

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

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 22, 1873.

The Western Union Telegraph Company lost 3000 poles during the recent gale in New Jersey.

A machine is now in operation in Philadelphia which turns out 3000 complete paper match boxes per hour.

Mr. George de Lanze Chammae has become the agent and correspondent in this city of the St. Louis Democrat.

Nearly two thousand marriage licenses were issued in San Francisco last year, but only 1625 marriages resulted therefrom.

"Two things inspire me with awe," said the German philosopher, "the starry heavens above and the human soul within."

There are 4000 miles of railroad in Indiana, worth \$100,000,000, and they only pay annual taxes to the amount of \$10,000.

A sister of Laura D. Fair, who killed Judge Crittenden in California, is residing in Indianapolis, and has been for some months under an assumed name.

Don't do it. Don't advertise your business. It's paying out money to accommodate other people. If they want to buy your goods let them hunt you up.

The lowest point of the thermometer yesterday noon was 23° at St. Paul. The highest point yesterday afternoon was 61° at New Orleans and Shreveport.

The Chicago Post man says: Mrs. Moulton, the sweet Boston singer, has temporarily lost her voice. It is the way with all singing birds. They can't sing when they are Moulton.

In the portico of one of the fashionable shapels in Paris, a fine infant was left in a basket. A note stated that the little stranger was a Bonapartist, but threw itself on the republican.

In Oneida county, New York, fourteen girls took advantage of leap year to select husbands. There are fourteen more as mad as blazes to think that they must wait four years before another comes.

The total cost of the Boston waterworks up to May 1, 1872, was \$9,602,550.74. The number of water-takers is 36,141, and the estimated income from the sale of water during the ensuing year is \$960,000.

It is again reported in the Massachusetts papers that Mr. Wilson will make his resignation of the senatorship take effect on the sixteenth of February, which is the sixtieth birthday of the Vice President elect.

Mrs. Steadman was killed by the Central Pacific railroad, and her husband appraised her at \$75,000, though he had never appraised her before. The company reasoned with him, and he agreed to take off \$4,450.

They have queer sports in California. An old man, sixty years of age, named Jimmy Kennovan, recently danced continuously for thirty-one hours, and was reported fresh and frolicsome as a boy of sixteen at the close of his effort.

The wife of Ossian E. Dodge has brought suit in a St. Paul court for a divorce and \$30,000 alimony, alleging in her bill cruel treatment, adultery, etc. Mrs. Dodge says her husband is worth \$300,000, and has an annual income of \$10,000.

The State registrar of voters requests the assistant supervisors of registration for the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth wards of the parish of Orleans to report to him, at No. 13 Dryades street, at ten o'clock this morning.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, between Royal and Bourbon streets, Second District, a lot of household furniture, cooking stove and stoneware, jewelry, etc. Also, a lot of groceries, etc.

An adjourned meeting of those who oppose the present arrangements on the Carrollton railroad, and favor a reform in its management, will be held at Hickock's Hotel, Carrollton, this evening at seven o'clock. All who travel over this road are requested to attend.

At a trading meeting the following toast was given: "The printer—he beats the farmer with his hoe, the carpenter with his rule, the mason in setting up columns; he surpasses the lawyer and doctor in attending cases, and beats the parson in the management of the devil."

A description of toy in great demand in London just now consists of a wooden turn key or goose, and it appears that the fun to be chiefly got out of this weapon of amusement consists in sending it to a friend in a hamper, and conferring on him the privilege of paying for the carriage.

A grand fair is now being held at Masonic Hall, and will be continued to-night and to-morrow night, for the purpose of procuring funds for the erection of a new church at the corner of Jackson and Chippewa streets, for the German Protestant congregation of the Fourth District.

A young lady who let her lids drop on being spoken to tenderly by a young gentleman is anxious to recover them and offers a handsome reward for their restoration. A nautical gentleman of her acquaintance assures her that they could not have been properly lashed or they would not have been lost.

Miss Adelaide Neilson, the English tragedienne, is not only not a Miss, as generally known, but also not generally known. She was born in 1810, at Saragossa, Spain, of a Spanish father and English mother, and is therefore a Spanish lady. Neilson is the mother's name, which the handsome Adelaide assumed on entering the theatrical profession.

