

NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY, JUNE 2, 1867.

OFFICE--No. 57 ST. CHARLES STREET.

TERMS--SIXTEEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME I.

SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE.

IS A PERFECT WRECK.

Books Never Balanced.

Assets, \$270,000.

LIABILITIES, \$600,000.

Hundred Creditors in Council.

TENSE INDIGNATION.

Threats of Hanging.

THE COUNSELS PREVAIL.

Meeting of some two hundred of the de-

manders and women who have had no

confidence in the Bank of Commerce

at last evening, at Lyceum Hall, to

report of the committee appointed

to inquire into the affairs of the bank.

The committee of eight or ten men, of

whom Mr. George Soule was chairman, oc-

cupied the stand. So did a pitcher of water,

which the two hundred seemed all in-

clined to go and drink. There was a thirst

for money, and for the blood of

the Barker family, threats of the taking of

the lives of the Barker family, and the

deeds heard amid the low and deep

breathings in the excited crowd. Although

many were present, action was long

delayed by the committee awaiting the ar-

rival of more, as it was known of the whole

of the creditors, not probably a tenth

part were present, when the patience of

the two hundred was exhausted.

Mr. Soule made his statement. He ad-

mitted, although it was difficult for

him to appreciate such advice. As a

result of all the actions of the committee

kept by its secretary, this record was

made. The committee acted with prudence,

and avoidance of excitement. A resolu-

tion to advertise on the door of the bank

the names of the depositors was abandoned

at the last moment. When Mr. Barker

appeared before the committee Friday, his

statement was a statement from him. He

said that his clerks were busy balancing

books, that they were so much inter-

ferred that they could not complete the

work, that his books were open to the

public, and that he had some property out-

side the State which creditors might have

demanded it impolitic to state at pre-

sent.

At a further demand from the chairman

of the committee, he mentioned

the names of his assets, he mentioned

the names of his liabilities, he mentioned

the names of his creditors, he mentioned

the names of his property, he mentioned

the names of his debts, he mentioned

the names of his assets, he mentioned

one of \$25,000 was discovered accidentally

that had been forgotten.

No Plan Proposed.

The committee proposed no plan of action.

It is said Mr. Barker is determined to collect

debts due, and pay out the same to whom

he pleases; this they advised to be pre-

vented by injunction.

Here a motion was made for the creditors

in committee of the whole, to proceed to

bring all connected with the bank.

Mr. Soule kept calm, seemed to under-

stand phenomenally the character of the

audience, and by some wise counsel secured

a wise course.

A motion then passed, authorizing the

committee to take the proper steps to pre-

vent Mr. Barker from disposing of his prop-

erty to the prejudice of any creditor.

An irrepressible member, not yet satis-

fied with this, moved a committee to re-

quest General Sheridan to prevent, through

his detectives, any of the property from

being spirited away, and to hunt up the

bank's assets.

Mr. Soule again calmed the angry waters,

and suggested that it was not in the gen-

eral jurisdiction. He said that by acting

wisely and coolly, forty or fifty per cent.

of the debts might be made. Nothing would

be obtained by a violent course.

Several depositors addressed the meeting.

A motion passed to publish the statement

and letters in the daily papers. A believer

in the *Crescent's* liberality, Mr. James D.

McClain, guaranteed it would publish them

free of expense, when the cost came to be

debated. This individual being too fre-

quently on the floor, was caused to simmer

down by the chairman. Then came a struggle

to raise some \$50 already expended

in advertising. Those most ramp-

ant for the publication of everything, were

slowest in shelling out to pay the al-

ready contracted debt. Some of them were

for not paying "anything."

The meeting finally adjourned, to meet

again Tuesday evening, at some hall here-

after to be designated--possibly in some

of the buildings named in the assets of the

bank.

FILTHY CONDITION OF THE

STREETS.

The condition of the streets of this city

has never been worse since the occupation

of New Orleans by soldiers of the United

States army than now.

Instead of improving they are daily be-

coming worse, and the green room on the

judgment, whether his own or that of some

one else we are not prepared to say. At any

rate, the choice fell upon General James

Steedman, an officer whose later war his-

tory is familiar to most of our readers. But

as the earlier record of an officer of so much

importance as the collector of internal reve-

nue of the First district of Louisiana is nat-

urally interesting, we will merely allude to

some of it.

During the exciting campaign for the

presidency in 1860, Mr. James Steedman

was a quiet but intelligent and observant

citizen of Toledo, Ohio. He was a delegate

to the celebrated Charleston convention, and

was an earnest supporter of Stephen A.

Douglas for the nomination. On his return

home, he ran for Congress in the Tenth

congressional district of Ohio in opposition

to James M. Ashley, who ran on the

Republican or Lincoln ticket. Mr.

Lincoln carried the Tenth district

by a majority of more than six thousand,

and Mr. Ashley was sent to Congress with

a majority of about two hundred and fifty,

showing at least that Mr. Lincoln was very

popular with the Ohioans of the Toledo

district. In the following April Mr. Steed-

man was commissioned as colonel of the

fourteenth Ohio volunteers, and when the

same regiment was subsequently mustered

in as three years' men, the colonel received

a renewal of his commission. His first dis-

tinguished actions were against the rebels

at Laurel Hill, and Corricks Ford. The

rebel general Garnett was killed at the for-

mer place. Colonel Steedman was the rank-

ing officer in the affair, and had fought and

won the battle before the brigadier general

came up. It was out of this affair that

McClellan's earlier reputation as a general

sprang.

