New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 7, 1873.

Honest ducks dip their heads under water to liquidate their little bills.

Hens should live to a great age, for they grow tougher as they grow old.

Young ladies who are both handsome and rich attract by their faces and figures.

Farmers do not care how their clothes are mended if they have good potato patches.

A recruiting sergeant is said to be like the wind, because he blows where he listeth.

Ex-Governor Warmoth returned home on Wednesday from a prolonged visit to the North.

The text of the sermon preached at Landseer's funeral was: "He hath made everything beautiful in his time."

That man only is truly cultured whose broad sympathies are hospitable to every form of intellectual thought or form of expression.

The New Haven Clock Company has been obliged to discharge many of its hands. It runs eight hours per day and may be compelled to wind up.

An intelligent bolter in Burlington, Iowa, in scratching the name of Mrs. Hagar, wrote upon his ballot, "Doant want no wummun in Mine."

Clerical neckties for the ladies are the latest. They are of white mull (the ties, not the ladies), and made exactly like those worn by Episcopal clergymen.

A man ordering a clock recently said he should prefer one made by Tempus Fugit, as all the best clocks in the neighborhood had that name on the face.

M. D. Conway, the well known American literateur of London, will shortly return to the United States. He has been a resident of London for the past twelve years.

Question before a Western debating society, "Can he be called a shrewd man who marries a shrew?" The report of the committee was, "Beshrew us if we can tell."

A pretty poem, lately published, tells how a little girl, in a Scotch kirk, weary of the minister's long praying, stepped softly to his side and said: "Oh, sir, please say, Amen!"

"Small thanks to you, sir," said a plaintiff to one of his witnesses, "for what you said in the cause." "Ah, sir," said the conscientious witness, "but just think of what I didn't say."

"Ah, Jemmy," said a sympathizing friend to one who was just too late for the train, "you didn't run fast enough." "Yes I did," said Jemmy; "I ran fast enough, but I didn't start soon enough."

The great railroad tunnel in St. Louis is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. The span of the arches of the tunnel, of which there are two, is fourteen feet clear, and the height seventeen feet. Fifteen hundred men and 200 teams are employed in the work.

The former landlord of Miss Mink, the heroine of the recent homicide trial at Rockland, Maine, has presented to the town authorities a little bill for damages to the reputation of his property, including this item: "For murder and disgrace to the house, $10."

There is a farm in Franklin, Maine, whereon every seventeen years, in the middle of August, at nine o'clock in the morning, the man who mows drops dead, scythe in hand. Ten minutes to nine would be a good time to go over to the house and get a drink of cider.

H. H. Harris, Esq., State tax collector of the Second city District, returned from a summer jaunt yesterday and has taken apartments at the St. Charles Hotel. He is a picture of the robustiousness which is characteristic of the great West, where he has been sojourning.

Says the Danbury *News*: "Mr. Etheridge has put up a handsome monument on his lot in the Slawson Cemetery. He has his name and birth on its face, and beneath the space left for the death is this beautiful but somewhat premature observation: 'None knew him put to love him.'"

The Florence correspondent of the New York *World* says that Hiram Powers' studio is still kept open and the sculpture business carried on by his son. Which reminds us of the English peasant's observation to a tourist: "Mister Wordsworth be dead, but his wife do carry on the poetry business."

Judge Hoar was trying a case in New Bedford, where the witnesses all rejoiced in the name of "Cash," every one of whom appeared badly on the witness stand. As the district attorney was bringing on his fifth witness, "John Cash," the judge leaned forward and whispered, "I suppose you call your witnesses cash because they are no credit to anybody."

We had the pleasure yesterday of a visit from Mr. L. Placide Canonge, the manager of the Opera. Messrs. L. Gueymard, the first tenor; J. Mayan, the first bass, and Raoul Madier de Montjau, the second leader of the orchestra, also favored us with a call. Mme. Fursch-Madier and Mlle. Leonia Carini honored us with their cards.