The adhesive qualities of the Old Fellows Legislature were strengthened yesterday, when the Citizens' Committee turned over to the Committee on Contingent Expenses some additional funds. The members of the Legislature proceeded forthwith to pay themselves their per diem, as well as their salaries for their employees. The immediate danger of breaking the quorum in both houses is thus averted—the Senate running on nineteen members (as even quorum), while the House has just two in excess of a quorum.

OUR SPANISH-AMERICAN POLICY.

Our neighbor of the Bee apparently understands as little of the policy of a republic as we do of the sprats between old M. Thiers and the incomprehensible agitators of the Right, Left, Centre, Mountain and Commune of a Parisian parliament. It sees "the world of order" in our independent advice to the federal administration in regard to Cuba. It "will see in the future the object of this comedy."

We had supposed that all who profess any interest in the welfare of the republic or the business interests of New Orleans would see in our articles a disposition to separate this important question from the partisan quarrels which constitute the chief ailment of our journalism. We had even supposed that it was a subject upon which a unity of opinion might be anticipated. We have still an unabated confidence that our citizens who must bear arms in any war which may occur will concern themselves that the government shall at once relieve itself of any further responsibility for the affairs of Spain and her colonies. There can be no doubt but that those who know the vast value of the trade which should exist between the Western States and Spanish America, by way of New Orleans, are concerned that the excessive Spanish duties and the war tax, which now restrains that trade, should be removed. The men of commerce would undoubtedly like such amendments of our trade relations with foreign powers as that New Orleans should become a postal centre, a depot of immigrants, and an entrepot for the European and American trade with other countries of this continent. The colored people constitute the large body of producers, upon whose toil Southern society subsists. They are interested in the liberation of the slaves of Cuba, as they ought to be, both for moral and industrial reasons. So far from looking upon this war of extermination in Cuba with the indiscriminate massacre of the unarmed and helpless, as a "comedy," we regard it as one of the saddest tragedies which have dishonored humanity since the Community of Paris saturated that gay city with petroleum and extinguished its fires with the blood of its inhabitants. No! the Cuban "insurrection," as the Bee testifies it to be, is far from a "comedy." Its gravity calls for the counsel of every American citizen. So far as the opinion of our own American press has been expressed, the advice of the REPUBLICAN, to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban Republicans, has met approval. The letter of General Grant's administration instructing Minister Sickles to terminate the equivocal position of our diplomacy with regard to Cuban affairs was the only public measure indorsed by both the assemblies at the Mechanics' Institute and Odd Fellows' Hall.

We have seen no argument yet to prove that the conflict in Cuba has not attained a stage which will justify any government at its discretion to pronounce the parties warring it belligerents. We take leave to add to further reasons heretofore urged in favor of this opinion, that of the seventy-five thousand Spanish troops landed in Cuba, but ten thousand survived, and that the Spanish authorities have ordered an earthwork to be thrown up across the island to protect themselves from the attacks of the Republicans. When one party "is forced in," as the Anglo-Saxon American used to do in the days of Boone and Callaway, "again the Indians," the Indians were always regarded as "belligerents." Such is American doctrine. We have not the presumption to pronounce how it would be regarded by the superior intelligence of European authorities. Any way, the question of belligerency must be examined by our government, and we have no doubt it will give an independent opinion on the subject, and stand up to it when given.

THE CITY AND STATE.

As money has no sympathy with disorder or bad government, the parties who are seeking to assist the city of New Orleans through her difficulty, should reflect that they are not aiding their project when they assail and seek to destroy the credit of the State. The fortunes of the corporation are subordinate to those of the general community, and the citizen who strikes at the State strikes at himself, as being a part of the society he assaults. New Orleans can not prosper while the power that controls her destinies is the subject of misfortune or distress, and therefore the sentiment that sets itself up in enmity to that power which controls the fortunes of the State, commits an act of the gravest folly, since it thereby sets itself up against the city. The interests of the town and country are one, and the blow that destroys the good name of the general government must inflict injury upon the local organization. It is expected, no doubt, that every Republican will respond to the demand for assistance on the part of the city, as it is his interest to help the community; and it is just as confidently anticipated that the fusionists will decline to render any assistance to the State. This is of a par with the usual selfishness that has characterized "this people," and the unfairness of the thing has been overborne by the impudence of the men who asserted it. The minority, or the weaker party in Louisiana, has really subjugated the majority by the assertion of its dominance. We propose to reconstruct this order of things. The Republicans of New Orleans are entitled to respect by virtue of their intelligence, their activity, their monetary strength, and their numbers. The opposition derives its principal strength from its impudence, its recklessness, and its capacity to awake the echoes of the night with noisy demonstrations. It is, in fact, like the bully of the country village who injures an entire community by making all men feel unsafe in his vicinity, but who subsides before the determined citizen, upon whom he has attempted to vent his power over the others. If the men of New Orleans will make up their minds to put the domineering Democracy under, and make this rowdy element know its place, we should have occasion to record a second emancipation thereof.

