New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

SPEACH OF DOCTOR ROBERT T. CREAMER.

Before the John Brown Pioneer Republican Club, Third Ward, Monday Evening, May 9, on the Fifteenth Amendment.

We are gathered together here to-night to talk about the grand event which made Saturday, April 30, a day of jubilee and gladness to us all, and to unite our voices with the millions of our citizens in various States of the Union, who, ever since the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, have been sending up shouts of victory and triumph, and songs of praise and thanksgiving for this last and greatest of all the articles of our glorious constitution, this great magna charter of human rights, this crowning arch of Republican principles—the fifteenth amendment.

In all the history of the world, a more just and righteous deed than that was never accomplished. It is a triumphant and complete vindication of the axiom, that the cause of right and justice, though long delayed and clouded for a time, will in the end shine forth with all the bright effulgence of the noonday sun.

It was not only right and proper that we should celebrate that grand event as we did, by our triumphal and peaceful march through the streets of New Orleans, in which thousands upon thousands of our people took part, but also right and proper that we should meet together after our celebration, and talk over and advise and consult together as to how best this great crowning triumph of the principles of our political party may be preserved and perpetuated to us and to our children's children for all time to come.

I congratulate those of you that had the honor of making one of that vast multitude that moved along in that procession. In after years it will delight us all to talk over that day's proceedings, and we shall be proud and glad to claim that we had the high honor of being one of that triumphal throng that, on the thirtieth of April, 1870 celebrated the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, in the city of New Orleans.

But before I come to talk of that amendment and the glorious mission that it is destined to accomplish, let me diverge to another topic, and I will come to that again presently.

There can be no doubt but in a few short years it will be the universal claim of our political enemies, the Democratic party, or the "Peoples Conservative party," that they, too, were mostly in favor of the fifteenth amendment. They will boldly state, "O, yes, we always wanted the colored man to have the right to vote," and they will talk as glibly about it as though they had helped to accomplish it. Before another election rolls around they [illegible] ment about the same [illegible] to old, dead and [illegible] but few Demo- [illegible] you and every- [illegible] as opposed to [illegible] was wrong, and I am [illegible] rid of it," etc., and yet I [illegible] now-citizens, that that party [illegible] every means in their power to [illegible] and rivet the chains of that horrid [illegible] debasing oligarchy tighter, more [illegible] tighter than ever before, not content to let it remain within its old limits, the South- [illegible] States proper.

They sought to desecrate the soil of our new States and Territories with its blasting contamination. Upon our beautiful Northwestern frontier, which to-day is teeming with richness of soil and supporting millions of free and happy people, they inaugurated a series of outrages and atrocities only equaled by the Sepoys of India. They fired the cabins of those early settlers in Kansas who were in favor of "Free Kansas," and butchered many of those hardy pioneers in cold blood who had emigrated there to found a new home in an almost trackless wilderness. That old hero and martyr, John Brown, from whom our organization takes its honored name, was then one of those hardy pioneers in Kansas. He had gone there with his wife and children to build a new home and fulfill one of God's commands, "That by the sweat of your brow shall ye eat bread." He had hardly built his cabin when he was set upon by those pro-slavery Democratic fiends in human shape, who hounded him from place to place, murdered two of his sons, fired his cabin and made him a flying fugitive from his own lawful habitation. Do you wonder that he swore to be avenged? But I will tell you more about him hereafter, for I have something to say about that good old man whose life was sacrificed to appease the maw of that great dragon, slavery.

That same Democratic party pandered to the political element of the South in 1860 and 1861, and, patting them on their backs, said: "You in the South are right. The North is imposing on you. Go on and make your war against them, and we will stand by you and sustain you." They did do this, until the popular voice of the North, in a great uprising of the people, sweeping along like a mighty whirlwind, made them change their tune, and haul in their sign.

I was in the city of New York when, on one day in April, 1862, a great uprising of the masses of the people, turning out in all their might and strength, went from one Democratic newspaper office to the other, and made them hang out our national ensign to the breeze. In front of the office of the New York *Daily News*, and New York *World*, I saw thousands upon thousands assembled, and in plain terms they stated: "Hang out our flag, and show your colors, or there will be trouble here." The Democrats looked on in amazement, but they dared not utter a word against it. The flags were flung out to the breeze, and then the people were satisfied, and in quiet and good order went to the next Democratic newspaper office, only to accomplish the same result.

