000,000. On river risks \$1,000,000.

STATEMENT OF THE CRESCENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. MAY 23, 1874. Total gross premiums for year ending April 30, 1874 \$1,000,000. Total amount of losses and expenses \$1,000,000.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. TWENTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT. In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the company publish the following statement: Premiums during the year ending February 28, 1874 \$1,000,000.

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