The Elizabeth (New Jersey) *Monitor* says: Some of our clergymen lead very busy lives. One pastor, in addition to attending two services and aiding in administering the communion to a large number of parishioners, on Sunday, read the office for the burial of the dead at the obsequies of an old lady, catechised a few hundred scholars, and bore with Christian fortitude one of those minor afflictions which reminds us that we are miserable sinners; that is to say, he had a "chill."

The *World* critic writes: "I was talking with a distinguished American actor not long since, and I asked him the secret of dramatic success. He said 'Reiteration. Dramatic success is only another name for public interest. The surest way to obtain that is to hammer away at one thing. This is the principle of all success now-a-days. About one-tenth of the theatre-going public visit the theatre to be honestly entertained. The other nine-tenths go to escape the disgrace of not having seen what everybody is talking about.'"

UTILITY IS UNITY.

Equal suffrage is by no means the sole duty of society. It is a political sacrament to be revived at stated periods, but the life of the citizen, like that of the Christian, should be a continual preparation for that act which is in each case but a seal and signet of qualification. Suffrage has its rights, but it has also its obligations. There is an equality of duty which requires each member of society to contribute equally to its maintenance. Society must support its helpless members in infancy, infirmity and senility. What so obvious, therefore, as that society should so educate its members as that each will maintain himself and capitalize a sufficient sum from his active labors to prevent himself and his family from becoming a burden upon the public. He must also bear his share of maintaining all those who may become a burden. The expense of government representation and defense have also to be provided for by a similar equal ability of contribution. Society, then, to utilize all its intellectual and industrial resources, must "give every man a chance" by an education and employment suitable to his capacity for social usefulness. To give suffrage without education and employment is to bestow a treasure upon one who journeys alone and unarmed through a wilderness infested with dangers. Arm the citizen with these moral revolvers of intelligent industry and he is safe. They never miss fire and can never be exhausted.

The State of Louisiana has a majority of colored people, endowed with equal rights. There rests upon them, then, the duties that have been indicated. Their ancestors were subject to that which was and is the common law of the African continent—bondage. A pitying Providence transferred them to the tutelage of a superior intelligence. Their servitude here was one stage of preparation. They lost their ancestral language, idolatry, barbarism and their brutality. They are Christians, educated to the social usages and arts of a high civilization. They are fitted for the great advance which emancipation has brought them. They must steady themselves on this new platform. This can be best done by devoting themselves to the intelligent comprehension of the interests that surround them. They can conquer kindness and compel respect, for they have in Louisiana an immense, an indisputable capacity for usefulness.

1. We have a climate which men of color endure with unimpaired ability to labor. Our crops of cotton, sugar and rice demand this continuous labor. Our levees require able and faithful labor to transfer and shelter the vast products which burden it. How could the colored toiler in the hold and gangway, and the faithful driver of the float and dray be superseded or replaced? Our river transportation is now conducted with colored crews, and there can be no reason why they can not be employed in like manner on the ocean.

2. Our State is unhappily visited by epidemics, especially terrible to the white race. It sweeps away, in its rapid and ruthless course, whole families. It leaves a fear to the survivors that inclines them to regard Louisiana as a mine to be worked for speedy profit, but they look to some other land to invest their gains, and rear their families.

To these epidemics the colored people are only subject in a very limited degree. It scarcely enhances with them the average rate of mortality. During this period of terror and inaction, the colored people have cultivated the crops. They have thus preserved sections and cities from the want that impends upon and follows the pestilence. But another invaluable service has been rendered by these colored citizens. Fearless of disease and faithful amid temptation, these people have repeated the moral miracle of the war. They have nursed the sick and served the living. When the rich fled from a scourge which the poor could not escape, the ministering hand of the colored man and woman was not raised to plunder or to stab; it was held to the fevered brow, or supported the sinking form of the helpless sufferer. And this near Colfax! We spare all comment, but surely when the labors and sympathies of these people are brought to the memory of men softened by recent scenes of suffering and misery, they will incline in future rather to appease than exasperate a strife so ungrateful and so destructive.

