

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 6, 1873.

A man who parodies John Hay's poems has been "taking off" "Little Breches."

A society for the elevation of horse thieves has been organized in Arkansas.

Antonio could have said Shylock was a man "after his own heart," or a pound of flesh.

Country leaders are considered in the towns when they speak the French language.

Spain, offers to rent its postboxes, to men having no papers. It will accept because popular as a boarding house.

A Western reporter in speaking of a man, who of whose legs were cut off by a railroad train says "he will probably be profitable for him."

It has as much to do with crime as insurance, says Herbert Spencer. But then, people were not first ignorant, they would not be dirty.

Founded is said to be a middle-aged man, with blonde hair and side whiskers. He wears spectacles and is not particularly intelligent looking.

A leading liquor dealer in the city paid the United States \$10,000 in currency, and took the money for tax on whiskey. What is this money for?

It is said that a bar of iron worth \$10 is worth, when manufactured into horse-shoes, \$100; table knives, \$100; buttons and buckles, \$200; springs of watches, \$200,000.

Prize candy vendors in Boston are about to be prosecuted under new regulations. Batteries by officials who have never seen a silver dollar in a five-cent package.

Crinkle says: "I don't believe the Christian star, Mr. Emmet, would believe if I should tell him to stop his internal nonsense and let himself be an 'O.'"

An American named Wells, who in Vienna, says he is coming to this country in a balloon, via Asia, during the present month. He will not collide with Wm. of Georgia.

The poet Longfellow has a son, Ernest, who is an artist of great promise. He has a studio in Boston, where he is painting landscapes from sketches taken in Maine last summer.

A Connecticut girl has gone insane from being kissed in the dark. "It was the cause, ye just heavens," that makes the case remarkable, and predicts a world filled with lunatic asylums.

Richard Proctor's mission to this country corresponds in some degree with that of Professor Tyndall last year. He wishes to popularize the science of astronomy and to recruit in its ranks.

We received a pleasant mail yesterday from Mons J. Mayan, first bass singer of the new opera troupe. He will make his first appearance to-night at the Opera House, singing in "Les Huguenots."

Teacher—"Who was the first man?" Head Scholar—"Washington." "Who was the first man?" "Teacher—"No, no. Adam was the first man." "O, if you're talking of foreigners, I'll pose he was."

Professor Agassiz recently answered an inquiry concerning his health in this way: "I am weak and unable to accomplish the amount of work which demands my attention. My powers often fail me when I have most need of them."

Detestable burglar after thoroughly ransacking a house and obtaining a few articles of silverware, left behind the following message: "Close it up, suffer. The best time I can give you to have sun and beer and coffee. Yours truly, One of the boys."

Alexander Damas, pere, was one day asked to contribute ten francs for the funeral of a child who had died in destitute circumstances. "What?" exclaimed the doleful, "ten francs only for burying a child? Here are a hundred francs—buy her a coffin!"

At a recent tea party in the Highlands a young man who had been relating his more than wonderful exploits in various parts of the globe was not a little set back by the remark of an old traveler, "Young man, don't you ashamed to talk so when there are older lads at the table."

Respect and other Arctic voyagers and whale hunters have observed that whales have some means of communicating with one another at great distances. It is probable that the animals follow in a tone more grave for the human ear, but quite within the range of the cetacean ear.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "London may put up her rate of interest ever so high, she can't stop the flow of specie to this country. The balance of trade is in our favor, and the sovereigns of Great Britain must melt their pride in the crucibles of the American mint."

Bigham Young's 17 children have been teaching to sing "Father, dear father, come home," one singing the solo, while the other 16 children in the chorus, until each one has successively given a tag at their father's domestic affections. The chorus tears Brigham's tender vitals to shinders.

Looking over La Presse, one of the principal Parisian newspapers, the reader is impressed with the contrast it presents to the great English and American journals. It is four pages, printed on miserable paper, and in such large type as to suggest the idea that the editors are trying to fill it up. There seems to be scarcely any local news column. This is La Presse, a fair sample of what is left of journalism in a country where governments of every variety of political opinion seem to be united in one thing—to crush out the liberty of the press.