Colonel Steedman was nominated to the

Senate for brigadier general in February,

1863, but on account of combinations

against him which we need not allude to

here, he was not confirmed until July. His

military deeds since that date are intimat-

ely connected with the history of the war.

General Steedman on arriving in this city

began to organize his department into some-

thing like a system. He at once lopped off

several superfluous officers and remitted

their duties to others. Under the new law

he removed the special inspectors and

directed the deputy collectors to look after

the distilleries. This enterprise class of

manufacturers have recently been sharply

looked after, and some of them have come

to grief on account of their failure to

comply with the law. The collector's office is

now a model of system and regularity.

The personal presence of the head tends in

a wonderful manner to promote attention

and efficiency in all the minor details.

This was one of the great wants of the

preceding administration. The following is a

list of the deputy collectors and clerks:

M. Switzer, J. B. Irwin, A. L. Gurney,

J. E. Spencer, W. B. Cummings, L. Wood-

dy, W. W. Francis, deputy collectors; R.

D. Boyd, chief clerk; S. E. Lynd, J. G.

Taylor, J. P. Sumner, J. L. Powers, W. B.

Brady, Thomas Sheehan, B. A. Curtis, W.

A. Longley, E. H. McMichael, clerk; V. M.

Kimball, treasurer.

HOLDING IN NEW ORLEANS.

Notwithstanding the general depression

in business, there is a large amount of

building at the present time, and the work

on new houses is daily commenced. Among

those coming under the notice of this re-

porter are four two-story frame houses in

one block, on Prior street, between Canal

and Customhouse, in the rear of Crescent

row on Canal street. The foundation for

this block is just laid. There is also a cot-

tage house just commenced on Johnson

street, between Bienville and Customhouse;

a cottage house, corner of St. Louis and

Galvez, temporary house on Bienville street,

between Bienville and Roman; double cot-

tages on Galvez street, between Galvez and

Magnum and Bank, and several others in

that section of the city. The average num-

ber of houses and cottages commenced daily

in New Orleans is estimated to be about

thirty.

We are indebted to Dr. James Reilly,

United States assessor, for the following

statement of the number of persons who

have made application in compliance with

section seventy-one, internal revenue laws,

in force March 28, 1867, for carrying on or

presenting any trade, business, or profes-

sion, in the First district of Louisiana for the

year ending April 30, 1867:

211 applications, at \$100 each, \$21,100

22 applications, at \$50 each, \$1,100

23 applications, at \$25 each, \$575

24 applications, at \$10 each, \$240

25 applications, at \$5 each, \$125

26 applications, at \$2 each, \$52

27 applications, at \$1 each, \$27

28 applications, at \$0.50 each, \$14

29 applications, at \$0.25 each, \$7.25

30 applications, at \$0.10 each, \$3

31 applications, at \$0.05 each, \$1.55

REGISTERED SALES OF REAL

Estate of J. L. Hildell to H. G. Riddell, 49

feet on Irvin street, by 120 feet on

Baronne, \$2000; 51 feet 3 inches on Camp

street, by 90 feet on Calliope, \$800.

Estate of D. O. Hinks to Louise Hinks, un-

divided half of ten lots, 500 feet on Har-

mony, 165 feet on St. Andrew, and 85 feet

on St. George, \$500; 27 feet 6 inches on

Conte, by 75 feet 9 inches between Har-

mony and Royal, \$10,000; 30 feet on Burgundy,

by 120 feet deep, between Ursuline and Dauph-

ine, \$400.

Estate of D. O. Hinks to Edgar Hinks, 30

feet on Music, between Poydras and Liberal,

by 110 feet; 100; 35 feet 9 inches on Cont,

by 100 feet 2 inches, between Dauphine and

Burgundy, \$14,000.

Estate of D. O. Hinks to Mary Hinks, 24

feet 6 inches on Customhouse, between

Royal and Bourbon, by 95 feet, \$18,000.

John Henderson to William Naber, lots 4

and 5, on Jackson, by 115 feet

between Clara and Martin, \$780.

Pierre S. Wiltz to M. Frish, lots 3 and 4

on Peters street, between Jeanne and Bar-

thelemy, 30 feet 8 inches, by 112 feet deep,

\$1200.

Auguste Parre to Daniel Lopez, lots 9 and

10 on Exchange alley, between Conti and

Benville, 32 feet by 21 feet 6 inches deep,

\$700.

Heirs of John L. Riddell to Susan A. Riddell,

23 feet on Circus street, by 63 feet

eleven inches on Common, \$800.

Heirs of John L. Riddell to Stephen E. Riddell,

30 feet on Magazine street, between

Julia and St. Joseph, by 161 feet deep,

\$4500; 51 feet 6 inches on Camp, by 90 feet

deep, between Calliope and Galenies, \$700.

Heirs of J. L. Riddell to Mary A. Riddell,

42 feet ten inches on Poydras, by 87 feet ten

inches between Franklin and Liberty,

\$4000; 23 feet two inches on Circus, by 123

feet deep between Canal and Common, \$8000.

John Henderson to a McDonald, lots 1 and

2, on Jackson, by 110 feet on Clara,

\$675.

Jessie Alberts to Mary D. Mazure, 20

feet on Dumaine, by 185 feet eleven inches

deep between Roman and Erie, \$2500.