

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 10, 1873.

The Chamber of Commerce will meet to-morrow evening at seven o'clock.

The weather was clear yesterday afternoon, though it was somewhat cool at night advanced.

Sallie Ada Vance has become editor of the Lexington, Mississippi, Advertiser. Her calculations are well written.

Complimentary tickets to the New Orleans Roller Skating Association, at Exposition Hall, have been received.

It is a harsh wood; judgment is timber. The first makes the brightest flame, but the other gives a more lasting heat.

The new roller of Mackno shows pling to succeed and makes clay pipes, and is, therefore, a great favorite with the people.

Jacob Pison, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, sent his nose in a fight the other day. It was a priceless nose, but now he is a noseless Pison.

The hollowness of the world and the narrowness of dolls led a young lady of eight to attempt suicide in Savannah, Georgia, last week.

The married ladies of Hannibal, Missouri, have formed a "Come Home Husband Club." It is about four feet long, and has a brush on the end of it.

The soil of Delaware is soft and easy to work, and it yields well. Fruit is plenty; so are oysters and fish; but sometimes you must go ten miles after them.

A saloon in Dubuque contains the following, printed on sand board, enclosed in an elaborately gilt frame, and hung behind the bar: "Hoselove's Notrust."

The death of ex-Emperor Napoleon took the world by surprise yesterday, though the announcement was expected as among the events to occur within a limited period.

The steamer Juan J. Meigs, leaving this port at 8 A. M., January 15, will take the mail to Havana, Port Limon and Aspinwall. The mail will close at 6 P. M., January 14.

The King of the Sandwich Islands, just dead, was a great borrower, a great beggar, and was always in debt. During his last days he would eat nothing but shark meat soup.

An Atlanta woman has not only whipped a bar-keeper for selling whisky to her husband, but she has whipped her husband's employer for paying him money while he was drunk.

Japanese paper work is the latest recreation and amusement for ladies. A vast deal of tissue paper, paste, scissors, paints, and an enormous amount of patience is all that is required.

The style of looking a bracelet on the fair one's arm for the engagement gift has been adopted, and some of the New York girls say they will have to quit furring or get their arms extended.

The German Louisiana Dry-goods Association will give a grand fancy dress and calico ball at Exposition Hall on Saturday evening, the eighteenth instant. Complimentary tickets have been received.

Mr. George Ryer, a popular actor at the Varieties Theatre last year, is now in the Lizard Comedy Company, which opens at the St. Charles Theatre next Monday evening. We welcome him to New Orleans.

Mr. Edward E. Kidder, business manager of the Lizard Comedy Company, is in the city, and made an early dash for the editorial rooms of the REPUBLICAN, as all sensible gentlemen like him are accustomed to do.

Now that there are threats of burning New Orleans, as Chicago and Boston were burned, it will be well for those who have not done so, to get insurance on their property, which will be liable to the hazard of a general conflagration.

The directors of the New Orleans City Railroad Company for the ensuing year are named in the advertisement in another part of this paper. Mr. Frederick Wintz has been unanimously re-elected president, and C. C. Lewis secretary.

The new comedy of "Life's Dream," which will be produced by the Lizard Company, at the St. Charles Theatre, next Monday evening, was first produced at the Olympic Theatre, on the twelfth of August last, and ran twenty-four nights to a series of crowded houses.

A New York lady opened a letter the other day addressed to her husband, who was called suddenly from the city. It ran thus: "My darling John, when, oh! when will you come? I can't stand another absence of two days. Come to me at once." When John returned he found his home uncomforably warm even during the cold weather.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday morning was 9° below zero at Keokuk, while it was 29° below at Chicago, and at Detroit, and 2° below at Omaha.

The lowest point yesterday afternoon was 6° below zero at St. Paul, and the highest at the same hour was 49° above zero at New Orleans and Shreveport.

The missionary anniversary of the Louisiana Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in the Carmelite Street Church, between Lafayette and Girod streets, to-morrow evening at seven o'clock. Address by Reverend Bishop Pierce, Reverend Bishop Weaver and Rev. J. B. Walker, D. D. The public are cordially invited to attend.

Major Charley Atmore, the popular agent of the Louisville route to the North via the Jackson and Mississippi Central railroads, is in the city again, with his "usual directions." It is such a clever and whole-souled gentleman that his coming serves as a signal for his friends to lay aside all other worldly affairs, in order to entertain him. He bears up nobly under the infliction.