3. Our State and city have especial interests which require the exercise of intelligent experience in the domestic and federal councils. To this object the colored statesmen and representatives can powerfully contribute. The Republican government regards itself responsible that emancipation shall have a fair trial. The world looks with interest upon the approaching consummation of a providential design. Both these sentiments afford the colored representatives a fair consideration before Congress. It is thus that Mr. Pinchback and other colored representatives may effect a great deal toward the success of the particular applications now made by Louisiana for the improvement of her rivers and her levees. Reared amid the ideas and familiar with the physical and industrial condition of Louisiana. Having his home and hopes here, the colored representative must remain to reap the reward or bear the responsibility of his acts. Received with sympathy and listened to with respect by those who have the power to grant for Louisiana what she so much needs, and is so richly entitled to, Senator Pinchback and his colored colleagues can aid the other Republican representatives and press greatly in procuring that aid for the State which can alone be obtained through their intercession. Let these colored representatives come to the front. Let them devote themselves to the questions pending for congressional action. The Senate Committee on Transportation will soon be here. These representatives should attend its meetings. The colored members of our State government and Legislature can render invaluable service to the city by their intimate acquaintance with the nature of our climate and the cost of labor employed in transportation. Messrs. Antoine, Brown, Lewis, Ingraham, Deslonde, and others "to the manor born," or long resident in the State, can give valuable testimony, and should be invited to appear before that committee.

Senator Pinchback will soon occupy his seat in Congress, let him look to the interests of his constituents without regard to color or past condition.

4. If our Senators will consider the state of our treaties abroad, they will find the commerce of New Orleans and the West groaning under an oppressive foreign tariff on our products. They will find Cuba aspiring to freedom. Who so deeply interested, not alone in the trade of the tropics, but in the liberation of white and colored, as those who have themselves borne the bands of bondage upon their own persons? If the colored representatives can give to New Orleans an open trade with Havana alone, it would be a service which her statesmen of the past have never been able to accomplish. It has been their dream for half a century. Slidell and Quitman labored in vain; the gallant Crittenden died in vain. Can Pinchback, Antoine and their colored colleagues effect it? And the white people of Louisiana. Have they not seen in the physical capacity, the fidelity, the political influence of the colored people a mine of gold? Slay and exterminate them. Can they be replaced? Oppress and alienate them—do you find those you have driven them to employ more worthy to be intrusted with that confidence than yourselves? Such are your sincere convictions, that the black man is the best friend of the white, for without him there would be destitution and desolation, at least for the present. The REPUBLICAN has made the phrase "industrial unification." It now adds a demonstration that when society, in the discharge of its duty, educates and employs every one according to the measure of his or her several abilities, it executes the great axiom that "all men are created equal," by conferring an equal ability on all to preserve through life the birthright of their creator. It is this reciprocal utility of all which constitutes a powerful and patriotic unity.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND ST. LAWRENCE.

It becomes obvious that these two great rivers, once in the possession of the same power, are now the only rivals for the commerce of the interior Union. New York herself even feels that her slow and shallow canal and multiplied tracks are wholly inadequate to vent the millions of heavy trade required by the boundless productive capacity of the West. New York sees that her exports of Western produce have ceased to increase relatively; that her power of distribution along the coast has been superseded by direct rail, and that the St. Lawrence is looming up as her successor in cereal export.

Why should not the St. Lawrence surpass the Hudson as a commercial conduit? It is more capacious, shorter and cheaper. These elements determine the course of trade. Transportation is now but an incident of financial exchanges. The reported speeches of the Canadian delegates to the recent meeting of the National Board of Trade, at Chicago, discloses these facts: 1. The claim that the Canadians hold the "key" to the corn product exported foreign from the West. 2. That the treaty of Washington concedes the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, as an equivalent for that of our lake coast; but while the lake navigation is open to British vessels, we can not practically use the St. Lawrence, because we have no acknowledged right to use the canals which connect it with our own navigable waters. 3. That these advantages of position enable Canada to demand the still further concession that the United States should throw open the Eastern Atlantic coast trade, so that American corn can be carried in British bottoms from the lake ports around to the whole American coast on the Atlantic. Such was the position of Canada, and it is to be observed that the lake cities do not controvert it. That the navigation of the St. Lawrence has now become an American question is still further shown by other testimony. The report of Mr. E. Dorr, a delegate from Buffalo to the National Board of Trade at Chicago, publishes the fact of this great conflict between the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence:

The transportation discussion took a wide range, and included consideration of routes from the St. Lawrence, on the north, to New Orleans and the Mississippi in the South, with many intermediate lines.

