

New Orleans Republican

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 13, 1874.

A dance for milkmen—the can-can.

The first telegram was sent in 1845.

Cincinnati has an illustrated paper called the Ensign.

Milkmen, as a class, are often seen at watering places.

A Saratoga belle raises the wind with a thousand dollar fan.

Cloud bursts, with intense falls of water, are of daily occurrence among the canons of Nevada.

The Pen and Pencil is publishing a continued story called "Rascals," by Samuel Johnson.

General Hancock has again said that he does not seek the Democratic nomination for President.

The hymns of the late Isaac Watts have been translated into the language of the Choctaws.

There is yet hope for reformation. A bookman at Niagara Falls has been fined for extortion.

The statement that Professor Longfellow is writing a life of Charles Sumner is denied by the Boston Globe.

It does not follow that a clergyman preaches borrowed discourses because he reads Lent sermons.

"Temperance" is a new word, said to define men of a peculiar faith, but there are none of them here.

The surveyor general of Connecticut certifies that there is no such thing as a sunset map of that State.

It is said that the White Mountains bring more money to New Hampshire than the manufactories of that State.

Lawrence, Massachusetts, is spoken of as a city in which a murder has never been committed since its incorporation.

The practice has grown up in Shrewsbury, England, of affixing to the tombstones in the cemetery the photographic portrait of the person buried beneath.

Miss Katie Mayhew, of the New York theatre, is regarded as a sort of Maggie Mitchell of the future. But then she is to star.

A German engineer has a project for boring a tunnel through the snows and glaciers and rocks of Mont Blanc for a railway.

The Saturday Review says that "it is always more or less uncertain whether a railroad will produce a large return to the shareholders."

The Chinese in San Francisco, who number about 30,000, have at last become so far Americanized as to have established a newspaper published in their own language.

The prize fight between Edwards and Collier at least furnishes material for news less disgusting than that now sent by telegraph. Only two brewers' mugs and no heartsache.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army, has been ordered to duty at San Antonio, as Chief Quartermaster Department of Texas.

Manager Gran, of the Lyceum Theatre, New York, has secured the services of the great English actress, Mrs. Rousby, and hopes to rouse by that means renewed interest in the legitimate drama.

Samuel Thatcher, of Bangor, Maine, was a member of Congress from Massachusetts from 1822 to 1835. He was born July 2, 1776, two days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. He is now living, in the ninety-ninth year of his age.

The Treasury Department has decided that children's whistles, tin trumpets, etc., are not to be classed among musical instruments. This legal definition coincides with the views of many who have heard young performers on the instruments aforesaid.

Sea culture is becoming a prominent industry in some parts of California. A Dr. Smith, of Arrowhead, has some fifty hives, and has made over 300 pounds of honey to each hive during the season already. He calculates that the total yield of each stand will be at least 300 pounds for the season.

The San Francisco Bulletin says that if a Chinese servant is dismissed he takes revenge by making a few private marks upon the wall, before leaving, which effectually keep other Chinese from staying there. When the wrath of John is kindled and he writes on the wall, or other place, it is said he is neither very delicate nor truthful in his statements.

One of the least flattering tributes ever paid to a rising young artist has been paid to a Cincinnati dauber by a Western critic: "He possesses some merits as an artist, but it is hard to say whether it lies in landscape or marine painting; you never can tell his cows from his ships, except when they have their tails exalted, when the absence of spars betrays their character. Even then they may be mistaken for schooners sending under bare poles."

Philadelphia used to be thought the stamping grounds of the cutest lawyers, but Boston appears to have one who is entitled to go up head. The Boston lawyer, under the will of a deceased wife, claimed a life interest in a large estate in Kansas, left by her, but her friends sought to break the will. Ascertaining that under the laws of Kansas he would have been heir to the estate if no will had been made, he persisted to break the will and then, to their surprise and disgust, took possession of the estate.

A one-legged soldier, a Mormon, recently asked Brigham Young to supply, by a miracle, the missing limb, but the apostle, not to be caught, made this reply: "I can in an instant produce a new leg in the place of the old one, but then, you see, if I do, it will cause great inconvenience to you in heaven; for after your exaltation to glory, the original leg will come back to the spirit body; mine also being of divine origin, becomes immortal, and in this case, observe how very awkward a three-legged angel from Utah would appear among the inhabitants of the eternal world."

THE LETTER OF AUDITOR OLNEY.