The election of Major J. G. Badenhausen as secretary of the Board of School Directors was a commendable one. Major Badenhausen is a young man of a high order of talent, and during the last year, in which he has acted as chief clerk for Mr. Carter, the division superintendent, he has made many friends by his unflinching courtesy and strict business habits.

NO FOREIGN ISSUES AND ISMS.

We offer the warmest welcome to all people who come to America to become republican citizens. Our government has bestowed upon them homesteads and protection. They in turn give us brave arms and honest hearts. This is a plain and reciprocal exchange of benefits. Yet we have a right to remonstrate that discontented immigrants do not settle their wrongs at home. They come to the United States to plant a battery to throw incendiary projectiles upon a country with which the United States may be at peace, and subject us to the risk of being made a party to contentions about which we do not care. It does not seem to us mainly to leave the country in which an alleged wrong has been committed to agitate its reform here, and we deprecate the possible mischief from this removal of European litigation to our American forum. It would be well if some Monroe could arise who should impose a moral interdiction upon the importation of those historical, ethnological and theological theories into our country which have long distracted Europe, and perhaps have occasioned the exile of the very people who agitate them here.

Historian Froude came with deliberate purpose to placard his new work upon the hills and prairies of America. He came to revive the dead controversies of another age and of a distant country. It occurred to us that it was not wise to welcome him as an Englishman come to bury the animosities which had dissuaded England from her colonies. It was a signal and significant contradiction of this harmony that he at once went for our Irish fellow-citizens, and revived in its most bitter form a quarrel which has even contributed to drive them from their native country.

"What's Heebus to him or he to Heebus?" What to us the persecutions of a past age and of another people? Here we, already perplexed with issues of a domestic character, are to be complicated with the rows of the Fergus and O'Brien from the first invasion of Ireland to the act of compulsory union. We are challenged to take an interest in this disturbance of our peaceable American-Irish element, this controversy between Mr. Froude and the eloquent father in the church, who handles the logomachic shillalah with consummate ability. Indeed, he seems to rejoice in the opportunity of catching this Froude upon neutral ground, and has danced around him metaphorically "like a cooper round a cask."

What it is all about puzzles our American comprehension, but we had rather these differences were fought out on some other farm than ours. Then here come these French communists who have involved their unfortunate country in a terrible war. One of their manifestoes, whether genuine or not we do not know, announced some weeks since that they had decided to try the efficacy of their principles in the United States. The papers to which we refer assumed the right of directing these destructive issues out of the jurisdiction to which they properly relate, and assumed that the United States of America was a common upon which any social experiment might be tried. Possibly, as intimated in another column, they may find that the burning of a few American cities may conduce in some inexplicable manner to the solution of their socialistic theories. It is our opinion that an immigrant electing to become a citizen of a new country should lay down his allegiance to the sovereign he has abandoned. He should leave the political and religious issues interwoven with the history of that country. He should take part in American affairs with a heart renewed in its adoption of republicanism, and abandonment of all ideas connected with other and antagonistic forms of government.

We can not refrain from reminding these foreign organs which discuss so flippantly the situation of the United States, and especially that of Louisiana, that we are still a long way from the turbulent ferocity of Protestants and Papists; and that, as yet, America has never nurtured in her bosom, even when one part of the people were in bondage to another, any combination so vile as that which has saturated Paris with blood, and now proposes to extend the same tender offices to two American cities. Let us hope then that these foreign and anti-Louisian issues and isms will be confined to the countries wherein they properly belong, and that America may be kept sacred from their polemical and pernicious disputations.

A SPANISH STEAMER.

To leave the double-engine government and professional politician and go down upon the levee will raise any true friend of New Orleans from gloom to buoyancy. One interest is busy telegraphing all over the world our tumult and ruin. The other has raised a rampart of barrels and hogheads with bastion of holes and boxes. One warns the stranger to give the fated city a wide berth for fear of a stray shot or an ill-aimed gimlet-knife; the other signals the merchant and ship owners of the world that this is one of the most magnificent ports, with the greatest variety of valuable commodities. Hence it is that while there may be a panic on Carondelet, there is a throng of drays, clerks and laborers on the levee, working as if they were saving goods from a fire, or as if they were running them out of the way of an enemy.