FEED THE CITY BUT STARVE THE STATE.

We have recently been made acquainted with a new style of statesmanship, which serves the purpose, if nothing more, of illustrating the inconsistency and hypocrisy of politicians of the Democratic persuasion. The newspapers are chiefly engaged in it, but the carbuncle orators are committed to it, and so far as they comprehend it, are in favor of it. This statesmanship consists in coaxing taxpayers to pay their dues to the city because a Democratic administration will have the handling of the funds and the distribution of the patronage, but to withhold State taxes, because the Republicans have the public offices. The good of the State or the city is not taken into account, but all the solicitude is for the political household. The Progress and the Times appear as the special organs of this class of statesmanship, and open their columns freely to every correspondent or rumormonger who undertakes to work up public sentiment in that direction. The highest motives of patriotism prompt taxpayers to pay their money freely to sustain the municipal officers and their dependents, while they

find in the same sufficient reasons for starting out the members of the Legislature and "driving them from the land of their adoption." Now, when it is considered that nearly all the members of the Legislature are natives of this State, as are their constituents, while the majority of the employees of the City Hall are foreigners to this soil, we hardly know how to reconcile the theory with the practice. It is difficult, if not impossible, to find anything like consistency in this programme from beginning to end. If it is proper to pay the city taxes to sustain the city government, and we join with those who insist that it is, then why is it not equally a proper thing to do to pay the State taxes to sustain the State government? Both taxes are authorized by laws emanating from the same authority, and both are necessary for the public interests. Laws are understood to be equally binding upon all parties. The Republican can not urge against the enforcement of a law that its operation favors a Democrat, and we never heard that any Republican ever set such a plea. But our opponents coolly recommend that the same system of laws shall be enforced so far as it favors their officials, and suspended so far as it promises to assist Republican officials in the discharge of their duties. This is not a very creditable system of political ethics to proclaim to the world, but it seems to find favor with a class of politicians who evidently conceive that governments are instituted and maintained to give them a support.

FRUITS OF PACIFICATION.

We some days since referred to the great railroad stretching from the Chesapeake, at Norfolk, to the Ohio river. It will be a right line from Cincinnati to the sea. It crosses the mountain ranges at a maximum grade of thirty-one feet to the mile. That of the Baltimore road is 116 feet, and that of New York ninety-six. This whole line of road is productive. It develops the agricultural products of a cultivated country. Its central sections are supported by a valley of 30,000 square miles. It threads its way past universities and colleges which educate annually 2000 young men, by the Thermal Springs and the White Sulphur. It develops a coal field of 15,000 square miles of semi-bituminous and cannel coal, a deposit of brown hematite and other iron ores, the great Kanawha salt works, with subordinate minerals of value in the arts. It passes along a panorama of picturesque and beautiful scenes of nature, and others of which the strife of man has given a mournful interest. There is along this line the greatest wealth of water power unobstructed by frost in the Union. It may be anticipated that there will be a great rush of immigrants and capital along this line, and it will doubtless be employed for the transportation of a great deal of trade between the West and the ocean. It is along this same line and not at a great distance from it that the canal of which we have written heretofore is to be constructed. While the railroad has been completed with Northern and foreign capital, Congress proposes in a pending bill to appropriate ten million dollars toward the canal which is to be opened in free use to the American people. Such are some of the results to Virginia of having accepted the political, as well as military situation, and of relying rather upon a rigid devotion to domestic interests instead of a perpetual agitation, with the hope that a political earthquake will discomfit the interests which have been buried by the throes of civil war.