"Well, Jackson," said a minister, walking homeward after service with an indignant laborer, "well, Jackson, Sunday must be a blessed day for you, and you make good use of the day, for you are always to be seen at church." "Ay, sir," replied the rustic, "it is indeed a blessed day; I work hard enough through the week, and when I come to church on Sunday, I set me down, and rucks my legs up, and thinks of nothing."

NO FILLIBUSTERS.

The conduct of the federal government during the past few years has been entirely consistent with its former policy and with the injunctions of Washington. It has been called a radical government, but such has been the term imposed upon progress ever since the Christian dispensation offended the Levites and rabbis of an orthodox and established Deuteronomy. But while the Republican government has protected the republics of Chili and Peru from the preposterous claims of Spain, and has strengthened the hands of the republican Juarros against the pretensions of the usurping autocrat Maximilian, it has maintained its faith of neutrality toward Spain, even when that country has, in fact, practically, the power of Spain to maintain a dominion over this continent which imposes bondage upon the whites and perpetuates it over the colored races. Public sentiment among American merchants and the especial sympathy of the colored race in the United States, has awakened the attention of the government to the importance of placing our Cuban relations upon a more permanent footing, and we may hope some positive and definite demand upon the Spanish government, or the assertion of an independent policy on the part of our own government. Two months ago the entire period that the Congress of the United States waited before it acknowledged the independence of Texas, with a war still raging on its banks. Terms recognized the institution of African slavery. More than four years has the United States waited without recognizing the independence of Cuba. Free Cuba has maintained itself within certain defined boundaries, and within those boundaries has proclaimed and practiced freedom of religion and freedom from African bondage. Is our government bound by its own example to wait until the Spanish government shall have settled its own domestic dissensions throughout its whole dominion? Is it stopped from recognizing a fact of national independence of which every colored people watch the flight of the national eagle, holding in its beak the scroll of human equality, to see him faint and flutter in his great mission as he hovers over the faint atmosphere of Cuban bondage? The cry of the whole country is, why does not the government act? We are confident that it will act; that it has taken a decided stand on this subject and will justify its position by undoubted proofs that the recognition of free Cuba is in exact accordance with the early and consistent policy of this government toward warring peoples, whether on this continent or elsewhere.

But here is a concomitant policy to be announced in regard to Cuba, wholly irrespective of our political relations. It is notorious that while the works of Spain are of the most honeyed nature her commercial legislation is of the most exclusive and selfish character. It might be supposed that when we build and arm vessels of war, and furnish military supplies for the Spanish government, and hunt out with vigilance all expeditions fitted out for her practically belligerent people in Cuba, that Spain would manifest some consideration for this forbearance—this favor. Not at all. Spain collects a duty of eighty per cent average upon all foreign agricultural products imported into the ports of Cuba, while she has actually had the effrontery to add to this a "war tax" or additional duty of from ten to twenty per cent. This special tax technically makes all foreign nations who buy it parties to the civil war of Spain, it makes them depart from their neutrality in the conflict, and actually place arms and funds in the hands of one belligerent section to be employed in defeating the other. All this tends to strengthen the despots, and weaken the cause of freedom and emancipation. But since our rate of duties upon the principal products of Spain are less than twenty per cent, and since we have admitted one of her chief staples, coffee, free, why should not these rates of eighty to one hundred per cent average be abated as to other nations? We propose no reduction of our duties on sugar imported at a rate of less than twenty per cent average. It is a protection to the sugar planters of the Union; but are not the grain growers and stock raisers likewise entitled to some consideration? Why should a bushel of Indian corn be taxed forty cents on admission into Cuba? Why should a hundred weight of bacon pay \$3.84? It will be said that they are admitted to trade on the same terms with "the most favored nations," but if no other nation exports Indian corn or any of her products in quantity except ourselves, then that which is a general tax in its terms becomes a special tax in its operation. Let us not be cheated by such tricks. Let our government demand of Spain, or whatsoever government it shall recognize over Cuba, such modification of those rates as will insure an equal and reciprocal trade with our nearest and most valuable foreign neighbor. We have recently seen efforts to reinstate reciprocity in our commercial relations with Canada, why should not our government manifest the same solicitude as to a trade threefold more valuable, and the annual balance of which, against us, requires nearly fifty times the amount of specie to liquidate? We are satisfied our government has seen these important points; we have reason to believe it will cut the Cuban knot, and we can not but expect that it will relieve the valley of the Mississippi and its farmers from a rate of duties so exclusive, so onerous as to compel them to cross an ocean to dispose of products in another hemisphere, which are so much needed in their own.