We expressed to the enterprising agents and owners of the State line and of the Allain line, our surprise that they should have ever found out our port. We own no tonnage in New Orleans, and while willing to act as agents and brokers, have exercised very little public influence in attracting commerce from abroad. The ability of our city is mainly directed to affairs of State. The view of our active people is rather turned to the City of Washington than to Bremen or Liverpool, and the telegraphic power of our press is rather engaged in scanning the orbit of the supreme judiciary, than looking out for the argus of trade. Our citizens were some days since excited with the apparition of a steamer under the Spanish flag rapidly approaching the levee. Was

she a war vessel? Did she bring notice of hostilities—of abolition in Cuba, or of an abatement of the prohibitory duty on American corn, flour, bacon and lard? While these apprehensions and hopes pervaded the crowd, it was made known that this was the splendid steamer the Francoli, the pioneer of the new Anglo-Spanish line. This steamer, under the agency of Messrs. Puig Brothers and of J. H. Ashbridge, Esq., had made the run from the Spanish city of Barcelona in the Mediterranean sea. Barcelona will be the home of the line, which will make a triangular trip, touching at Havana on the voyage to and from New Orleans, but loading at New Orleans for Liverpool direct. The vessels of this line are British built, of adequate capacity for twenty-four hundred bales of cotton, and in every respect with first-class accommodation for freight and passengers. The organization of a permanent line of this character proves that the Mediterranean merchants see in the fruits and fabrics of the French and Spanish coasts, and the cotton demand of England and Spain, the materials of a trade with the great interior South and Southwest. This trade is to be conducted through the agency of our port and merchants. This return of regular Spanish trade ships to this port after the long interval since the Spanish rule in Louisiana, gives the innate and unaided commercial advantages of this great port. It can not be long before all the commodities which are reciprocally consumed by the people of the Mediterranean and the Mississippi must come for entry at our port, and transportation by our steamboats, barges and railroads. Those goods will be imported and distributed by our merchants. Now we consider the wise and enterprising men who projected this trade as inspired by the same foresight as the great Genoese who sailed likewise from a Spanish coast port. He added a new world to the dominions of a king who, like other politicians, knew very little about geography or astronomy. Our confidence in the destiny of New Orleans is based upon the strength of her commercial position. Generations of merchants—so called—may pass away, and they are not of much business longevity—schools and shoals of office hunters or holders may perish, and they are far more ephemeral—but the deep water, the accumulated cargoes, and the genial climate of this port will continue. The ways, natural and artificial, will improve and increase with the populous empire of the Mississippi. Steam lines to all parts of this southern continent will depart from our wharves, and the wisdom of Bienville, who founded, and of Jefferson, who purchased, this site of a continental commerce will be made so evident that neither dependency nor ignorance can repress its inevitable progress.

"OUR WAY OF ESCAPE."

"Bureka!" exclaims the *Picayune*. We have found "our way of escape" from the meshes of the law which have so wofully bound up and entangled our plans for seizing the government of the State. And then, through the medium of a column and a half of spiteful accusations and venomous abuse, announces its wonderful discovery to be that Congress may possibly adopt and vitalize the revolutionary plot of the fusion backers. Had the *Picayune* not been so much in love with its own well-rotted periods, it could have put this conclusion in much more terse and authoritative form, by quoting from Attorney General Williams' dispatch, so carefully ignored in its columns to wit: "The recognition of the existing government is final and will be adhered to unless Congress otherwise provides." Well, the Republicans are not only willing, but anxious for so august and impartial a tribunal to try their cause, confident of establishing not only their complete justification, but covering their enemies with a mantle of fraud and infamy. So for once, if it is honest in its declarations, we are in accord on a political issue with the *Picayune*.

But we question the honesty of our contemporary, because it declines in advance a solution of the vexed question, which, while working a grievous wrong to our party, would unquestionably develop the real merits of the controversy. In the first place, then, with the bayonets of the United States to support them, there is no redress by new elections from the gang of mean tyrants and thieves which now hold the people of Louisiana down by the throat. With the power to appoint to office all managers of the elections, and to control the ballot-boxes and count the votes, they have anticipated and seized the government of Louisiana, and by a mere fanciful invention and computation of figures, manufactured officers for the whole State, how absurd must be the expectation that any other result will be produced in any other elections, with their unchecked possession of these masses.