Our Canadian brethren set forth the excellence of the St. Lawrence routes, and our Southern brethren argued for the superiority of that of the Mississippi. The delegates from Georgia and the other Gulf States argued for their States respectively as containing more practicable routes, while Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York modestly asked that their own States might be considered as containing feasible routes to the seaboard.

In the midst of this competition of interests your representative took the ground and advocated that all the routes were needed and should be encouraged, and that all the routes, if opened and fully supported to the seaboard, could not keep pace with the demands of the great country beyond that is settling so rapidly, with the natural increase of the population of the country and the vast volume of emigration from the Old World.

While your representative did not present any special claims for the Erie canal, he took occasion to state that Buffalo, the Queen City of the Lakes, standing at the head of the Erie canal, was largely in excess as to receipts from the West this season over the previous year, having received of grain the present year, up to October 1, instant, over forty-nine and a half millions bushels, an increase of seven million bushels of grain alone, and flour reduced to grain.

Your delegate thus allowed the Erie canal, which primarily settled all the early settled Northwestern States, and which has done its share to contribute to the material wealth of the Eastern and seaboard States by transporting thither the products of the West, to speak for itself on that occasion.

From this may be inferred the opposition to the Mississippi improvement which the REPUBLICAN tabulated some weeks ago. From Milwaukee around to Georgia each city presents a route which it deems "feasible." These are all competitors. The St. Lawrence possesses natural advantages second only to those of the Mississippi. It is sustained by the governments and capitalists of England and of Canada. It not only secures England a cheap grain delivery, but the transportation of British goods direct to the upper American lakes is now secured by a daily line of steamers from Montreal. Should not New York then support the Mississippi as the only competent competitor of the St. Lawrence? New York will need all the routes south of her to divert the trade from the British route. All the trade which passes over the Mississippi must redound to the advantage of New York. All the development resulting from peoples planted upon the Mississippi must take the same direction. New York and Philadelphia should then support the Mississippi improvements as a resource in the event of the unprecedented advance of the St. Lawrence, and the obvious favor with which that river has come to be regarded in the Northwest. All the lines mentioned should make common cause with the Mississippi and press its improvement as indispensable to the success of their own, for if New York with her splendid system of transportation can not arrest the grain export or goods importation, how can any other Eastern city do so? If Western grain is turned North by the St. Lawrence, how can the upper Mississippi or Ohio deliver export cargoes for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, or Savannah? First put the Mississippi through, and then all can participate. Allow it to be disabled by snags, shoals, wrecks or bars, and its great and only rival will triumphantly draw out the products and supply the demands of the great West, while fishermen may dry their nets on the quays and customhouses of our Eastern Atlantic seaports. We hope the New York *Times* and *Herald* will review their transportation policy and, instead of opposing the Mississippi, regard it as the great protector of coastwise and foreign commerce, and the only champion that can win the belt in a fair stand up fight with its powerful rival.

AGITATION THAT IS ILL-TIMED.

The Democrats are to hold a State convention in this city on the twenty-fourth. The Senate Committee on Transportation are expected to meet here on the twenty-fifth. One of these meetings will be organized in the interests of the out-at-elbows politicians; the other to make inquiries and collect information respecting a great work of improvement in which the business community has a deep interest. The Democratic convention will inform the Senate committee that the State is entirely ruined; but that resuscitation is possible by overturning the legal State government and setting up in its stead the concern that was invented last fall, and rejected by the voters. All the unquiet political elements will be on hand when Mr. Windom's committee arrives, to testify to the unfitness of Louisiana to be a State, to the unworthiness of this city to receive national aid. The resolutions will recite the cheap slanders against Judge Durell, and reiterate the silly complaints against bayonet rule. Thus there will be unseemly, undignified wrangling in the presence of company, and unless the decent members of the family exert themselves, our visitors will go away under the conviction that we are a hard lot. The Democratic convention will meet for the purpose of looking after the million and a half of dollars paid for salaries. The Senate committee to consider the best means of aiding the one hundred millions employed in commerce. The malcontents will make more noise over the paltry sum they are endeavoring to secure than the true and earnest men of the city will over the immense interests they seek to sustain, and which it will be their duty to explain to the committee.