If any other evidence were wanting that the much advertised "grand rally of the people" on Monday night was solely and exclusively the work of the Committee of Seventy, with which the rank and file of the Democracy have no sympathy, a glance at the names of the delegates ought to settle the question to the satisfaction of every intelligent reader. The gentlemen who are reported as the successful candidates are not the spontaneous choice of ward politicians. He had himself been carefully culled out by the manipulating sub-committee of the Septuagints, and selected generally with special reference to their respectability as citizens. But unfortunately for the success of the movement, political influence has been sacrificed for good name. None of the delegates thus paraded before the public are candidates for office. None of them have any surplus capital to invest in the doubtful speculation of politics, and few if any of them would be nominated for any office in a case where there was a reasonable showing of success. The delegates are as little likely to attend the convention on the twenty-fourth as they are to mount the hustings and ask the free and independent Democracy to vote for them. There is a prospect of a greater attendance of alternates than first choices, and the Septuagints took this speculation under due consideration, and discomfited it for all it is worth.

The "great movement" is not made directly in the interest of the reported delegates. How many of them have poor relatives or other dependants upon their bounty for subsistence is another question. We often see men make more heroic exertions in behalf of a poor relative or a wretched friend who wish to provide for at the public expense than they would in their own behalf. In the one case it might be called selfishness, in the other it can be passed off as pure distinctionless patriotism, or as anything desirable. Hence the eminently respectable lawyers, insurance officers, capitalists, founders, and others who have been appointed to this great popular convention by the Committee of Seventy may, some of them, at any rate, give up any or two of their time to attending the meeting of that august body in the hope of securing a place for seely cousin Charley, or nephew Sam, or some-law Peter, who has been rather expensive lately. That great Fusion trumpeter, the Herald, might have saved its breath instead of singing the praises of these wondrously respectable and intelligent gentlemen who are lending their names as endorsers to very doubtful paper. With the instruments employed by the Committee of Seventy, we have nothing to do. We care still less for the committee itself. The majority of the members have taken no part in any of the proceedings. But it is their employers we would like to see speak of this last grand effort to snatch the offices from the hands of the Republicans. The rank and file of the Democracy of New Orleans are sensible of their unavailability, and naturally over-estimate their more respectable seniors to prepare the way for them. For this purpose the Committee of Seventy was appointed. A popular convention is called upon, with the aid of a dummy press, to manufacture some public opinion for use in the Washington market. A new election is the ostensible objective point; and here is where the stupidity of the whole movement is laid bare. For if the fifty thousand Fusionists could not overcome the Republican vote of seventy thousand with the whole election machinery in their hands from the supervisors' clerks up to the executive, how can they expect to do it with about ten or fifteen thousand noisy reformers in a fair fight?

The Herald, however, insults the eminent gentlemen who have been appointed by the Committee of Seventy by intimating that they are the candidates for office pointed out by the Septuagints on Tuesday morning. It can not be expected that that journal should know much about the politics of New Orleans, being so young and inexperienced, and we have never looked for much candor or intelligence from it. It may or may not be informed of its party tactics. It may have heard that the people are to be promised Rachel and given Leah. But at this time its one is to hoodwink and deceive the public by reciting in a sing-song tone the list of respectable names of the actors cast for the first act. Nothing is said about the farce which will close the performance, provided the Democracy succeeds in securing an audience.