On the next day all New York city, except the Democratic politicians, wore a red, white and blue rosette. The alarm was sounded all over the North, and the Democrats were badly frightened. "What must we do?" was asked and telegraphed from one Democratic politician to the other, and the answer in the main came back, "We must now sustain Mr. Lincoln and his war policy, or we shall be ruined as a party, never to know resurrection."

I tell you most positively, my fellow-citizens, that that party were the allies and supporters of the slavery oligarchy, and that they worked and acted and encouraged the South to initiate the rebellion, until they dared go no further, and that they are to-day the supporters of what is left of slavery. Thank God there isn't much left of it, except the social prejudice that grew out of it, and we will beat that, too, before we are much older.

It can't be in the nature of things that any of you, my fellow-citizens, can ever be induced to cast his influence and vote with the Democratic party, no matter what new name they may assume!

It can not be that you fail to see and know that they never did a thing for you but to deride and scoff at you, and treat you more like brutes han men!

It can not be that you fail to appreciate, and to positively know that the Republican party built that bridge of shining gold, over which you safely passed into freedom and perfected manhood!

I know you do appreciate and love the Republican party, and I am proud and happy in the thought. More than 25,000 true and loyal citizens, walking along in that grand procession the other day, each one in his heart thanking God that that year of jubilee, about which he had been singing since his infancy, had at last come, has given ample proof to the most skeptical that the entire colored vote of Louisiana must, and ever shall be on the side of Republicanism and progress.

I have just said that the Republican party built that bridge of gold over which you safely crossed. The rebellion cost the United States nearly $2,000,000,000, all of which is as sure to be paid as the sun rises and sets. Why, it is as cheap as dirt, for the great and mighty good that it accomplished. To blot out forever that foul stigma of slavery from our national escutcheon and to emblazon in its stead the glorious emblem of equal rights for all, without distinction of race or color, as we now have under the fifteenth amendment, is worth more, ten times more, than $2,000,000,000. Its value is incalculable. Far above all price is that great boon founded on right, justice and mercy:

"The quality of mercy is not strained!
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blessed.
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes;
'Tis mightiest of the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown!"

They say that the streets of our heavenly city are paved with shining gold, and that the gates of the city are made of rubies and sapphires. If this be so, it surely is in honor of those who, after years of toil and trouble in this weary world, had still kept the faith, and were now gathered around the throne of God and the Lamb, to shout and sing his praise through the countless ages of eternity.

I believe that the day of our celebration must have been a happy day in heaven. The angels must have looked smilingly down on that grand procession as it moved along, and shouted back to the very throne of God, "They are free! They are free! They are free at last! They, that you made in your own image and likeness, now stand up and walk erect in the full attitude and glory of a man." Many of them will ere long be here to swell the anthem of praise and thanksgiving to you, through the great vault of heaven, for giving them also freedom and equal rights during their latter days upon the earth.

But now about the fifteenth amendment. Some of you may not be familiar with how an amendment to the constitution is made. I will briefly tell you. The Congress of the United States has no power to make an amendment to the constitution. All that they can do is to submit the proposed article of amendment to the Legislatures of the several States for adoption or rejection, and then if three-fourths of all the States adopt it, it then becomes the supreme law of the land.

This is how the fifteenth amendment was accomplished. More than three-fourths of all the States of the Union did vote for it, thank God; and now in that old book of the constitution, which is the great bulwark and charter of our rights and liberties, it is so deeply engraved and written that it can never, no, never be erased. The President of the United States, through his public proclamation, proclaims to all the world that the fifteenth amendment is adopted, and calls upon all the citizens of the several States to govern themselves accordingly. It was to celebrate that grand event, equal in justice to the Declaration of Independence itself, that we turned out in grand procession to show to all the world that we not only deeply appreciate and prize this great boon, but that we will also use the trust confided to our care and keeping, so faithfully and well, that all the people of the United States, both in the North, in the South, in the East and in the West, will rejoice and be glad that so just and right a deed as that was done, and only wonder that it was not done long before.