An examination of a descriptive sketch of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad awakens us to a sense of its importance to New Orleans. The coal of that country is thus described: "In many places the roadbed itself cuts veins of the best cannel coal, and everywhere this coal lies so that, when mined it can be cheaply dumped into cars." On the Kanawha river "lies one of the richest mineral regions in the world." The semi-bituminous coal of this region is already delivered in New Orleans by water, as may be also the salt, lumber, and other products of this region, legitimately due us. But there is one point in which the agencies of this road to the cotton planters of the South are invaluable. Located along a temperate latitude, with the provisions, fuel and water power described, what is to prevent the manufacturers of cotton from adopting this as a most favorable location? Already the United States manufactures one-third of our cotton crop. If this business be enlarged by adopting such location as we have described, the factors of New Orleans will begin to feel the advantage of a competition between the home and foreign manufacturer. This will advance the price of raw cotton, so that there will be no longer the margin which at present exists between the raw and wrought material. This difference of price is sometimes so great that while the planter is sinking money the spinner is doing very well. Home manufacturers can help the planters greatly, because they can afford to pay a better price for the raw material than their competitors across the ocean. The successful prosecution of the great work described, by aid of foreign and Northern capital, is a great blessing to the State within which it is located. It is due to the confidence which men of capital and industry elsewhere have in the integrity of a State which has not increased her State debt since the war, and has only participated in federal politics to exercise the rights guaranteed by the constitution. It has been shown that our own State, guided by opposite counsels, will derive incidental advantage from these wars of pacification.

LET US RESIST THE MOB.

If a correct tally could be had of the men who conscientiously deplore the domineering disposition of the Democracy in the city of New Orleans, we sincerely believe the list would comprise a majority of the people. But the fact is the community has submitted to be bullied so long that it still consents, because it does not know how to throw off the incubus. In the history of many country towns it has occurred that there prevailed over the reputable and peaceful citizens some sullen tough, who made himself a law by his utter disregard of all other laws. These local despots continue in the exercise of power until the master comes, who smites the bully and proves his pretensions courage to be the merest sham. Then the community feels relief. Every citizen breathes freer that the menace has been removed. New Orleans needs just such a salvation. The Democracy has domineered over the citizens of this city for six years with all the unbending effrontery and malignity of a country bully. It has awed men who had no antipathy to the negroes into opposition to them. It has made Republicans deny their faith. It has made Southern people who desired to live upon terms of amity and friendship with all their neighbors turn their faces against the colored folk. We have submitted to a miserable mob rule for years, and it is time that we cast the mob off. The man who sells goods to negroes will not be their enemy if he is let alone; the corner grocery keeper who sends his wife or daughter to wait upon a negro and who keeps accounts with them, would not make any disturbance if it was not that the Democratic clubs parade about his doors and require him to raise his voice and curse the "niggers." The sensible people can stop this—it is into their interest that they should do it, and the quicker it is done the sooner we may expect to profit by it.

WARRANTS AND TAXES.

It seems to delight the carbuncle politicians that the State Treasury is empty and that warrants are a serious discount in the hands of those who have earned them. If the street walkers had any sense they would know that their friends, or those they profess a great friendship for, the taxpayers, must be the eventual sufferers from this depreciation of public paper, for the difference will have to come out of the State treasury in some shape, and the State treasury will have to get it out of the people. If the members of the Legislature sell sixty thousand dollars in paper in order to raise thirty thousand dollars, with which to pay themselves, who is the sufferer? If the carbuncle politician held any property or was capable of understanding a political proposition, he would see the "down-trodden, tax-ridden" people, in whose behalf the fusionists talk so much sympathy, are to be the real sufferers, for the difference between what the warrants sold for and what their face demanded is the additional tax the property holders must pay. But these men have been known to talk nonsense in a dying man's room or at a confagration, and the carbuncle noses are constantly charged with that nonsense which would devour its authors if it was not that society is protected by stronger men. It is singular that such confusion should be allowed to establish a scape pipe through an organ that pretends to relieve upon good sense.

AMES AND TWEED.