Having taken no part in the unfortunate misunderstanding between the chief fiscal officers of the State, we had hoped the action of the convention which expressed a renewed confidence in the administration of the Treasurer, would have composed all differences among Republicans, and give to the State the harmonious services of two officers whose provinces though separate are congenial.

The letter of resignation which we publish in another column, addressed by the Auditor to the Governor, takes us by surprise, and, we must say, occasions us regret. Our surprise is not diminished by the cause assigned for the resignation of the Auditor. He says:

I decline to serve longer with such an associate as the nominee of the Republican convention, or to be longer held responsible for acts which, though I oppose them, I may not be able to prevent.

The law defines with great minuteness the duties of the Auditor and those of the Treasurer. These duties are as opposite as those of the book-keeper and cashier in any bank or mercantile establishment. The cashier receives the money of the establishment and pays it out on vouchers which will protect himself and his securities. There might be some danger to the proprietor in a combination between the cashier and the accountant; there can be very little in their reciprocal watchfulness of each other. With a definition of duties so distinct and so carefully defined by law, we can not imagine why the Treasurer should not as soon pay out public money upon a voucher emanating from one legal authority as another, nor can we perceive why the Auditor should not as soon warrant in favor of a valid claimant payable by the hands of one Treasurer as another. We infer that the official relations between the two officers are not of imminent hostility from the terms of resignation. This will take effect nearly three months hence, and the incumbent will continue to hold his office until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. This last may be fixed in January next. Here then is a term of nearly six months, during which this official intercourse regarded as so distasteful and so dangerous by the Auditor must be continued. It would seem that if these unpleasant relations are to continue of choice for six months they might be endured for the unexpired term of the auditorial service. There is another view of this rather precipitate resignation. With every degree of confidence in the election of the gentleman nominated as the Republican candidate for Treasurer, there is much to occur between this and the first of November. Suppose Mr. Dubuclet is defeated? The Auditor will in such case have played himself overboard for nothing. He will have disabled himself from official service in that pecuniary purification in which he has manifested so much zeal. He will have lost an opportunity of usefulness during the whole period of his services, disbarred from an incumbency from which he apprehends so much. He will, indeed, have borne with this incumbency as long as it may have existed, and abandoned his post just when he may be delivered of the imaginary incubus that afflicts him. Thus, we submit, will be a rather Hibernian procedure. It will be to jump overboard just as the lifeboat comes alongside.

But there is another serious subject of regret in the publication of the causes of this resignation. They are two-fold: 1. That the convention, in nominating a Treasurer, condemned the Auditor. There seems no relation of cause and effect. There was no issue made in the debate upon the nomination of Treasurer. Mr. Morey was the only competing nominee. He said:

In order to retain the sympathy of the North, it is incumbent upon the Republican party to put none but honest men in office. This is just what the Auditor says. But Mr. Morey added:

The nominations, thus far made by this convention are unexceptionable. They indicate that you are sincere in your endeavors to select the best men.

And before the vote which nominated Mr. Dubuclet was announced Mr. Morey arose and declined in favor of Mr. Dubuclet, and then moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

How, then, can it be said that there is an unanimous choice of one officer that is a condemnation or censure of another? How can it be said upon an indorsement so graceful and so conclusive of Mr. Dubuclet by his only opponent that any further discontent existed or that any imputations could rest on his name or claims on the part of any Republican?

2. If the calamity of a defeat—always possible in politics and in war—should befall the Republicans they may by the action of the Auditor lose two State offices instead of one. It will add more bitterness and more breadth to the canvass to force the nomination of another candidate, and to bring the additional violence of another opposition office hunter into a canvass already replete with difficulties. In the event, therefore, that the Auditor, after having borne for six months the payment of his warrants by an officer personally obnoxious to him, should go into retirement and find his own place and that of the Treasurer filled by opponents of his "own party," we submit that it will be a sad consequence of a party act, and will involve very grave political responsibility.

THE STUMP.

There is an American custom totally ignored among us, by which each party or each candidate of a party comes before the people, explains the political principles on which he proposes to act, and introduces a programme of measures by which he proposes to give effect to these principles. There are many advantages in this system. 1. There can be no doubt about the doctrines avowed. There need be no apprehension lest a candidate elected to represent the interests of Louisiana may fall into the support of some system inimical to her interests. 2. The ability of the candidate to carry out his programme will be made evident by this

speech and writing which such a canvass renders necessary. 3. If there be any moral defect in the record of the candidate, it is very likely to be brought to light by his adversaries. The people can then see whether they are like to be brought to shame or loss by an incompetent or dishonest representative.