In your behalf, I am proud to state that I know full well that you will "acquit yourselves like men." You are all now a part of our glorious country, in full communion and fellowship with the vast army of voters. Each one of you is a sovereign in his own right, and I do implore you to use the trust with meekness and humility, but yet with a proper degree of manhood; no crawling or cringing now; no "backing and filling," but be firm in your convictions of right, and when "you're sure you're right, then go ahead."

It is said that when Charles Carroll, of Maryland, a member of the first Congress, was called upon to sign his name to the Declaration of Independence, some one said to him, after he had signed it: "O, Mr. Carroll, you need have no fear; there are so many Charles Carrolls in Maryland, that the Britishers wont know which one it is, and you will be all safe, even if some of the rest are hanged for treason to the British crown." "Give me that pen again," exclaimed Mr. Carroll, in a loud voice, his eyes flashing with indignation, and he wrote under his signature, "of Carrollton," so that it read, "Charles Carroll, of Carrollton," and there it stands to this day. "I want them all to know," said he, "who I am, and where I am to be found, and that I am not afraid." That is something of the kind of feeling that I want you all to have.

Be honest, upright, and straightforward men, and draw yourselves up to the full highth and attitude of a man, and make everybody respect you. Boldly plant yourselves on the platform "That we know our rights, and we will have them." The Republican party of the country will stand by you and help you, so be fearless and undismayed, no matter how strong the waves of prejudice against your race may beat around you—

"We'll stand the storm, it won't be long,
We'll conquer by and by."
"Though the strained mast should quiver as a reed,
And the bent canvas, fluttering, strew the gale,
Still must we on."

It may be denied to many of you to live to see the full triumph of the fifteenth amendment, but little Thomas, William and James, and Mary, Julia and Lizzie, and your children's children that are to come after you, will live to see it in all its glory. No prejudice then, but all pulling and working together for the common good of themselves and our country.

I predict that in less than ten years some of the most prominent and wealthy merchants, lawyers, doctors and mechanics of New Orleans will be colored men. There will be bank presidents and directors, and railroad presidents and directors, and all the avenues of trade and commerce, and literature, art and science, will have some leading representative colored men. "The lion and the lamb will lie down together," and what is next to the Millenium will surely come.

There will be many a conflict and struggle before, all this is accomplished, and many must fall by the wayside, but in that struggle, maintained by the wisest and best citizens of our common country, I call upon you to bear the part of men, heed the lofty summons, and with soul serene and conscious, prepare to tread nobly in the higher paths of duty, so shall life be to you truly exalted and heroic, so shall death be a transition neither sought for nor dreaded, so shall thy memory, though cherished at first by a few humble loving hearts, linger long in human remembrance a watchword and incentive to those that shall come after you.

And so, when all the glare and babble of this our age has passed into a fitting oblivion, when those who have held high places, and enjoyed rare opportunities—have been borne through life on the shoulders of shouting multitudes—shall come at last to rest in gilded coffins, the sacred marble their only monument, it will be found that some humble youth who, through poverty and toil, carved and hewed out his own opportunities, has uttered the thoughts which have been the means of extending enlightenment and blessing to our entire race.

When Christian, on his journey to the heavenly city, (as is related in "Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress"), had reached a certain point, he met Mistrust and Timorous, who were turning back. Said they: "O! Christian, don't go any further. You can not get to heaven. We are going back;" "and besides," said Timorous, "there is a great lion in the way," and so off they both started back down the hill, over which they had just climbed with great difficulty; but Christian drew his shield about him and boldly pressed forward, determined to overcome all obstacles, and when he got near the lion, a voice whispered: "Don't be afraid, he is chained." It will be so with you, my friends. Boldly press forward in the path of duty and right, and you will find the lion that would impede your progress chained so that he can't hurt you.

Our martyr President, good old Abraham Lincoln, was a striking example of what energy and determination will accomplish. Some thirty-five years ago he passed down the very river which now flows before you, as a flat-boatman, and after that he was a rail-spitter in Illinois. Oh, how we all revere and honor his memory to-day, and mourn his untimely death! Those noble words of his, "With charity toward all, and malice toward none," etc., will live as long as the world stands. The whole world now unites to do him reverence, and his former most bitter enemies admit that he was the noblest work of God—"An honest man"—"Peace to his ashes." We will always remember you, and hold you in grateful remembrance, and teach our children and our children's children to revere and honor your memory.