THE OUTRAGE IN GRANT PARISH.

The dastardly outrage which took place in Grant parish, a few miles below Colfax, the other day, has been seized upon by the sensation mongers as an additional reason for not enforcing the laws of the State. The ineffably weak and stupid policy has been made by the Phrygian, the Herald and the Times that if the Metropolitan did not assault and outrage the young lady heretofore mentioned, their presence at Colfax, some six miles away, emboldened the miscreant who did. If this view were correct, it would be an argument in favor of disbanding the police and ceasing to pursue crime, since the presence of officers on duty instigates men to deeds of murder, larceny and violence. The witnesses to lay this blame upon others is very suspicious. It suggests the possibility that Hampton Henderson, if he be really guilty of the diabolical crime, was instigated thereto by the lawless people who infest the Red river parishes. He does not enjoy a good reputation, and is not on good terms with the people of his own race. He is charged with having two years ago outraged and murdered a young colored woman, whose body he threw in a ditch. He was saved from punishment through the influence of one of the Hickman brothers, for whom he worked. The Hickmans are now both wanted for their participation in the Colfax affair. They are, or were at last accounts, fugitives from justice, trying to hide from the officers of the law. Henderson was very intimate with the Hickmans and their neighbors. He was well informed of their acts and saw the immunity from punishment they enjoyed. Not long ago he had seen the commotion and horrid butchery at Colfax Courthouse. He knew his patrons, the Hickmans, were there, and that they enjoyed as much liberty afterward as before. He knew that the laws had been completely set at

defiance by the white people of Grant parish. Two or three hundred of his own race were sent to their doom by his white patrons and their associates. He had himself been saved from the halter by the influence of one of the Hickman brothers. But in his first case of outrage the victim was only a poor colored woman, in whom the chivalry felt no interest. It is, however, the nature of crime to grow bold by impunity, and so Henderson thought he could rise a step in his heretofore successful career. Whether he was instigated to the horrible deed by any of his white preceptors in crime, we have no means of knowing. The fact that the outraged lady is the relative of a prominent Republican may have led Henderson to hope that the same influence that saved him from the penalty of his former crime would be invoked again in his behalf. He may have had such thoughts suggested to him by others, or he may have proceeded without reflection of any kind, and in a purely diabolical spirit repeated a crime from whose effects he had been so improperly shielded.

At any rate, we trace the perpetration of the outrage directly to the influences that prevail in Grant parish. The law is disregarded. Human life and female virtue have been made the sport of fiends, and the miscreants, instead of being punished, become the heroes of the surrounding country. It is easier for us to believe that the perpetrators of the Colfax massacre have signalized the advent of their pursuers with a startling crime than that the most brutalized colored man would think it an opportunity for him to imitate the bad example of his white neighbors. However this may be, we pity the wretch if he falls into the hands of the Metropolitan or the colored people of Grant parish. So long as he is under the same protection that saved him before he may escape. If he is driven from that he may say his prayers.

A DEFENSE OF THE SOUTH.