THROWING PEBBLES.

The *Picayune* reads the boys a lecture for their wickedness or thoughtlessness in casting pebbles that break windows, deface houses or injure people. It is a bad practice, and one that the boys should use themselves of before the habit loads them into the commission of greater acts of wickedness. But before the boys are too harshly censured, perhaps they have a plea to put in that may in some degree mitigate the anger of the public. The throwing of pebbles is of two sorts, one purely physical, which the boys practice to the discomfort of the public, and the other hypothetical, wherein the men on the street corner engage in the practice, when they point the finger of scorn at those who are brave enough to have opinions of their own. We had an absolute hailstorm of pebbles thrown upon the business men of New Orleans last Monday if they did not shut up their doors and windows while Waggaman, Ellis & Co. rode down the street in unmoisted defiance of all authority. They were not important enough to warrant arrest, as the country can not be martyrs at present, but then they had little bags of pebbles that they used to drive honest and timid folks in doors with. And the *Picayune*, with a pompous stride, carried her head erect through the streets, while ever and anon she took a little pebble and broke some window because it belonged to a colored man, or stove in some door because the owner refused to believe he was the slave of a despot, or spattered the paint because the man behind it considered the United States government to be worth all the governments in the country outside of itself. The boy who merely throws a stone and breaks a window commits an injury that may be repaired, but the newspaper that wickedly and falsely teaches him that the law is suspended, that the foot of despotism is on the neck of the people, and that resistance to tyrants is the highest duty of mankind, not only casts pebbles that do an infinitely greater degree of damage, but that work an evil which nothing but blood alone will suffice to atone for. The wicked pebbles that proceed out of a perverted mind are more to be guarded against than the casual stones that are merely projected against the window by the force of a thoughtless boy's arm.

THE RACES WILL NOT FIGHT.

There is less showing for a war of races at the present time than at any period heretofore; and the possibility of such a calamity will grow smaller as we grow older in the political faith that now prevails. The *Times*, with that incapacity to comprehend a natural result, will insist that we are to live forever divided as we are at present, simply because the two races are differently colored. If this difference in color is to operate as a bar in Louisiana to the assimilation of the people why did it not prevent the white people, and the tawny people of Mexico from affiliating. In California the Mexicans and the Americans fraternize in politics while they harmonize in nothing else. They do not intermarry, nor do they exchange those friendly social intercourses, and yet they are agreed about politics. On the Rio Grande the same separation into social classes and the same coming together in regard to elections

prevail that obtain in California and New Mexico. In a very little while, in fact just so soon as the colored people can learn to trust the white people of Louisiana, the two races will come together as the Americans and Mexicans have on the frontier. This is plain to any party who visits the Legislature, where the most up-to-date believer in white supremacy consents to be on the best of terms with the most pronounced representative of the opposite idea. And during the last election races were very near to each other at one time, and had it not been that the Democrats showed their teeth on too slight a provocation, the prospect of a trade was very good. The parties who preach that we are to have a war of races do not know the history of politics. The placemen have a use for every voter they can tabulate on the census rolls.

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STILL TEACHING ERRORS.

The capacity of the *Times* to be of service to the State has not been improved by its change of rulers. The editorial direction is still too weak to comprehend the political problems that are set before it for discussion, or else it is too feeble to pursue a proper understanding thereof in the face of the prejudices that now distract the community. For years the *Times* has been a false light and a treacherous teacher to the people of New Orleans in misleading them into the belief that their policy was to resist with all men and distempered speech the political revolution that grew out of their rebellions. It has constantly sought to uphold the stupid error that what was lost in a fair fight might be regained by playing the disconcerted martyr, as if by pretending to be hurt ourselves we might secure the privilege of hurting somebody else. Its quarrel and its notoriety for the last four years has consisted, not in the ability with which it has trod public questions, but in its truculent demand for assistance between people who should have been encouraged to live in peace because the bar-room talk of the town was hot against the negro, the *Times* made its voice heard thus producing the very evils of estrangement which have been so greatly injurious to the State at large. As an evidence of the insincerity of the *Times*, while but a little while ago it refused to admit colored men to the ballot-box, a few weeks ago it consented to accept a subordinate position on the same ticket with negroes. And yet the paper that supported for office a colored man, and thus admitted the principle as worthy of support, now repeats the bar-room talk against the negroes, either because it does not understand its own admission to the principle of negro political equality, or because it is willing to be supported by a crowd of people who detest the platform which the *Times* voluntarily mounted itself upon in accepting Armistead.