The leading trait in the character of each of these eminent offenders seems to be arrogance. There was in each a lofty and bodily assumption of superiority over and above the authority which proposed to investigate their alleged malfeasances. Each of them has, however, descended from the haughty attitude which they had assumed, and appear at a bar before which each has been dragged by the hands of justice. Ames stands charged with the highest crime known to our institutions—he has palped the founts of representative integrity. We are proud to see that the investigation is advancing under the auspices of a Republican Congress. It is the fact that in American politics that a party has not merely surrendered to its opponents to public justice, but assisted actively in their prosecution. Such a course is a powerful party as it produces fall in with a necessary, not with any conception of the good objects of the assembly, but to employ the opportunity of their defeat. The Republican party has been the first to arrest and appear against its opponents in the past.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

It is admitted on all hands that the Southern States in the late war derived no advantage from foreign intervention. Perhaps it was an impediment to success because it constituted a reliance that was unavailing. It diverted to expectations a part of the time and energy that should have been directed to action. Is not the idea of making issues that embarrass the business of Louisiana for the purpose of securing support from those States which may be robbed of their rights hereafter, a specimen of the same policy? There could be no more conclusive evidence of the annihilation of State "rights" than deputations of citizens to petition for redress, or continued agitation within the law under the hope that other people will take up and redress our alleged wrongs on the theory that they may one day become their own. Agitation and the intervention of others has been often tried as a remedy for alleged oppression, but has never, according to history, been successful. Poets are, in one sense, regarded as prophets, and they have said that he who would be free should strike the blow himself. This power of attorney to some one else to immolate himself for the sake of securing the rights of others has very little effect in actual practice.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

We commend to our readers the very able argument of Senator Blackburn in support of his resolution to instruct the Committee on Penitentiary to inquire whether there are not certain convicts now in the Penitentiary who owe their unfortunate position to the fact that they are colored. Mr. Blackburn sets forth in clear and succinct terms the disabilities under which colored people labor in various sections of the State. It would appear from the remarks of the honorable Senator from Claiborne that the officials in some of the prisons endeavor to compound for their omission to enforce the law against one race by excessive zeal in the prosecution of the other. This Mr. Blackburn justly characterizes as equality before the law on paper only. If his remarks are considered severe, we are compelled to reply that the fault is not his, for there is no doubt that they are true. The more the pity. He calls upon the Republican party of the State and the nation to apply a remedy to this crying evil. Its existence is a violation of law and humanity, and a reproach to this State.

MONEY WANTED.

If the appeal for money to support the fusionists and their Legislature that was made to the citizens of Shreveport is accessible to the citizens of New Orleans, we might discover therein a sufficient reason why it ought to be silent as to the power of money in holding even Democrats together. The Republican members of the Legislature have never instituted a general system of beggary all over the State in order to the procurement of funds, and with the State treasury under their control, they have not even paid themselves, as they might have done. Besides, their honesty has been such that no inducement could break a quorum, which is something that should recommend them to those who pretend to such an admiration for consistency in action and fidelity to principle. The Progress will have to wait a long time before the Legislature adjourns and is known no more.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

Our Zimmerman's Jewelry Store, 96 Canal Street, is now open for business. To supply a want widely felt by parties resident in the various parishes and adjoining States, this BUREAU was organized one year ago. The goods made up by the lady of fashion, the dressmaker, the milliner, the housekeeper and the society are rapidly on the increase. The Bureau possesses special facilities for the purchase of all other articles necessary to family use. All communications must be accompanied by full and plain address, giving name, town, parish and State in order to avoid errors by mail. If orders are made payable in cash, the amount will be paid by order, the unexpired balance will be returned.

MILITARY DRESS GOODS.

BRIDAL TRIMMING, SEWING MACHINES, BABY COTTAGES, and all other articles necessary to family use. All communications must be accompanied by full and plain address, giving name, town, parish and State in order to avoid errors by mail. If orders are made payable in cash, the amount will be paid by order, the unexpired balance will be returned.

MRS. H. MOORIDGE.

29 Canal Street, New Orleans.

REDHORN B. MANNON.

29 Canal Street, New Orleans.

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital of \$1,000,000.

SEVENTH LOUISIANA STATE FAIR.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.

AND CONTINUE SEVEN DAYS.

A GRAND LOTTERY.

FOR THE RELIEF OF THE FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF 503 PRIZES.

Capital Prize \$5000 in Gold. Amounting to \$37,485.

will take place under the following scheme: 1 prize of five thousand dollars in gold, \$5,000. 10 prizes of one thousand dollars each, \$10,000. 100 prizes of one hundred dollars each, \$10,000. 1000 prizes of ten dollars each, \$10,000. 5000 prizes of five dollars each, \$25,000. 10000 prizes of two dollars each, \$20,000. 50000 prizes of one dollar each, \$50,000. Total \$100,000.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

entitling the holder to one admission to the Fair, and a chance to win a prize.