We reproduce from the Tribune the able answer of Mr. Edwin De Leon to Edward King's sketch of New Orleans, which appeared in Scribner's Magazine for October. Mr. King's publication is a very faithful reflex of the sort of trash which has for three or four years found its way into the conservative newspapers. It is the language we hear in coffeehouses and other places where seely politicians most do congregate. But Mr. King being a Northern man, and sent here as a stranger on a special mission naturally was ignorant of the best sources of information. He used the Phrygian and the Herald as an index, and the unemployed population as a confirmation of the woful condition of affairs. Mr. De Leon, however, being a Southern man, has better means of knowing the truth, and his statements will be recognized as correct by every intelligent man who lives here. There is undoubtedly a great deal of poverty and suffering in this city. Those twin afflictions of humanity are common to every large town. But here, as elsewhere, the shiftless alone are poor—the bigoted, ignorant and wicked unhappy. Here, as in London, New York and Paris, each man is the architect of his own fortune, and success waits on merit and perseverance. It is an insult to proclaim New Orleans a city of grumbling paupers, which is railed and oppressed by a few carpet-baggers. There is enough to do here if people could be found who would not persist in standing in their own light, but those who loaf around with their hands in their pockets suffer, and they deserve to suffer. So long as the million and a half or so that is paid for salaries dominates over the one hundred and sixteen millions realized from commerce, we must expect a certain degree of failure. And yet there are not so many actually poor people here now as there was during the war, though there is more fuss about it. A man who falls in business through his own follies always takes to sobbing, makes more noise than ten men who never were rich. We have now a number of such shriekers going about the streets, who will not be quieted until the State gives them employment. But there are quiet workers also, who have ceased to regard the chronic complaints of those who set out to ruin the State and only succeeded in ruining themselves.

A CARD.

Attention is called to the following notice: "Any member wishing to resign shall tender the resignation to the secretary in writing, at least thirty days before any meeting, or shall be held liable for any debt made for that meeting. No transfer of the stock or shares of a resigning member will be made until all indebtedness of said member to the club shall have been paid." JOSEPH P. HORNOR, Secretary.

WRIT OF ELECTION.

WHEREAS, by the constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Louisiana it is made the duty of the executive authority, whenever any vacancy shall happen in the representation to Congress from the State, to issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy. Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the representation to Congress from the fourth congressional district of the State of Louisiana, by the death of James H. Wick, a Representative to the Congress of the United States from the fourth congressional district of the State of Louisiana, and I hereby direct all supervisors of registration and other officers of the parishes of West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, Rapides, Saline, Natchitoches, De Soto, Calcasieu, Bossier, Winn, Grant, Red River, Webster and Vernon, forming said congressional district, to take all necessary steps for the holding of an election in accordance with the laws of this State and of the United States. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Louisiana, the twenty-fourth day of November, 1873, at the city of New Orleans, this 24th day of November, 1873. C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana. P. G. DESLONG, Secretary of State.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

WHEREAS, by the constitution of the United States and the laws of the State of Louisiana it is made the duty of the executive authority, whenever any vacancy shall happen in the representation to Congress from the State, to issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy. Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the representation to Congress from the fourth congressional district of the State of Louisiana, by the death of James H. Wick, a Representative to the Congress of the United States from the fourth congressional district of the State of Louisiana, and I hereby direct all supervisors of registration and other officers of the parishes of West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, Avoyelles, Rapides, Saline, Natchitoches, De Soto, Calcasieu, Bossier, Winn, Grant, Red River, Webster and Vernon, forming said congressional district, to take all necessary steps for the holding of an election in accordance with the laws of this State and of the United States. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Louisiana, the twenty-fourth day of November, 1873, at the city of New Orleans, this 24th day of November, 1873. C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana. P. G. DESLONG, Secretary of State.

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WRIT OF ELECTION.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, October 31, 1873. WHEREAS, there is a vacancy in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of this State, from the parish of De Soto; Now, therefore, I, C. C. Antoine, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, designating MONDAY, the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1873, as the day for the election of a representative to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Louisiana, from the parish of De Soto, in place of Hon. John Wiggen, deceased. The supervisors of registration for the parish of De Soto will take notice hereof, and make the necessary preparation therefor. Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Louisiana, the twenty-fourth day of October, 1873, at the city of New Orleans, this 24th day of October, 1873. C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana. P. G. DESLONG, Secretary of State.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. FALL MEETING, 1873. COMMENCING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6.