The system of nominations which has long prevailed in New Orleans renders it unnecessary that a candidate should possess knowledge, capacity or character. The ticket as made is maintained as a whole by the entire strength and means of the party, and the candidate need only keep in the background, and in some cases had better be kept in the background until his certificate of election shall have been handed him. The city of New Orleans is entitled to more than twenty representatives in the Legislature, and yet who—if we except Hon. Mr. Booth, Senator—has ever heard a speech or read an essay from one of them? We have not known one of these representatives for years past who was ever a prominent member of any public meeting for the benefit of the commerce or agriculture of New Orleans. Nor do we at this moment remember one of them for any useful connection with any such measure of public usefulness. The fame of these representatives culminates and disappears with their nomination. The selection of councillors, administrators, sheriffs and other State and municipal officers is conducted very much on the same principle. No personal qualifications for office are required. When elected the duties of office are discharged by a deputy, and, in some cases, the fees and perquisites of office afford a very handsome competence to both principal and assistant.

The discussions of principles or measures are conducted by the press and by the party committees. Editorials, correspondence, addresses, constitute the material of party warfare. The candidate like an Eastern monarch, is safe within the walls of his palace. The conflict is waged in his behalf by others. When the battle is over and the candidate elected, he is very apt to make the most profitable use of his position. Not unfrequently he gains great profit, and sometimes gives great occasion for scandal at the expense of his party. Then comes again the service of the committees and the press. Retired from the strife, sometimes substituting for the heat of a Southern campaign the shades of the mountain or the breezes of the sea, he notes the points and progress made in a vindication in which he takes little personal interest.

So far as the Republican party is concerned it has refused to take this latter responsibility, and has "unloaded" prominent politicians who have made private fortunes in the name of the party with a dump that has broken every bone in their political bodies. Such has been the fate of Oakes Ames, Pomeroy, Shepherd and others, who mark the Republican policy as announced in the late speech of Senator Morton of Indiana.

Among the modes adopted by modern parties to protect the unpledged candidate, has been to invite distinguished members of the party, like Messrs. Voorhees or Pendleton, to make the party defense. The party candidates thus appear as if they were criminals—by attorney.

There could be no better means of assuring competent candidates than to require them to address the people. There could be no more republican method of determining what really are the political issues that separate parties, than to bring forward the opposing candidates of those parties respectively, face to face. If unworthy or incompetent, let such candidates withdraw or be withdrawn. Better thus than to be, possibly, hindered with the indiscretions of bad men and unprincipled partisans. Let the Democratic candidates for the Legislature, State or city office, announce that they will meet the Liberal, White Leaguer, Hivite or Republican. Let there be committees of arrangement to conduct the discussions. There may be thus some more distinctness given to the canvass, and far higher ability assured to the State and city councils than by the automation of the present.

The difficulties occur to every one. Crowds would assemble in opposition to the Republican speaker. Insult, interruption and even violence might be apprehended. In most parts of the Union men listen respectfully to their opponents, relying upon their own advocates to counteract any damage which may be inflicted upon their cause by the argument, rhetoric or ridicule of the opponent, relying also that their fellow-citizens, though of opposite opinions, will reciprocate the respectful attention when the time comes to do so.

There is little reason to hope, therefore, that a fair comparison of principles, reputation or ability could be made in New Orleans; but if fair lists and good order could be guaranteed, the Republican party will put its candidates up to defend their principles and its record. They will show that they have done, and can do more for the industrial and commercial regeneration of Louisiana than their competitors, and they will administer public affairs with as much honesty and capacity as their opponents.

While then, we can not hope ever to witness a fair and temperate comparison of capacity for public service, by bringing the candidates face to face before the people, we are compelled to say that the stump as an American institution, is the best tribunal and forum upon which the true principles of government and the true character of public men can be exhibited.

IN LIQUIDATION.

The card of our Liberal friends announcing their readiness to go into the Democratic and White League fusion has taken us somewhat by surprise. The eminent chief of that band, denied a proper recognition of his distinguished services, by no means "played the Roman fool" and "died on his own sword."

He retires like a jovial Achilles to his own tent, that figurative retreat being in this

case represented by a New York hotel, with banqueting chambers at Saratoga and Long Branch. Another distinguished actor on the Liberal board was a much favored beneficiary of Republican bounty. He accepted the delusive honors of a contested seat in Congress as the consideration of services rendered in the attempted demoralization of the party to which he had owed so much. We are told by some garret correspondent of the Pic, writing as if from Long Branch, that this "genial and talented Liberal" orator and politician "has at Long Branch a pretty cottage in which to recuperate from the wasted energies of the winter campaign. Here, too, may be found the summer retreats of many prominent individuals in the theatrical world, among them the Wallacks, Chanfrau, Edwin Adams and others."