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CREOLE EGGS.

FAMILY GROCERIES, CHOICE BUTTER, FINE SYRARS, CHEAP.

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE.

ELKIN & CO., 168 Canal Street.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 126 Common street.

THE LUZERNBERG HOSPITAL.

Hospital for Small-pox and contagious complaints.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

Our Zimmerman's Jewelry Store, 96 Canal Street, is now open for business.

MILITARY DRESS GOODS.

BRIDAL TRIMMING, SEWING MACHINES, BABY COTTAGES, and all other articles necessary to family use.

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Capital of \$1,000,000.

BANKS AND BANKING.

TRUTONIA NATIONAL BANK.

CHARLES POTTHOFF, President. J. M. WILBURN, Vice President.

Directors: J. H. BRIGHT, K. PRAGER, J. KLOPFER, L. REBER, A. LEVI, R. SHAW, G. L. MAYER, C. WISHAAR, J. R. WILBURN, C. POTTHOFF, E. S. WILBURN.

Discount days—Tuesdays and Fridays. Offering days—Mondays and Thursdays. Exchange on all parts of Germany paid in advance.

STATEMENT OF THE LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

January 17, 1873.

ASSETS: Cash, currency, \$52,227.21. Due from banks and bankers, \$16,750.00. Notes and bills discounted, \$23,400.00. Real estate, \$2,000.00. Call loans, \$10,000.00. Loans on mortgage, \$100,000.00. Bonds, \$100,000.00. Safe deposit vault, \$50,000.00. Bankers' notes and drafts, \$2,000.00. Expenses, \$100.00. Total, \$500,000.00.

LIABILITIES: Capital stock, \$100,000.00. Individual deposits, \$25,000.00. Savings department, \$25,000.00. Bankers' deposits, \$25,000.00. Due to banks and bankers, \$25,000.00. Unpaid dividends, \$2,000.00. Bills payable, mortgage on bank's house, \$2,000.00. Surplus fund, \$2,000.00. Profit and loss, \$2,000.00. Interest, \$2,000.00. Total, \$500,000.00.

MUTUAL NATIONAL BANK.

OF NEW ORLEANS. 106 Canal Street.

At the close of business, Tuesday, December 31, 1872.

ASSETS: Cash—Currency, \$12,114.43. Cash—Gold, \$10,000.00. Loans and discounts, \$1,000.00. United States bonds to secure circulation, \$50,000.00. Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, \$3,000.00. Due from other banks and bankers, \$2,000.00. Due to other banks and bankers, \$2,000.00. Furniture and fixtures, \$2,000.00. Premium on United States bonds, \$2,000.00. Profit and loss, \$2,000.00. Total, \$85,114.43.

LIABILITIES: Capital stock paid in, \$50,000.00. Surplus fund, \$10,000.00. Circulation, \$10,000.00. Dividends unclaimed, \$2,000.00. Individual deposits, \$1,714,432.00. Due to other banks and bankers, \$4,515.24. Total, \$85,114.43.

Second Semi-Annual Dividend. Declared December 31, 1872. 5% per cent to Stockholders. 1% per cent to Depositors.

PAUL POEHRCH, President. ALBERT BAUMANN, Vice President. JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cashier.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

OF THE STATE NATIONAL BANK (Mutual System).

Condition at the close of business December 31, 1872.

ASSETS: Cash, \$34,121.43. Check on other banks, \$12,114.43. Real estate, \$1,000.00. Loans, \$1,000.00. Bonds, \$1,000.00. Total, \$51,235.86.

LIABILITIES: Due to banks and bankers, \$20,173.41. Circulation outstanding, \$10,000.00. Capital stock, \$10,000.00. Surplus fund, \$2,000.00. Total, \$51,235.86.

Dividend Declared.

Stockholders, three and a half per cent for three months; depositors, one per cent for three months.

CIGARS.

JAYME MAGI, Importer of Havana Cigars.

130,000 CIGARS RECEIVED PER

and delivered from Havana, of various classes, such as Choice, Superior, and Inferior. For sale as wholesale prices by