In quarrelling with the status of Mr. Finckhach, the *Times* can not be honest. Whatever the blood of the Acting Governor may declare as to his relation to the races, the law of society forces him into the ranks of the negroes. He is barred out of association with the *Times* and its philosophers by their flat condemning him as a negro, and yet when he sets forth to defend the household into which he has been driven, the men who banished him as a negro deny his right to speak as a

negro. This is but a part of the weak and inconsistent pabulum that has been administered to the people by the *Times* heretofore, and which present indications seem to suggest as the instruction the public is to get in that quarter hereafter. Whether Finckhach is a negro or a white man he holds to better ideas to-day than the *Times* does.

THE LEVEE QUESTION.

All light that can be thrown upon the charges of wrongful measurement of levees, for which the State has to pay, is welcome; therefore, we cheerfully give room to the letter of the State engineers. We had no idea, at any time, of attacking these gentlemen in our remarks on the subject, but if, under some provision of law, which we have failed to find, they are responsible for the protection of the public against the company in this respect, we still do not see that injury has been done them by us.

We have made no accusations; simply asserted that such statements have been made. Hence, if their "department is honestly conducted," as they so earnestly, and doubtless truthfully, claim, the investigation demanded can only result to their credit and honor. General Longstreet has been appointed to represent the State on the commission of engineers. He is upright and able, beyond the suspicion or question of any one. The duty is especially charged upon him, not only to establish the dimensions of the levees to be built, but to inspect the work when performed. Should the report of the State engineers and Commissioner Longstreet coincide, it would be an added lustre to their fair fame. That the surveys and measurements are in perfect order at the office of the State engineer is a happy circumstance, as it will expedite the examination, and thus earlier relieve the public anxiety on the subject.

ABOUT TAXES.

The taxes are high because only a part of the people pay their assessments. Hence the calculations of the financial officers of the State go all awry. There seems to be no effectual method under the present laws of enforcing collection, which is in effect offering a premium to tax resistors. In one parish, we are informed, six hundred pieces of property, for two successive years, have been offered at tax sale, but even this extreme measure failed to secure the sums due for want of power to install purchasers in possession of the properties bid off. Why this is so we do not clearly understand, but if it is through a flaw in the law a remedy should be found at once. In other States tax titles are made perfect and should be in Louisiana, and the welfare of prompt and honest taxpayers demands that they should be. Let us have full collections and a lower rate of taxation.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, and CAPITAL STOCK PAID IN.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, and CAPITAL STOCK PAID IN.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes STATE OF LOUISIANA, RESOURCES, LIABILITIES, and CAPITAL STOCK PAID IN.

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SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873. AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS. A GRAND LOTTERY.

THE FAIR GROWERS ASSOCIATION.

Capital Prize \$5000 in Gold. Amounting to \$37,485. Will take place under the following scheme:

Table with 2 columns: Prize Description and Amount. Includes 1st prize of five thousand dollars in gold, 2nd prize of one thousand dollars in gold, etc.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

Parties presenting their tickets at the gate for admission to the Fair should be particular and get their numbers correct. The Directors of the Association have through a series of years resorted to every means in their power to keep alive the interest of our citizens in the progress and development of the resources of our State, and ending themselves present involved in an attempt that endangers its very existence, have adopted the following plan which to them seems the only practical and certain way of raising funds necessary to perpetuate this institution and place it upon a basis that will enable it to continue a course of usefulness.

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BANKS AND BANKING.

SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Cash—Current, Cash—Gold coin, Loans and discounts, United States bonds to secure circulation, etc.

QUARTERLY REPORT

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Cash, Checks on other banks, United States bonds to secure circulation, etc.

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FOR RENT.

PAINED COTTAGE TO RENT—A RAIRER! Cottage, very conveniently situated, with large yard, and all modern conveniences, for rent. Apply to J. H. L. at 1015 Poydras street.

FOR RENT.

HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE—A RAIRER! House, very conveniently situated, with large yard, and all modern conveniences, for rent. Apply to J. H. L. at 1015 Poydras street.