What has been done before can be done again, and it lies with you to do it. I have no doubt but that from the loins of some of you will spring forth men that will be prominent and useful in their day and generation, and prove a blessing to our entire race and country.

And now in regard to such social rights as must soon follow in the train of the fifteenth amendment. From the first I have been a strong beleiver in the idea that any attempt to elevate the colored race to the social position that they, by all principle of right and justice, are entitled to, would signally fail of success until the right of "universal suffrage" was accorded to him from one end of this broad land to the other, and that when that were done all minor details would soon follow. So, be a little patient, and all that you could desire in the way of free access to public schools, saloons, places of amusement, hotels, steamboats, etc., will soon be accomplished. The law accords it, and you must and shall have it. It may be difficult to carry out this law, by the force of the law, until some of our judicial courts are organized on a better Republican basis, but all that will come in due time.

I am of the opinion that so great will be the desire of our political enemies to secure your votes, that they will be among the first to insist upon the inauguration of the new order of things. They will demand of our saloon keepers and others, that the colored man shall be admitted with them, to drink his soda-water and partake of ice-cream, the same as anybody else.

On the eve of our next fall election, they will probably desire to escort such of you as will go, to the public saloons, and there demand that the proprietor shall serve you the same as he does him. He, doubtless, will consent, for he will say to himself, "this is one of my big Democratic customers and I dare not offend him." When you are there they will try to make you believe that they have no prejudice against the colored people, especially such as will vote the Democratic ticket, or "The Peoples' Conservative" ticket. They will fairly weep as they tell you of good old Jane, or good old Aunt Mollie, who nursed and dandled them in infancy and childhood, and they will shed crocodile tears over the long oppression and social ostracism of our long down-trodden people. But be not deceived by their base flattery.

"Whatso'er a man soweth, that shall he also reap." They have sown the seeds of untold wrongs and oppression against you, and now they must reap the whirlwind of political defeat until the last wrong is righted, and the doctrine of "equal rights for all" is fully known and recognized, and carried out thoughout the length and breadth of our country.

In the meanwhile neglect no opportunity to educate yourselves, and especially your children, so that before the next decade rolls around it shall be universally admitted that the colored people have equality as much average education as the white people; and in addition to all this, be industrious, hard-working people. Let none of your hard earnings go for whisky or lottery tickets, but be temperate and prudent in all things. Acquire the habit of saving up your money, so that your names may soon appear on the record as the owner of the little or big lot, upon which stands your dwelling. When you have saved ten dollars and safely put it away, you are ten dollars up. When you have got a hundred dollars matters are coming on fine with you, and you will soon have more. When you have got a thousand or so these white folks will be coming around you, and they will say, "How do you do, Mr. Bailey Shaw, this morning? How is your family? all well, I hope;" and then some of them will say, "Oh, Mr. Boyd, won't you please go my security on this little bond? I've got in a little trouble down to the court;" or, "Won't you please endorse this little note for me to go in the bank?" "What! will the bank give the money if I go security for you?" "Oh, yes! they don't know anything about color down there."

Oh, I tell you, my friends, money is the great thing to level all distinctions, and for comfort, too; so get it and keep it as fast as you possibly can.

And, now, another thing. Don't be seekers for public office, except in rare instances. It is a delusion and a snare and will bring you to grief, the same as it has done thousands before. But few ever succeed, and the great majority come out in the end bankrupt and beggared, and then they hang around trying to get some little office (which they rarely get), where, even if they do get it they can only get enough to keep body and soul together. Oh, it is a big humbug, and I beg of you have very little to do with it. Let those who want to, try it, and see if it does not come out as I have predicted.

It is infinitely more respectable to be a hard working laboring man than it is to be a seeker for public office, for it is the hard-working men that are the bone and sinew of our country, and it is upon them that this mighty fabric of free government rests. When they drop from its support we are ruined and "gone up," and the whole constitution, fifteenth amendment and all, is a wreck.