First Day. FIRST RACE—Three miles, over eight hurdles, 4:30 p.m. 1st horse \$500, 2nd horse \$200, 3rd horse \$100. SECOND RACE—The Howard stake, for two-year-olds, 2:30 p.m. 1st horse \$500, 2nd horse \$200, 3rd horse \$100. THIRD RACE—For all ages, 3:30 p.m. 1st horse \$500, 2nd horse \$200, 3rd horse \$100. SECOND DAY—Tuesday, December 9. FIRST RACE—Three miles, over eight hurdles, 4:30 p.m. 1st horse \$500, 2nd horse \$200, 3rd horse \$100. SECOND RACE—The Howard stake, for two-year-olds, 2:30 p.m. 1st horse \$500, 2nd horse \$200, 3rd horse \$100. THIRD RACE—For all ages, 3:30 p.m. 1st horse \$500, 2nd horse \$200, 3rd horse \$100. THIRD DAY—Wednesday, December 11. FIRST RACE—Handicap, 2 miles, over eight hurdles, 4:30 p.m. 1st horse \$500, 2nd horse \$200, 3rd horse \$100. SECOND RACE—The Howard stake, for two-year-olds, 2:30 p.m. 1st horse \$500, 2nd horse \$200, 3rd horse \$100. THIRD RACE—For all ages, 3:30 p.m. 1st horse \$500, 2nd horse \$200, 3rd horse \$100. FOURTH DAY—Saturday, December 13. FIRST RACE—Consolation, one mile, for horses that have run and not won at the meeting up to closing time, 12:30 p.m. 1st horse \$500, 2nd horse \$200, 3rd horse \$100. SECOND RACE—The Howard stake, for two-year-olds, 2:30 p.m. 1st horse \$500, 2nd horse \$200, 3rd horse \$100. THIRD RACE—For all ages, 3:30 p.m. 1st horse \$500, 2nd horse \$200, 3rd horse \$100. In all other purses entrance free, and in such purses a walk-over will be a horse to first money only, and a horse starting the field will be first money only. G. A. BRADY, President. J. P. HOSKIN, Secretary, Look Box 532.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

36 Canal Street. SHOPPING. Offered description for Ladies and Dealers of goods from Louisiana and the Southern States. Constant familiarity with the market and best prices insured a great saving to customers. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK. Chartered by the United States, March, 1867. NEW ORLEANS BRANCH. No. 152 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades. Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Open Saturday nights to receive deposits from 5 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent Interest Allowed. G. A. STURTEVANT, Cashier. HENRY BAGAN, Assistant Cashier.

COAL.

H. & C. TALLEY. COAL DEALERS. STEAMERS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED. Office No. 40 Carondelet street, and foot of First street, New Orleans. Coal delivered to any part of the city. COAL. COAL. COAL. PITTSBURG, VIRGINIA, CANNEL and ANTIHRA-CITE. All kinds of coal, delivered to all parts of the city at lowest market rates. W. G. COYLE & CO. Office No. 49 Gravier street. Yards corner Julia and Water streets, head of Race. 6-23 1/2.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between L. G. B. and A. CHAPMAN, in and to the business of THE STANDARD WORDEN'S DICTIONARIES, has been dissolved by an act of A. D. DONOFRANT, notary public, and the same is dated with the liquidation of the affairs of said firm. New Orleans, October 31, 1873. A. CHAPMAN, and L. G. B.

BOOKS--BOOKS.

WORCESTER'S DICTIONARIES. THE STANDARD. The Quarto Illustrated. Is a massive volume, 1,200 pages, and contains more than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND WORDS in its vocabulary, with their pronunciation, now-declining, and etymology. JUST PUBLISHED. New illustrated editions of the Comprehensive and Primary Dictionaries, which have been recommended by the STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION for use in our public schools. The trade supplied on best terms, and schools supplied for introduction at usual rates by Teachers and Agents. At the Book Depot, Nos. 119 and 112 Canal street, 6-23 1/2.

SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE IN.