There among presidential aspirants and play actors the great Liberal leader whiles away the breezy hours in congenial confidence with the end-men, murderers and tyrants of the drama, happy far away from the actual strife of party in which deeds of genuine violence invoke the anxiety of every patriot. Some other leaders of this very forlorn movement are also at their homes in Ohio, or prospecting in other lands the inducements to a political migration from this. There is one whose temporary aberration was especially to be regretted. He was never connected with the Fusion slate in any official relation whatever, and has given evidence of the sincerity of his error by devoting himself to his profession and abjuring the tortuous paths of politics.

Where is then the authority for calling in council this scattered band? Where is the prospect even of any cohesive consideration to bind them again together? The issues of the last fight consisted in a large white hat. It has disappeared, and no other supernatural emblem has appeared in the political sky to embazon the banner of other political fanatics.

We protest, therefore, that none calling themselves Liberal Republicans have authority to enter a Fusion convention as the representative in any sense of the Republican party.

On the other hand, the ex-Fusionists who have now bloomed out in the flower of the White Camelia, enter also their objections to the admission of the Liberals into the anti-Republican councils at Baton Rouge. One of them had hoped the Liberal movement, connected with "so many sad memories"—of disappointed cupidity—was effectually dead. It bids the ill-omened spectre avast from the Fusion feast. There is no speculation in the spectral eye, and a great deal of that comported before the vision of the Camelian.

So far from welcoming these former friends whose fingers were once active in the manipulation of fusion, the impartial Pic is berated for having published the Liberal address. A party which consists of all officers to be rewarded and no soldiers to vote, offers no inducement to a bargain. The pretensions of a party which is "admitted as delegates from a party which has no existence," are regarded as absurd, and the Bulletin is rebuked for allowing them even to participate.

It is plain, therefore, that the Liberal party must be only acting in liquidation; that its principal proprietors are at this moment absent defendants, and that those who assume to manage its affairs in their absence merely propose to compound their obligations, and dissolve their partnership—limited—upon the payment of a half cent on the dollar from the proceeds and perquisites of the ensuing political campaign. Last bid for the Liberal organization and assets of the Liberal party. "Going, without an advance!" "Who bids more?" "Gone!"

THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.

The Bulletin, which has before now seen danger in allowing men to carry weapons of defense, which has proclaimed with sensational heading that political clubs were being supplied with improved arms, that every cabin throughout the country contained one or more guns, to the danger of all inhabitants, and which saw in a single box of rusty muskets, in a junk shop on the Basin, accoutrements suspiciously intended for citizens in distant parishes, who should be watched, has suddenly become an advocate for the right of all men, especially young men, to bear arms. It says that "the rights of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," and that "such is the emphatic and wholesome guarantee of the great palladium of American liberty, the constitution of the United States." Furthermore, the Bulletin states "that people can only be free and competent to govern themselves, and to carry out the result of their choice at the ballot, who are accustomed to bear arms, and skilled in the manual use of arms." This is decidedly an unpeopled and new view of the situation. We have always cautioned our citizens against the too frequent display of arms. We have told them to vote without guns, and to rely for protection upon the organized militia and the soldiers of the United States, and to practice patience and forbearance for the sake of peace and the ultimate good of all. Perhaps it is because the REPUBLICAN has always preached the gospel of peace that the Bulletin opposes peace and proclaims war, beseeching every voter to constitute a walking arsenal of himself, that his "choice may be carried out at the ballot." When the thermometer shall sink to a more comfortable degree, we shall look for better counsel in the columns of our neighbor. Of course the Bulletin is not sincere in its predictions and advice, but when they are so often reiterated it will not be strange if some of our youngest men, that is the newly enfranchised, come to believe that their lives depend upon a shotgun, and arm themselves accordingly, with possibly unpleasant results.

DEEDS.

THOMAS DONNELLY, aged forty-four years, a native of Waterford, Ireland, and for thirty years a resident of the city. Bookkeepers and Long Island City papers please copy.