But do not let what I have said deter some of you from being a candidate for Legislative honors, etc., for some of you have great talent in that direction, which your State needs and demands. I am not unmindful of the debt we all owe mainly to the colored members of our Legislature for the passage of the election bill, the militia bill, the constabulary bill and many others, and I want to see many of them in our next Legislature. What I have said I meant for the great body politic of all men, including, of course, our colored fellow-citizens.

The fifteenth amendment gives to all of you the same political rights that George Washington, Thomas Jefferson or Abraham Lincoln ever had. They could do no more than cast one single vote and you can do the same. Under the laws which will probably be enacted before the present Congress closes in July, you will be fully and amply protected in your civil rights, so that each one can cast his vote for whatever political party he chooses. It will be made a crime punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment for any man to use any intimidation, either by threatening to discharge from his employ, or in any other way hinder or prevent any one of you from exercising your own free will and accord in voting.

The law will fall alike upon all, so nobody need complain about it. Its penalty will be the same to the Republican employer as it is to the Democratic employer. So why need any one find fault with it? If there be fault-finding about the passage of such a law it must come from those who feel and know that the colored man ought, by every principle of right, cast his vote with the Republican party, hence his animosity against it. But the law will be wise and just, it will leave you the same as the Christian religion does, free moral agents, and you can vote just as you choose, "with none to molest or make you afraid." If it shall appear to you, after a careful investigation of the matter, that the Democratic party, under whatever new name they may adopt, is best entitled to your vote, by all means vote that ticket; but if it shall appear to you that the Republican party is best entitled to it, by all means vote and act with them.

I thank you for your kind attention, and can only add that I trust it will be my good fortune to often meet with you, to talk over and consult together as to how best we can help move the golden chariot of Republicanism and Progress triumphantly forward, so that its broad democratic principles may cover the whole earth as the waters do the great sea."

A lady went into the rooms of a noted manufacturer of hoop skirts, in New York, to examine a new style of hoop which he was anxious to introduce. The wife of the manufacturer, in her zeal, put one of them on, and to exhibit their convenience, and show that they would not pop up here and there just where they should not, as is the wont of this particular article of dress, sat down and lay down with it on. Finally, as the crowning recommendation, she said: "Indeed, it is a most excellent article for the communion table. See how well one can kneel in it." And she dropped upon her knees, and leaned forward as though about to partake of the sacrament.

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BANK STATEMENT.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANKS OF NEW ORLEANS ON THE FIRST DAY OF MAY 1, 1870.

BANKS.	CASH LIABILITIES. DUE TO Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	Metropolitan Banking Company	Louisiana State Bank	Total.	FREE BANKS. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	Bank of New Orleans	Union Bank of Louisiana	Southern Bank of Louisiana	Bank of America	Crescent City Bank	Merchants' Bank	People's Bank	Total.
CIRCULATION.	$9,864 00	86,741 50	138,379 50	$314,986 00	$14,227 00	.....	26,652 50	1,440 00	5,493 00	2,160 00	32,341 00	12,561 00	$95,008 50
DEPOSITS.	$4,118,499 69	2,930,979 07	354,526 85	$7,403,005 91	$1,722,655 38	1,079,796 79	1,018,246 10	436,645 66	3,560,726 76	924,171 69	1,172,547 47	282,652 15	$8,762,832 70
CAPITAL OF THE BRANCHES.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OTHER CASH LIABILITIES.	$2,011 00	13,520 10	.....	$15,531 00	.....	$4,470 00	.....	13,653 70	.....	2,223 30	9,512 26	.....	$29,859 18
TOTAL.	$4,133,010 17	3,031,240 67	492,906 35	$8,027,057 59	$1,736,882 38	2,177,919 87	1,044,898 60	854,298 66	3,566,220 76	934,555 99	1,214,059 73	294,213 15	$9,891,691 67
SPECIE.	$214,432 03	403,810 09	550 05	$618,792 14	$114,597 84	262,841 95	155,975 14	212,834 19	236,645 66	170,900 03	308,546 53	24,104 50	$1,486,445 84
CURRENT FUNDS.	$1,040,856 03	1,425,147 43	122,614 03	$2,588,617 49	$314,942 86	655,975 14	1,018,246 10	436,645 66	3,560,726 76	924,171 69	1,172,547 47	282,652 15	$8,365,913 63
Loans on Deposit payable in full at maturity.	$2,403,768 98	1,493,165 74	224,391 43	$4,121,326 15	$1,322,385 16	1,105,668 14	407,676 71	181,187 83	2,793,347 83	374,052 40	356,410 22	272,783 60	$6,305,613 77
OTHER CASH ASSETS (STOCKS).	a $437,234 79	b 42,731 64	.....	$479,966 43	$6,637 00	c 266,000 00	196,201 70	471,564 49	170,000 03	308,546 53	1,673 26	.....	$1,446,137 55
STATE, PARISH, AND R. R. NOTES AND COTTON ACCOUNT.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	d 1,000,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$1,000,000 00
TOTAL.	$5,667,337 81	3,052,910 05	458,777 55	$10,079,025 41	$1,764,570 84	2,304,643 23	1,301,103 69	1,017,431 61	4,311,347 43	1,613,118 93	614,276 71	356,893 85	$12,741,706 10