There are very few people who are interested in the success of the Fusionists. Perhaps not one-tenth of the legal voters of the State care anything about the objects for which the delegates are called together. On the other hand, every permanent resident in Louisiana has a deep and vital interest in elevating New Orleans to the rank of a great seaport city. While the Senate committee will be in consultation the leading merchants and business men, the volunteer "statesmen" assembled in the interests of the Democracy, will be vigorously engaged in denouncing the Governor of Louisiana, the judge of the United States District Court, the President of the United States, the dominant party, and otherwise displaying a vicious disposition at the wrong time. Merchants in consultation with Senators will be waited upon by dapper little scions of respectability with their subscription books, soliciting the sinews of war for the campaign against law and order, which it is the design of the originators of the convention to organize. It will not look very well to the outside world to invite the representatives of the government, from whom we are seeking favors, and meet them with a hostile convention in session. We can not eat our cake and have it too, nor can we prove our fitness to receive aid for our works of improvement so long as the class that claims all the respectability is concocting schemes which aim at political revolution. It would be prudent to put off the Democratic pow-wow until after the more serious and important business is disposed of. Let Senator Windom and his committee have the first chance, and then the "delegates" of the people can meet and agitate to their hearts' content.

A CARD.

The undersigned delegation, appointed to attend the September (1873) Quarter Centennial meeting of the "American Pomological Society," as representatives of the Louisiana Fruit Growers' Association and of the pomological interests and resources of the Southwest, beg leave to return most cordial and sincere acknowledgments to the company and officers of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad for the very liberal traveling facilities extended to said delegation during the entire journey to and from Boston; and would add, as a matter of simple truth and justice, that they have ever found, on the part of this powerful and influential corporation, a generous and ready willingness to stimulate, encourage and foster our agricultural, pomological, mechanical and all other progressive interests.

H. A. SWASEY, M. D.,
D. REDMOND,
E. K. MANARD,
M. B. HILLYARD.

no7 1t 2p

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW ORLEANS,

On the Sixth of November, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,331,768 94
United States bonds to secure circulation		903,000 00
United States bonds to secure government deposits		100,000 00
Other bonds and securities		205,698 10
Current expenses, salaries, etc		17,730 14
Taxes paid		7,096 79
Banking house		175,000 00
Other real estate		6,797 25
Due from banks and bankers		63,937 79
Cash—		
Currency	$415,282 07	
Specie	3,981 85	
Due from city banks (Clearing House certificates)	320,000 00	
Checks on city banks (Clearing House exchanges)	147,532 66	
New York exchange	275,072 36	
Gold in New York	44,798 21	—1,216,663 16
Total		$4,092,397 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	200,000 00
Undivided profits	110,023 30
Circulation	799,533 00
Rent	1,003 33
United States deposits	17,849 15
Individual deposits	1,643,846 93
Due to banks and bankers	375,131 46
Total	$4,092,397 17

I, A. Luria, Cashier of the Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. LURIA, Cashier.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this sixth day of November, 1873.

EDGAR GRIMA, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

WILLIAM A. JOHNSON,
THOMAS L. AIREY,
HENRY C. MILLER,
Directors.

no7 1t 2p

HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

General Order No. 2971.

BY THE EARL MARSHAL OF THE EMPIRE.

To all them it may concern:

Inasmuch as his Most Puissant Majesty, the KING OF THE CARNIVAL, has determined, in the interests of the realm, to reorganize his forces for the campaign of 1874, it is hereby ordered—

I. That all commissions of whatsoever kind or nature, issued by or in the name of His Majesty prior to this date, are hereby vacated.