QUARANTINE.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, June 11, 1874. WHEREAS, an act of the Legislature approved March 15, 1852, 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 that place; and

Whereas, the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana has this day officially informed me that the Governor of the State has issued 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 that place; and

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, declaring the aforesaid ports infected places, and requiring that all vessels, together with their crews, passengers and cargo, leaving such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, on and after the fifth 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.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, declaring the aforesaid ports infected places, and requiring that all vessels, together with their crews, passengers and cargo, leaving such places, or having touched or stopped at any of them, on and after the fifth 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.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State of Louisiana. WILLIAM WREKS, Assistant Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, July 24, 1874. WHEREAS, during the night of the 24th of July, 1874, on the Bayou Pierre road, in the parish of Cade, thirteen miles from the city of Shreveport, one MANUEL MUNOS, an industrious and unoffending Spaniard was called from his bed and cruelly murdered in cold blood by a body of armed and mounted men, claiming to belong to the so-called White League of Cade, upon the false pretext that he had been carrying arms to negroes. Whereas these men subsequently proceeded to rob the widow and infirm children of the murdered man, and to destroy the property they possessed, leaving them in a state of sickness and utter destitution; and whereas such crimes are a disgrace to the State or community which tolerates them or permits them to go unpunished.

Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, with a view, if possible, of bringing the perpetrators of this outrage to justice, and of preventing the repetition of such crimes in the future, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such evidence as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the said murderers, or any of them.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State of Louisiana. WILLIAM WREKS, Assistant Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, July 24, 1874. WHEREAS, one Jacob Weidner is charged with a series of bank forgeries and other offenses of like character, committed in the city of New Orleans, and has fled to parts unknown, and whereas, the interests of the commercial community require that, if possible, he should be arrested and brought to justice;

Proclamation is, therefore, hereby made that a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid by the State of Louisiana to any person or persons who may give such information as shall lead to the arrest of the said Weidner, and his delivery into the custody of the criminal sheriff of New Orleans.

Jacob Weidner is a German, about thirty years of age, last seen on the 1st of July, at seven o'clock in the morning, wearing a black frock coat, English shawl, light sandy hair and mustache, blue eyes, and his front teeth are decayed and discolored and gold filled.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereunto attached, this twenty-fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State of Louisiana. WILLIAM WREKS, Assistant Secretary of State.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. Washington, D. C. July 29, 1874. Notice is hereby given to all persons who are indebted to the FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY of any amount, to pay the same to the undersigned at the office of the said company, at Washington, District of Columbia, Pass books when properly attested, will be deemed sufficient proof of the indebtedness, and the undersigned will therefore present their pass books to the undersigned at the office of the said company, as soon as possible, that they may be properly vouched and balanced. JOHN BRETT PERRY, R. H. L. LEIPOLD, Commissioners.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS. MRS. ANNA MAULEY, WIFE OF WEBSTER LONG, vs. her husband—No. 484. I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT ON THE EIGHTEENTH day of June, 1874, judgment was rendered in the above entitled case, in the words and figures following, to wit: In this case submitted for adjudication, the court considered the law and facts existing between the plaintiff, Mrs. Anna Mauley, and the defendant, Webster Long, her husband, concerning a dissolution of the community of acquiescence and goods existing between them, and condemning defendant to pay plaintiff the sum of five hundred dollars with interest from the twenty-ninth August, 1874, until paid and costs of suit, with the privilege and mortgage granted by law to married women in such case. Judgment signed June 23, 1874. A. SAUCIER, Judge.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, on this second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. EDW. H. GANNON, Deputy Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MCPHERSON'S HAND-BOOK OF POLICE. This is a new treatise, and copies are for sale at the office of the New Orleans Republican, No. 94 Camp Street. Price \$2 50. NOTICE. NEW ORLEANS, July 29, 1874. We are still paying CITY BASK TAXES on the most liberal terms. E. H. LEVI & CO., 1529 rue de la Vierge.

BROOK STEAM RICE MILL. C. H. ALLEN, PROPRIETOR. Nos. 59, 61 and 93 Thoupitoulas Street, NEW ORLEANS. This is the most extensive mill in the South, and the quality of the rice is unsurpassed. MILLING done to order, and the mill is open to the public on all days of the week, from 8 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening. Price \$200 00.

A. MURRAY. CISTERN MAKER, No. 1191 Magazine Street, between Julia and St. Joseph streets. (DIPLOMAS AWARDED IN 1872 AND 1873.) Cisterns made to order and repaired. All work warranted. A lot of cisterns, from 100 to 2000 gallons capacity, for sale. The mill is kept constantly on hand and for sale at 20 cents to suit the times. Orders promptly attended to. 1515 1/2

OFFICIAL NOTICES.

THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION IS PREPARED to receive applications for funding the outstanding obligations of the State, as provided in act No. 3 of 1874, and have agreed upon the following form of application:

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office of the Board of Liquidation and Redemption. New Orleans, August 13, 1874. Aggregate Amount: \$1,175,325 91. Amount of the Bonds and Warrants to be funded: \$1,175,325 91.

THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION IS PREPARED to receive applications for funding the outstanding obligations of the State, as provided in act No. 3 of 1874, and have agreed upon the following form of application:

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office of the Board of Liquidation and Redemption. New Orleans, August 13, 1874. Aggregate Amount: \$1,175,325 91. Amount of the Bonds and Warrants to be funded: \$1,175,325 91.

THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION IS PREPARED to receive applications for funding the outstanding obligations of the State, as provided in act No. 3 of 1874, and have agreed upon the following form of application:

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office of the Board of Liquidation and Redemption. New Orleans, August 13, 1874. Aggregate Amount: \$1,175,325 91. Amount of the Bonds and Warrants to be funded: \$1,175,325 91.

THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION IS PREPARED to receive applications for funding the outstanding obligations of the State, as provided in act No. 3 of 1874, and have agreed upon the following form of application:

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office of the Board of Liquidation and Redemption. New Orleans, August 13, 1874. Aggregate Amount: \$1,175,325 91. Amount of the Bonds and Warrants to be funded: \$1,175,325 91.

THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION IS PREPARED to receive applications for funding the outstanding obligations of the State, as provided in act No. 3 of 1874, and have agreed upon the following form of application:

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office of the Board of Liquidation and Redemption. New Orleans, August 13, 1874. Aggregate Amount: \$1,175,325 91. Amount of the Bonds and Warrants to be funded: \$1,175,325 91.

THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION IS PREPARED to receive applications for funding the outstanding obligations of the State, as provided in act No. 3 of 1874, and have agreed upon the following form of application:

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office of the Board of Liquidation and Redemption. New Orleans, August 13, 1874. Aggregate Amount: \$1,175,325 91. Amount of the Bonds and Warrants to be funded: \$1,175,325 91.

THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION IS PREPARED to receive applications for funding the outstanding obligations of the State, as provided in act No. 3 of 1874, and have agreed upon the following form of application:

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office of the Board of Liquidation and Redemption. New Orleans, August 13, 1874. Aggregate Amount: \$1,175,325 91. Amount of the Bonds and Warrants to be funded: \$1,175,325 91.

THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION IS PREPARED to receive applications for funding the outstanding obligations of the State, as provided in act No. 3 of 1874, and have agreed upon the following form of application:

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office of the Board of Liquidation and Redemption. New Orleans, August 13, 1874. Aggregate Amount: \$1,175,325 91. Amount of the Bonds and Warrants to be funded: \$1,175,325 91.

THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION IS PREPARED to receive applications for funding the outstanding obligations of the State, as provided in act No. 3 of 1874, and have agreed upon the following form of application:

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office of the Board of Liquidation and Redemption. New Orleans, August 13, 1874. Aggregate Amount: \$1,175,325 91. Amount of the Bonds and Warrants to be funded: \$1,175,325 91.

THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION IS PREPARED to receive applications for funding the outstanding obligations of the State, as provided in act No. 3 of 1874, and have agreed upon the following form of application:

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office of the Board of Liquidation and Redemption. New Orleans, August 13, 1874. Aggregate Amount: \$1,175,325 91. Amount of the Bonds and Warrants to be funded: \$1,175,325 91.

THE BOARD OF LIQUIDATION IS PREPARED to receive applications for funding the outstanding obligations of the State, as provided in act No. 3 of 1874, and have agreed upon the following form of application:

STATE OF LOUISIANA. Office of the Board of Liquidation and Redemption. New Orleans, August 13, 1874. Aggregate Amount: \$1,175,325 91. Amount of the Bonds and Warrants to be funded: \$1,175,325 91.

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.....\$414,930 55 On marine risks.....101,180 82 On river risks.....42,874 50

Total premiums.....\$558,985 94 Less return for unexpired risks, December 31, 1873.....\$35,905 93

Net earned premiums.....\$523,079 91 Reinsurance.....\$42,925 92

Losses on fire.....\$123,079 92 Losses on marine.....25,900 00

Expenses, taxes