BANKS.	CASH LIABILITIES. DUE TO Foreign and Dom. Banks and Exch.	Local Banks, Balances.	TOTAL.	DUE BY Foreign and Dom. Banks and Exch.	Local Banks, Balances.	OTHER CASH ASSETS (STOCKS).	TOTAL.	SPECIE.	CURRENT FUNDS.	Loans on Deposit payable in full at maturity.	STATE, PARISH, AND R. R. NOTES AND COTTON ACCOUNT.	TOTAL.
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	$1,490,044 14	.....	$1,490,044 14	$125,661 29	.....	a $437,234 79	$562,896 08	$214,432 03	$1,040,856 03	$2,403,768 98	.....	$5,667,337 81
Metropolitan Banking Company	634,799 61	.....	634,799 61	169,943 37	.....	b 42,731 64	212,675 01	403,810 09	1,425,147 43	1,493,165 74	.....	3,052,910 05
Louisiana State Bank	24,488 40	.....	24,488 40	867,244 12	.....	.....	867,244 12	550 05	122,614 03	224,391 43	.....	458,777 55
Total.	$2,149,332 15	.....	$2,149,332 15	$1,163,848 78	.....	$479,966 43	$1,642,815 21	$618,792 14	$2,588,617 49	$4,121,326 15	$10,079,025 41	
FREE BANKS. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	$206,124 96	$6,637 00	$206,761 96	$1,106,279 79	.....	d 266,000 00	$1,372,279 79	$114,597 84	$314,942 86	$1,322,385 16	$1,764,570 84	
Bank of New Orleans	461,113 17	.....	461,113 17	2,177,919 87	.....	196,201 70	2,374,121 57	262,841 95	655,975 14	1,105,668 14	2,304,643 23	
Union Bank of Louisiana	71,502 76	.....	71,502 76	864,698 60	.....	471,564 49	1,336,263 09	155,975 14	212,834 19	407,676 71	1,301,103 69	
Southern Bank of Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	3,842,126 76	.....	170,000 03	4,012,126 79	212,834 19	436,645 66	181,187 83	1,017,431 61	
Bank of America	265,675 48	.....	265,675 48	584,096 11	.....	308,546 53	892,642 64	170,900 03	3,560,726 76	2,793,347 83	4,311,347 43	
Crescent City Bank	68,121 76	.....	68,121 76	331,121 64	.....	1,673 26	332,794 90	308,546 53	924,171 69	374,052 40	1,613,118 93	
Merchants' Bank	24,104 50	.....	24,104 50	282,652 15	.....	.....	282,652 15	24,104 50	1,172,547 47	356,410 22	614,276 71	
Merchants' Bank	2,005 93	.....	2,005 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,005 93	282,652 15	272,783 60	356,893 85	
People's Bank	4,548 25	.....	4,548 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,548 25	.....	.....	.....	
Total.	$1,176,178 46	$6,637 00	$1,846,131 65	$9,891,691 67	.....	$479,966 43	$10,371,658 10	$1,846,131 65	$8,365,913 63	$6,305,613 77	$12,741,706 10	