II. That the officers heretofore commanding His Majesty's Ninety-second Regiment Lancers (King's Own), "The Oronimas," "The Pack," "The Knights of St. George," and others, forthwith proceed to recruit their respective commands for the campaign of 1874, reporting, on completion of complement, to this Department through the Postoffice.

III. That all other loyal subjects desirous of entering His Majesty's service proceed to immediate organization upon a military basis, reporting as above for further instruction and acceptance.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Given under our hand and seal, at Carnival Palace, this the sixth day of November, and the one thousand and third of His Majesty's reign.

WARWICK.

no7 9 2p — Earl Marshal of the Empire.

A CARD.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB,
New Orleans, November 5, 1873.

The attention of members of this club is called to the fact that the semi-annual dues, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, are due and collectable from this date.

Attention is also called to the following rule:

"Any member wishing to resign shall tender his resignation to the secretary, in writing, at least sixty days before any race meeting, or shall be held liable for any dues 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,
no6 3t2p — Secretary.

WRIT OF ELECTION.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department,
New Orleans, October 27, 1873.

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 said 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 Samuel Peters, member elect to the Forty-third Congress from the said district.

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, 1873, as the day for the election of 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, Sabine, Natchitoches, De Soto, Caddo, Bossier, Winn, Grant, Red River, Webster and Vernon, forming said congressional district, to take all necessary steps for the holding of said election in accordance with the laws of this State and of the United States.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, hereunto attached, this twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1873, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-eighth.

C. C. ANTOINE,

Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana.

By the Acting Governor:

P. G. DESLONDE,
Secretary of State. — oc28 2p

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 DeSoto;

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 DeSoto, in place of Hon. John Wiggen, deceased. The supervisor of registration for the parish of DeSoto will take due notice hereof, and make the necessary preparation therefor.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State hereto attached, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth.

C. C. ANTOINE,

Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of the State of Louisiana.

P. G. DESLONDE, Secretary of State. — no1 td

CUBAN MASS MEETING.

GENERAL RAFAEL QUESADA invites all the Cuban patriots and those sympathizing with the Cuban cause to attend the mass meeting which will be held at the Globe Hall, corner of St. Peter and St. Claude streets, on SUNDAY, the ninth instant. — no7 td

A CARD.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6, 1873.

The undersigned certifies that he was the holder of one-fourth of combination ticket, Nos. 36, 60, 70, class 262, in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the capital prize of $5300, on Tuesday, November 4, 1873; said ticket having cost the sum of twenty-five cents, at the office of William George, No. 164 Camp street, near Julia street, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

T. L. CONNOR.

no7 1t 2p — Of Academy of Music Company.

NEW ORLEANS PURCHASING BUREAU.

96.....Canal Street.....96

SHOPPING

Of every description for Ladies and Dealers on orders from Louisiana and the Southern States.

Constant familiarity with the market and best houses insures a great saving to customers.

CIRCULARS and SAMPLES SENT FREE.

MRS. H. MOGRIDGE.

ap2 1y2p

BANKS AND BANKING.

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

fe23 1y

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, 1867, 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 in interest, that the seventeenth day of November, 1873, at 11 A. M., is assigned for the hearing of the same, and that they may then and there attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and further notice is given, that the bankrupt will undergo an examination before Register Donatien Augustin, on the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1873, at 11 A. M., at his office, Customhouse building.

Clerk's office, New Orleans, October 31, 1873.

no1 3 1p — K. LOEW, Deputy Clerk.

INSURANCE.