NEW ORLEANS CITY DIRECTORY. Containing a STREET GUIDE from official surveys, with all the latest changes adopted by Council Superior. It also, all the new streets, giving the crossing streets and numbers at corners to each street making it very valuable as a reference, and worth the price of the Directory alone. The above publication will be ready for delivery by JANUARY 1, 1874. L. G. B. and A. CHAPMAN, Publishers.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. LOUIS RESTAURANT. NEW DENICHAUDS RESTAURANT. 77 St. Louis Street. Between Bourbon and Rural.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. IN THE MATTER OF GUILLAUME DUPUY, BANKRUPT. In Bankruptcy—No. 1246. WHEREAS, GUILLAUME DUPUY, of NEW ORLEANS, and DISTRICT aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1873, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons interested in the estate of the said bankrupt, that they may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, and that the said bankrupt be discharged and certificate thereof issued, on or before the fourth day of November, A. D. 1873, at 11 A. M., at his office, Courthouse building, room 101 B, in New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 4th day of November, 1873. G. A. BRADY, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE L. KOONS, BANKRUPT. In Bankruptcy—No. 1291. WHEREAS, GEORGE L. KOONS, of NEW ORLEANS, and DISTRICT aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1873, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons interested in the estate of the said bankrupt, that they may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, and that the said bankrupt be discharged and certificate thereof issued, on or before the fourth day of November, A. D. 1873, at 11 A. M., at his office, Courthouse building, room 101 B, in New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 4th day of November, 1873. G. A. BRADY, Deputy Clerk.

NOTARIES.

A. HERB. JR., NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS. Office No. 17 Commercial Place. Passports procured with dispatch, and promptly returned to the applicant. INSURANCE. LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. To conform with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement: Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873, \$40,713 64. Net premiums, \$30,511 65. Losses and claims paid, \$9,202 19. Total, \$39,713 84. The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value, as shown in the statement: Cash and other funds, \$15,907 00. Bank and other stocks, 15,907 00. Stock and scrip of insurance companies, 65,833 00. Real estate, 45,544 00. Bills receivable, 24,551 75. Premiums on account of collection, 16,347 37. Cash on hand and in Europe, 15,234 44. Total, \$149,023 15.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. IN THE MATTER OF GUILLAUME DUPUY, BANKRUPT. In Bankruptcy—No. 1246. WHEREAS, GUILLAUME DUPUY, of NEW ORLEANS, and DISTRICT aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1873, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons interested in the estate of the said bankrupt, that they may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, and that the said bankrupt be discharged and certificate thereof issued, on or before the fourth day of November, A. D. 1873, at 11 A. M., at his office, Courthouse building, room 101 B, in New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 4th day of November, 1873. G. A. BRADY, Deputy Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA. IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE L. KOONS, BANKRUPT. In Bankruptcy—No. 1291. WHEREAS, GEORGE L. KOONS, of NEW ORLEANS, and DISTRICT aforesaid, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1873, has this day filed in said court a petition praying for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; Notice is therefore given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and to all other persons interested in the estate of the said bankrupt, that they may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, and that the said bankrupt be discharged and certificate thereof issued, on or before the fourth day of November, A. D. 1873, at 11 A. M., at his office, Courthouse building, room 101 B, in New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 4th day of November, 1873. G. A. BRADY, Deputy Clerk.

NOTARIES.

A. HERB. JR., NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS. Office No. 17 Commercial Place. Passports procured with dispatch, and promptly returned to the applicant. INSURANCE. LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT. To conform with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement: Total premiums for the year ending February 28, 1873, \$40,713 64. Net premiums, \$30,511 65. Losses and claims paid, \$9,202 19. Total, \$39,713 84. The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value, as shown in the statement: Cash and other funds, \$15,907 00. Bank and other stocks, 15,907 00. Stock and scrip of insurance companies, 65,833 00. Real estate, 45,544 00. Bills receivable, 24,551 75. Premiums on account of collection, 16,347 37. Cash on hand and in Europe, 15,234 44. Total, \$149,023 15.

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