BANKS.	CAPITAL STOCK.	LOANS ON CAPITAL. On Stock.	Long Loans, Mortgage, Pledge, etc.	Other Discounts on Capital.	PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT.	REAL ESTATE.	DEPOSITS.	CIRCULATION.	TOTAL.
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	$1,000,000 00	a $647,064 48	$294,667 86	.....	.....	$90,710 72	$1,120,690 93	$9,864 00	$3,172,228 99
Metropolitan Banking Company	1,000,000 00	5,022 10	794,525 12	.....	.....	219,453 16	1,308,199 38	86,741 50	3,413,941 26
Louisiana State Bank	600,000 00	.....	133,465 01	.....	.....	129,559 00	867,244 12	138,379 50	1,868,647 63
Total.	$3,600,000 00	$652,086 58	$1,222,657 99	.....	.....	$439,722 88	$3,296,134 43	$314,986 00	$8,454,817 88
FREE BANKS. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	$750,000 00	.....	106,979 25	.....	.....	$61,594 18	$556,813 67	$14,227 00	$1,489,013 92
Bank of New Orleans	800,000 00	.....	228,213 16	.....	.....	170,710 72	210,447 06	26,652 50	1,436,023 44
Union Bank of Louisiana	749,900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,103 57	361,021 86	1,440 00	1,123,465 43
Southern Bank of Louisiana	807,800 00	.....	128,060 36	.....	.....	119,010 00	347,213 15	5,493 00	1,307,516 51
Bank of America	2,000,000 00	$12,131 00	62,925 02	.....	.....	146,853 95	142,054 19	2,160 00	2,366,124 16
Crescent City Bank	500,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,095 15	356,151 62	32,341 00	900,587 77
Merchants' Bank	500,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000 00	4,548 25	12,561 00	530,109 25
People's Bank	500,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,549 25	.....	.....	504,548 25
Total.	$11,207,700 00	$659,217 58	$2,159,477 11	.....	.....	$471,459 20	$7,195,273 89	$453,008 50	$22,146,136 28

BANKS.	TOTAL MOVEMENT AND DEAD WEIGHT. Liabilities exclusive of Capital.	ASSETS.	TOTAL MOVEMENT AND DEAD WEIGHT. Liabilities exclusive of Capital.	ASSETS.
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	$4,813,067 27	$6,898,028 74	$1,120,690 93	$1,720,690 93
Metropolitan Banking Company	3,293,194 38	6,341,109 43	1,308,199 38	1,308,199 38
Louisiana State Bank	490,906 35	988,021 67	867,244 12	867,244 12
Total.	$8,597,167 50	$14,227,159 84	$3,296,134 43	$3,896,134 43
FREE BANKS. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	$1,106,279 79	$2,256,392 61	$556,813 67	$556,813 67
Bank of New Orleans	2,177,919 87	4,411,941 31	210,447 06	210,447 06
Union Bank of Louisiana	864,698 60	1,864,627 94	361,021 86	361,021 86
Southern Bank of Louisiana	3,842,126 76	7,364,646 66	347,213 15	347,213 15
Bank of America	584,096 11	4,473,864 62	142,054 19	142,054 19
Crescent City Bank	331,121 64	1,808,238 89	356,151 62	356,151 62
Merchants' Bank	282,652 15	1,060,761 33	4,548 25	4,548 25
People's Bank	4,548 25	391,254 50	.....	.....
Total.	$9,853,326 67	$24,031,731 50	$2,159,477 11	$2,759,477 11

BANKS.	TOTAL MOVEMENT AND DEAD WEIGHT. Liabilities exclusive of Capital.	ASSETS.	OTHER ASSETS NOT AVAILABLE WITHIN NINETY DAYS.	PROTESTED PAPER.	Other Discounts on Capital.	REAL ESTATE.	CAPITAL OF THE BRANCHES.
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana	$6,898,028 74	$6,341,109 43	.....	$198,867 87	.....	$90,710 72	.....
Metropolitan Banking Company	6,341,109 43	988,021 67	.....	160,679 00	.....	219,453 16	.....
Louisiana State Bank	988,021 67	.....	$24,653 25	241,216 86	.....	129,559 00	.....
Total.	$13,227,159 84	$7,329,131 10	$24,653 25	$600,763 73	.....	$439,722 88	.....
FREE BANKS. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	$2,256,392 61	$1,489,013 92	.....	$350,529 76	.....	$61