LOUISIANA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending February 23, 1873		$403,713 64
Viz: Fire premiums	$185,721 59	
Marine premiums	188,500 58	
River premiums	29,491 47	—403,713 6
Less unearned and returned premiums, reinsurance and rebate on premiums		95,202 19
Net premiums		$308,511 45
Fire losses	$74,822 98	
Marine losses	152,136 13	
River losses	10,185 77	
Total	$237,144 88	
Taxes, etc	10,233 30	
Expenses, profit and loss, less discount account	27,662 19	—275,040 37
Profits		$33,470 58

The company has the following assets, estimated at the lowest market value:

City and other bonds	$53,500 00
Bank and other stocks	16,047 0
Stock and scrip of insurance companies	65,833
Real estate	60,800
Bills receivable on mortgages	49,644
Bills receivable	34,551 77
Premiums in course of collection	61,347 37
Cash on hand and in Europe	105,324 44
Total	$447,053 19

The above statement is a true and correct transcript from the books of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

J. P. Roux, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, city of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this twenty-fifth day of March, 1873.

P. CHARLES CUVELLIER, Notary Public, No. 149 Gravier street.

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay SIX PER CENT interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip on and after MONDAY, May 12, 1873, said scrip to be then converted into capital stock, as per amended charter of the company.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.
ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President.

J. P. Roux, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Elected February 17, 1873.

Charles Briggs,	Thomas H. Hunt,
Ant. Carriere,	Chn. Honold,
George A. Fosdick,	D. Jamison,
B. Brugier,	R. S. Howard,
P. Anderson,	Felix Larue,
A. Frerichs,	Aug. Bohn
George W. Dunbar,	Edward Toby,
E. F. Stockmeyer,	Wash. Morton,
Henry J. Vose,	William Knox,
E. Marqueze,	W. S. Bailey,
Charles Weishaar,	J. E. Livaudais,
A. Lecourt,	Atwood Violett,
Frank Williams,	A. K. Miller,
Charles Lafitte,	Edward Morphy,
Rudolph Sieg,	J. A. Lum,
W. C. Black,	Silas Weeks,
George W. Hynson.	

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NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

Office No. 102 Canal street.

SEVENTH QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

THIRD QUARTER, 1873.

In conformity with their charter the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association publish the following statement of their affairs for the third quarter of 1873, ending September 30, 1873:

Fire premiums	$399,262 74	
Marine premiums	44,245 40	
River premiums	47,964 76	—$490,512 90
Less unearned premiums	292,544 80	
Less return premiums	1,139 27	—293,734 07
Net earned premiums		$196,778 83
Add interest		3,533 73
Add rent		1,300 00
Total		$207,112 56
Fire losses	$41,731 19	
Marine losses	20,623 55	
River losses	19,383 21	
Of which $40,000 are unadjusted	$81,737 75	
Reinsurances	12,603 15	
Office expenses	13,537 99	
Taxes	1,391 33	
Contingent expenses	4,664 27	
Rebate	21,640 49	
Profit and loss	136,818 10	—$271,983 05
Excess of loss		$64,870 49

ASSETS

Cash in New Orleans National Banking Association (Of which $41,113 35 has been withdrawn before the suspension.)	$134,927 30
Cash in hands of our agents in the United States	
Notes and bills receivable	3,399 85
Stock and bonds	872,361 08
Real estate	123,117 16
Due by city companies, proportion of losses	192,301 32
Premiums in course of collection	19,750 00
Premiums collectable in following quarters	226,188 95
	183,994 63
Total assets	$1,761,540 36

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association.

C. CAVAROC, President.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this tenth day of October, 1873.

G. LEGARDEUR, JR., Notary Public.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on the ninth instant, it was

Resolved, In conformity with Article VII of the charter, to collect immediately the full amount of earned premiums due by stockholders for the third quarter of 1873.

And at the same meeting the following resolution was furthermore adopted:

Whereas, The existing financial crisis has depreciated securities of all kinds; be it

Resolved, That a general meeting of the stockholders of this association be and is hereby convened, to be held at its office, No. 102 Canal street, on MONDAY, the tenth of November next, 1873, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., to vote upon the expediency of reducing its capital.

C. CAVAROC, President.
G. LANAUX, Secretary. — oc11 1m

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW ORLEANS,

Office No. 111 Gravier Street.

INSURE FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS AT LOWEST RATES.

Assets.....$798,454 61

A. EIMER BADER, President.
CH. ENGSTFELD, Vice President.
GEORGE STROMEYER, Secretary.

Board of Trustees:

Henry Abrams,	A. Eimer Bader,
N. A. Baumgarden,	E. F. Del Bondio,
Ch. Engstfeld,	M. Frank,
H. R. Gogreve,	Hy. Haller,
Sigmund Statz,	J. H. Keller,
J. Keiffer,	Louis Leonhard,
Theo. Lillienthal,	C. H. Miller,
F. Rickert,	Frank Rodt,
Louis Schneider,	W. B. Schmidt,
B. Seig,	Isaac Seherck,
Louis Schwartz,	J. M. Schwartz,
J. R. Wildermann,	X. Weissenbach.

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NEW ORLEANS MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

We, the undersigned members of the committee appointed by the Board to examine the assets of the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association, and to value the same for the purpose of reducing its capital, do hereby solemnly affirm that we have carefully and conscientiously examined said assets, each item separately, as detailed in the statement now opened for examination of stockholders in the Association's office, and that we have valued them, to the best of our knowledge and judgment, at their respective actual value, and that we have arived at the following result, to wit:

	Value on Books.	Reduction
Cash on hand and in bank	$134,927 30	
Cash in hand of agents	8,399 85	
Notes and bills receivable	872,361 08	$67,513 19
Stocks and bonds	123,117 16	21,675 00
Real estate	192,301 34	12,301 34
Balance due by insurance companies on loss ship John Parker	19,750 00	
Premiums in course of collection	226,188 95	29,376 00
Premiums collectable in following quarters	183,994 63	
Total assets	$1,761,540 36	
Total reduction		$131,870 53

LIABILITIES.

Due in Europe	$553,346 35
Notes and bills payable	1,490 40
Unpaid interest dividends	8,850 00
Unpaid profits on uncollected premiums of previous quarters	7,328 59
Ship John Parker, received on account of salvage	27,797 55
M. W. Joyce	1,380 65
E. R. Perry	106 22
Unadjusted losses	40,000 00
Unexpired risks	279,911 10
Total	$921,210 85
Total of assets on books	$1,761,540 36
Less reduction above	131,870 53
	1,629,669 83
Deduct liabilities	921,210 85
Net surplus of assets	$708,458 98

The actual net value of assets being as above stated, $708,458 98, we earnestly recommend that the Board take the proper steps to have the capital of the company reduced in accordance, at $73 per share, to wit:

Actual capital, 9052 shares, at $160	$905,200 00
Proposed reduction of $22 per share	199,144 00
Reduced capital, 9052 shares, at $73	$706,056 00

Reserving the original assets thus reduced as the exclusive property of the stockholders.

We furthermore certify that the foregoing lists of assets and liabilities agree with the books of the Association.

LEON HAAS, JR.,
JOHN ROCCHI,
LEON QUEYROUZE.

A true copy.

G. LANAUX, Secretary.

New Orleans, October 13, 1873. — oc21 1m

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW ORLEANS.

Office No. 104 Canal street.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their charter the company publish the following STATEMENT.

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1873, including unearned premiums of the previous year—

On fire risks		$731,395 30
On marine risks		92,630 18
On river risks		182,563 44
Total premiums		$1,007,033 92
Less unearned premiums		202,675 00
Net earned premiums May 31, 1873		$304,413 92
Losses paid—		
On fire risks	$432,708 33	
On marine risks	48,149 47	
On river risks	63,541 24	
Taxes	23,302 92	
Reinsurances and return premiums	61,064 63	
Total	$629,266 64	
Deduct interest, less expenses	17,775 31	—$611,491 33
Profit		$192,922 59

The company has the following assets:

Real estate	$123,371 15
City bonds	307,050 00
Bank and railroad stocks	21,188 00
Notes secured by mortgage	404,292 38
Notes secured by pledge	153,403 72
Bills receivable	46,673 79
Premium in course of collection	101,903 36
State bonds	1,500 00
Insurance stocks	1,800 00
Stock of Vallette Dry Dock Company	19,800 00
Stock of Levee Steam Cotton Press	2,300 00
Stock of Marine Dry Dock and Ship Yard Company	4,000 00
Harbor Protection Company	1,500 00